

新北市立新北高級工業職業學校 113 學年度 第 2 學期 開學考 試題卷 New Taipei Municipal New Taipei Industrial Vocational High School							班級			座號		電腦卡作答
科目	英語文	出題教師	郭書源	審題教師	溫雅君	適用科別	應用英語	適用年級	二年級	姓名		<input type="checkbox"/> 是 <input type="checkbox"/> 否

### Part I. Vocabulary 30%, @2%

1. Can you \_\_\_\_ to another TV station please? I'm getting bored with this show. (A) switch (B) emerge (C) direct (D) invent
2. The suspect was released because there was no \_\_\_\_ to prove his involvement.  
(A) delivery (B) determination (C) exchange (D) evidence
3. The music festival will be \_\_\_\_ its 25th annual show this summer. (A) inventing (B) functioning (C) entertaining (D) staging
4. "Binge-watch" and "spoiler alert" are both new \_\_\_\_ in the Oxford Dictionary. (A) entries (B) effects (C) conceptions (D) conventions
5. My uncle works for a newspaper and has promised to help me pursue a \_\_\_\_ in media. (A) switch (B) leap (C) hardship (D) career
6. A smartphone can \_\_\_\_ as many other tools or instruments, such as a recorder or camera.  
(A) function (B) recognize (C) analyze (D) exchange
7. The movie didn't have special effects, but it had wonderful \_\_\_\_ between the characters.  
(A) dialogue (B) profession (C) difficulty (D) pastime
8. Many people find news stories on social media, which is less reliable than \_\_\_\_ media.  
(A) unrealistic (B) unpleasant (C) conventional (D) critical
9. We watched our yoga teacher \_\_\_\_ how to bend the body forward gracefully. (A) demonstrate (B) function (C) locate (D) vary
10. The customs for celebrating New Year \_\_\_\_ from culture to culture. They're not always the same.  
(A) scratch (B) disturb (C) recognize (D) vary
11. \_\_\_\_ has it that the Prince has a secret girlfriend whom he is planning to marry. (A) Entry (B) Expansion (C) Rumor (D) Rage
12. In our school library, there is a sign which asks students to please study in \_\_\_\_\_. (A) career (B) fame (C) silence (D) drama
13. The thief gained \_\_\_\_ into the store through the back door. (A) entry (B) blender (C) origin (D) molecule
14. Denny didn't \_\_\_\_ Emily because she had changed her hair and lost weight.  
(A) vary (B) specify (C) recognize (D) function
15. To teach an abstract \_\_\_\_, Amy makes use of many concrete examples.  
(A) comfort (B) concept (C) attack (D) activity

### Part II. Text Book

#### A. Grammar 22%,@2%

16. ( ) I wanted to say no; \_\_\_\_\_, I didn't want to hurt Cindy's feelings.  
(A) besides (B) however (C) therefore (D) in other words
17. ( ) It \_\_\_\_\_ for the last few days. I hope the sun will come out soon.  
(A) has rained (B) may rain (C) will rain (D) would rain
18. ( ) The poor old man sat on the street, \_\_\_\_\_ for food and money.  
(A) to beg (B) and begs (C) begged (D) begging
19. ( ) In order to keep their manufacturing process as \_\_\_\_\_ as possible, the company hired an external expert to check it. (A) efficient (B) inefficient (C) efficiently (D) inefficiently
20. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ students who want to volunteer is on the rise, which makes both teachers and parents proud.  
(A) The number of (B) A number of (C) Most of the (D) A few of
21. ( ) This sports car costs \_\_\_\_\_ more than a student can afford. (A) so (B) too (C) far (D) very
22. ( ) With fear of the virus spreading through the country, people have begun to stock up on surgical masks and therefore the price is expected to rise \_\_\_\_\_ more than 20%. (A) by (B) at (C) in (D) with
23. ( ) No replies \_\_\_\_\_ to the customer since she sent a letter of complaint to the company.  
(A) had made (B) have made (C) had been made (D) have been made
24. ( ) Seven \_\_\_\_\_ of the earth's surface is covered with water. (A) ten (B) tens (C) tenth (D) tenths
25. ( ) We were lucky to purchase the plane tickets \_\_\_\_\_ such a low price. (A) in (B) on (C) at (D) with
26. ( ) Due to the melting ice in the Arctic Circle, the number of polar bears \_\_\_\_\_ been declining these years.  
(A) has (B) have (C) had (D) will have

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### B. Cloze

There are millions of beehives on earth. The country with the most of these is India\*, (27) has over twelve and a half million hives. China is thought to have more than nine million. Finally, Turkey\* comes in third, (28) about eight million hives.

There can be up to sixty thousand bees (29) in a hive at any time. Most of these are worker bees whose job is to take care of (30) the queen bee (30) her brood\*. The queen and young bees need to be carefully fed and looked after. Doing so is no easy task, as a queen can lay up to 1,500 eggs a day.

Though many of the world's bees can be found in hives, it is, however, important to note that not all types of bees live in such structures. Some may find (31) hard to imagine that less than ten thousand of the world's twenty thousand different bee species actually live in hives. How unbelievable!

註：India 印度 Turkey 土耳其 brood 幼蟲

- ( ) (27) (A) it (B) that (C) where (D) which
- ( ) (28) (A) has (B) it has (C) having (D) to have
- ( ) (29) (A) live (B) living (C) lived (D) to live
- ( ) (30) (A) either; or (B) not; but (C) neither; nor (D) more; than
- ( ) (31) (A) it (B) which (C) them (D) what

Two-year-old Dexter had serious kidney problems. It was so bad that since he was born, he'd only been able to eat from a feeding tube. Now, it seemed (32) in one way Dexter was lucky: his father, Brenden, decided to donate his kidney to Dexter. However, Brenden's kidney was huge compared to Dexter's abdomen\*. Doctors considered (33) dangerous to put an adult kidney into such a small boy. Using traditional medical technology, they could look inside Dexter's body but couldn't ensure a good fit for the new kidney. Fortunately, (34) using 3D printing technology, the doctors were able to create 3D models of Dexter's abdomen and his dad's kidney before performing the transplant\* surgery. These models enabled doctors (35) whether the transplant was possible and then they could work out the best way to carry out the operation. (36) the planning with the models, the operation went smoothly. Now, Dexter can eat normally and play outside instead of living in a hospital.

註：abdomen 腹部 transplant 移植（器官）

- ( ) (32) (A) which (B) how (C) that (D) what
- ( ) (33) (A) that (B) it (C) which (D) