

新北市立新北高工 110 學年度第 2 學期期末考試題									
科 目	英 文	命題 教師	鄭秀梅	審題 教師	施懿珊	年級	一	科別	應用 英語
								電腦卡作答	是
								答案卷作答	否

## 題目卷請與答案卡一起繳回!!

### I. Cloze (36.8%, 每題 1.6 分)

Many people love to buy cheap clothes, but they often don't realize the costs behind making clothes. For some companies, they want to sell clothing cheaply while still making money, so they pay their workers very low wages. 1, the workers often work in dirty and unsafe environments, for they spend little on improving the working conditions of their employees. If we 2 about these people when buying our clothes, then we would make better choices about the clothes we buy.

Not aware of the workers' poor working conditions, people keep buying cheap clothes. Scientists in Germany 3 an idea of setting up an experiment to see if people cared about the welfare of the workers who make many of our clothes. They created a vending machine that sold very cheap T-shirts. After customers paid for the T-shirt, they were shown pictures of the places 4 the T-shirts were made, and the horrible environment in the clothing factories. Then customers were given a choice of continuing to buy the T-shirt or giving their money to a charity that helps people 5 in clothing factories. 90% of the customers chose to donate their money, 6 that sympathy can change our buying choices.

What's more, people also need to consider the materials used in making clothes. To make a profit, the clothing industry deliberately makes poor quality clothing 7 will increase their sales in the future. As a result, the poor materials 8 this clothing result in more garbage in our landfills.

Without a doubt, the solution to the problem is us: it is our responsibility to do 9 we can do to reduce the negative effects on our earth. The key is to not only buy environmentally friendly products but also avoid the number of clothes you buy year to year. This creates less demand for the production of clothing, which, in turn, causes less damage 10 the environment. Additionally, we can spend more money buying clothes 11 by companies that provide safe and good working conditions for their workers. Lastly, by shopping locally 12 online, you can reduce the impact that shipping has on the environment.

- |                      |                 |                  |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. (A) In addition   | (B) In contrast | (C) As a result  | (D) After all   |
| 2. (A) think         | (B) thought     | (C) are thinking | (D) thinking    |
| 3. (A) turned around | (B) based on    | (C) made sure    | (D) put forward |
| 4. (A) which         | (B) at which    | (C) whose        | (D) where       |
| 5. (A) suffering     | (B) suffered    | (C) to suffer    | (D) suffer      |

- |                         |                 |                        |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 6. (A) and showing      | (B) to show     | (C) showing            | (D) shown       |
| 7. (A) in which         | (B), which      | (C) that               | (D) and         |
| 8. (A) are used to make |                 | (B) are used to making |                 |
| (C) used to make        |                 | (D) used to making     |                 |
| 9. (A) whenever         | (B) whatever    | (C) whichever          | (D) whoever     |
| 10. (A) to              | (B) at          | (C) for                | (D) with        |
| 11. (A) producing       |                 | (B) are producing      |                 |
| (C) are produced        |                 | (D) which are produced |                 |
| 12. (A) in addition to  | (B) rather than | (C) because of         | (D) in spite of |

b.) Honesty is important not just for individual relationships but for a healthy society. The more honest a culture is, the more happy and successful its people are. Although we know the importance of honesty, we still 13 a lot of lies in our daily lives.

When is a lie the truth? When it is paltering? Paltering is a technique we are all familiar with and use daily. To convince people that we have finished a task, we will say something that is true but is not answering the question directly. 14, it is misleading the other people to have a false impression of the situation. For example, when your parents ask you about your English test, you tell them that you got 98%. However, 15 you don't tell them is that was from 6 weeks ago and that you failed this week's. You haven't lied, but your parents believe that your English class is going well. Instead, you have tried to cover up the real situation in order not to produce a negative reaction from your parents.

Everybody lies. According to research we all lie at least twice a day, despite the fact it takes more brainpower to 16 a lie. Many of these white lies are harmless. They are used when revealing the truth is hurtful and remaining 17 is better. For example, a partner asks if they look nice and you lie. Being honest would create a more 18 situation. Therefore, people would rather lie 19 tell the truth.

But there are other situations where you have to be honest. If your friends hurt your feelings and later on ask if their joke was insensitive, all you have to do is perhaps 20 them how it reopened old wounds. If you had stayed silent, those jokes 21 and further hurt your feelings.

In short, though we lie for many reasons, perhaps we should rethink our motives 22 we want to lie, because never can we know when our lies might be exposed to make us feel embarrassed or even 23 other people's trust.

There are many circumstances in which being dishonest will benefit you personally, but this usually comes at the expense of others. When everyone is more honest, it benefits society as a whole.

- |                        |                |                           |                     |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 13. (A) encounter with | (B) encounter  | (C) are encountering with | (D) had encountered |
| 14. (A) Instead        | (B) In reality | (C) In turn               | (D) What's more     |
| 15. (A) one            | (B) those      | (C) that                  | (D) what            |

16. (A) make up      (B) take up      (C) stay up      (D) cover up  
 17. (A) silent      (B) to silent      (C) silently      (D) silence  
 18. (A) embarrassment      (B) embarrass      (C) embarrassing      (D) embarrassed  
 19. (A) to      (B) than      (C) for      (D) but  
 20. (A) to telling      (B) telling      (C) being told      (D) tell  
 21. (A) might have continued  
                                (B) might be continuing  
                                (C) might continue  
                                (D) might have been continued  
 22. (A) whatever      (B) wherever      (C) whenever      (D) whichever  
 23. (A) loss      (B) lose      (C) lost      (D) losing

## II. II. Fill in the blanks (16%, 每題 1.6 分)

- |               |                   |              |            |             |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| (A) therefore | (B) revolutionary | (C) humorous | (D) spirit | (E) however |
| (AB) rejected | (AC) committee    | (AD) unusual | (AE) mood  | (BC) showed |

(請忽略大小寫)

Andre Geim is recognized as one of the world's best scientists. One could say his career has been somewhat 24, though. From the start, his life and identity have been anything but normal. In 1958, Geim was born in Sochi, Russia. 25, neither of his parents was Russian. They were both German engineers. Geim 26 an interest in science from a young age and applied to the Moscow Engineering Physics Institute (機構). He was 27 because of his German background, so Geim went to another university in Moscow instead. This change would lead his career in a different direction. It caused him to study solid-state physics instead of particle(分子) physics.

After graduation, Geim worked as a research assistant in England and later got a job as a professor in the Netherlands. His time there started to drag on. Geim left because he felt the 28 wasn't good there, as the other professors cared more about school politics than their work. 29, he returned to England to teach and continue his research.

In 2000, Geim made news when he took home the Ig Nobel Prize. It's a(n) 30 award given to scientists who can make people both laugh and think. Geim and his partner won the prize for using magnets(磁鐵) to lift a frog in the air. Some serious scientists would feel ashamed to accept such a silly award. Geim liked the 31 of this award though because it showed the world his sense of humor. A decade later, a 32 selected him to win the Nobel Prize in Physics. Geim received the Prize for his 33 experiments with graphene, a strong material. This made Geim the first person to win both a Nobel Prize and an Ig Nobel Prize.

## III. Vocabulary (16%, 每題 1.6 分)

34. Australia       the largest gold reserves in the world, and it produces about 9% of the world's

- total gold production.
- (A) manages      (B) reveals      (C) inserts      (D) possesses  
 35. I apologized in       when I tried to introduce an important client to my boss but I couldn't remember her name at the very moment.  
 (A) embarrassment      (B) refusal      (C) committee      (D) process  
 36. Many parents believe it almost a crime to       children to violence and sex when they watch online films or play online games.  
 (A) manage      (B) possess      (C) encounter      (D) expose  
 37. The report is disappointing because it just focuses on some       details rather than the general idea and thus does not draw any useful conclusions.  
 (A) tropical      (B) peaceful      (C) negative      (D) particular  
 38. Though scientists have discovered the close       between lung cancer and smoking, most smokers turn a blind eye to it.  
 (A) determination      (B) relationship      (C) management      (D) circumstance  
 39. The injured man cried out bitterly because of the       pain he suffered after the car accident.  
 (A) fellow      (B) awful      (C) honest      (D) humorous  
 40. According to the study, walking quickly for at least 15 minutes is a good way to control the       desire to eat.  
 (A) sympathetic      (B) profitable      (C) constant      (D) minor  
 41. To win customers' loyalty and increase daily profits, many stores offer their       customers reward programs to earn points for free products.  
 (A) frequent      (B) negative      (C) industrial      (D) profitable  
 42. There have been great changes to the country after the president stepped down due to a political      .  
 (A) investigation      (B) revolution      (C) violation      (D) determination  
 43. My sister is not in the       for anything fun right now since she just broke up with her boyfriend.  
 (A) spirit      (B) effort      (C) mood      (D) honor
- ## V. Grammar (11.2%, 每題 1.6 分)
44. With no money left in her pocket and her cellphone broken, all Nina could do was       for her family along the road.  
 (A) waiting      (B) waited      (C) being waiting      (D) wait  
 45.       what to do next, the man stood at the gate of the station helpless.  
 (A) Without know      (B) Not knowing      (C) He not know      (D) He knowing  
 not

46. The audience found their seats and sat down, \_\_\_\_ for the opening of the show with excitement.  
(A) waiting      (B) to wait      (C) waited      (D) to waiting
47. After class, the teacher sat \_\_\_\_ by many diligent students waiting to ask questions, for the final exam was coming.  
(A) surround      (B) surrounded      (C) surrounding      (D) to surround
48. Lucas was unaware \_\_\_\_ the car is approaching while crossing the road, and he was almost hit by it.  
(A) to      (B) of      (C) that      (D) on
49. Under no circumstances \_\_\_\_ students skip classes.  
(A) have      (B) where      (C) are      (D) do
50. Kate had her husband \_\_\_\_ a white lie to prevent children from feeling anxious.  
(A) telling      (B) told      (C) tell      (D) to tell

### III. Reading Comprehension: (20%, 每題 2 分)

a.) Every day, people around the world go to work. Unfortunately, in some poor countries, a lot of them are children, and despite the efforts of governments, aid groups, and even individuals, child labor remains a problem that just won't seem to go away.

According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), "Child labor" can be defined as "work that children should not be doing because they are too young, or—if they are old enough to work—because it is dangerous or otherwise unsuitable for them." It may involve working on a farm, in a mine or a factory. It can also involve working as a servant, or as a beggar. In many cases, these children don't receive any payment. Instead, they often only receive some food and shelter, and they have no one to turn to if they are mistreated by their boss or injured at work.

Why does child labor still occur? The answer is poverty. For instance, a poor household must rely on children to help bring in money in some way to pay for the family's food. There are other reasons, too. These include lack of access to school and education, culture traditions that see work as a productive use of a child's time, and inadequate enforcement of existing laws banning (禁止) child labor. Market demand also plays a significant role, since it is often cheaper for employers to hire children.

Child labor has a long history, and it still exists even in the today's world. Fortunately, organizations like the United Nations have launched programs to fight against child labor, and holidays such as World Day Against Child Labor on June 12 are helping to raise awareness of this serious problem. With the efforts more and more global citizens put in, we have achieved some progress: The International Labour Organization (ILO) released a report in the beginning of 2021, which shows that there is a 38% decrease in child labour the last decade. Although there is still a long way to go to solve this problem, the world will not turn away from the millions of children who are suffering. One day,

we can make happy childhood a basic human right rather than a privilege.

51. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

- (A) Young Hands Work to Survive: Many Children Go Missing.  
(B) Child Labor: Let's Remove the Hidden Shame in the Modern World.  
(C) Ruined Childhood: The Kids Should Fight Back.  
(D) Children's Rights: A Ban on Child Labor in Africa and India.

52. According to the passage, what problem may child workers face?

- (A) Getting seriously hurt.      (B) Fighting against bosses.  
(C) Suffering from deadly diseases.      (D) Unemployment.

53. What is the author's attitude toward the future of child labor?

- (A) Objective.      (B) Negative.      (C) Critical.      (D) Optimistic.

b.)

A lie is often defined as something that people say or write that they know to be not true. However, do you know that there are many different types of lies? In fact, there seems to be a lie for just about every situation.

Perhaps the most common kind of lie is a white lie, which is usually told to be polite and to protect another person's feelings from being hurt. One example of a white lie is saying that someone's new hairstyle looks good while you think it looks quite strange.

The stories that adults tell children are another kind of lie. When adults tell children, for example, that Santa Claus will give them gifts if they are good, or that the Easter Bunny gives kids candy on Easter, then they are telling children something that they know is untrue. These stories may be harmless, but they are still lies.

Still another kind of lying that is commonly seen is bluffing. Bluffing is usually done in games, such as poker, and it involves making others believe you have (or don't have) certain cards. Bluffing also occurs in business negotiations (談判), and some businesspeople use **bluffs** to get what they want.

Although we are often taught that telling lies is wrong, it seems clear that many different kinds of lies, such as white lies, lies to children, and bluffs, have actually become accepted parts of our daily lives.

54. What is the purpose of the second paragraph?

- (A) To prove telling white lies is immoral.  
(B) To define the fine line between truth and lies.  
(C) To illustrate a kind of lie with no bad intention.  
(D) To research the effects of telling white lies.

55.What does the word “bluffs” in the fourth paragraph mean?

- (A) Practices to know events or discover hidden knowledge in advance.
- (B) Activities designed to promote something to further its growth or development.
- (C) Objects used to prove something is true or someone is innocent.
- (D) Attempts to trick someone into believing, especially to get some advantages.

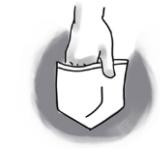
56. What is the text structure of this passage?

- (A) Definition → Stories → Summary.
- (B) Introduction → Examples → Conclusion.
- (C) Question → Studies → Answer.
- (D) Issue → Debates → Solution.

c.)

### How to Detect A Lie

#### Step 1: Hand Gesture



Hands in the pocket



Clenched hands



Touching lips



Touching the nose

#### Step 2: Eye Movement

##### Looking to the right:

Constructing image that never seen before  
Constructing sound that never heard before

##### Looking to the left:

Remembering  
Remembering

Although it is useful to learn how to detect a lie, it should be cautious in applying these rules. Most people have their own unique ways of talking. They make special gestures in specific tones to get their meaning across. Or, it is likely they are simply nervous.

57.According to the passage, which of the following can NOT help us detect a lie?

- (A) Where one puts the hands.
- (B) Where one is looking to.
- (C) How one talks.
- (D) How one dresses.

58. Which of the following is NOT true?

- (A) Whenever someone speaks with their hands touching their nose, they are lying.
- (B) Whenever someone talks unusually too fast or too slow, they could be lying.
- (C) Someone speaking with their eyes looking to the left could be recalling something.
- (D) Someone speaks with their hands clenched could be nervous.

59. According to the passage, which of the following information in the table is wrong?

	Lying/Not lying	Indicator
	Lying.	(A) She is looking to her left.
	(B) Lying.	One of his hand touches his nose.
	(C) Not Lying.	(D) There are no particular suspicious actions.

60.Where does this passage most likely appear?

- (A) A fashion magazine.
- (B) A scientific journal.
- (C) A relationship magazine.
- (D) A piece of business news.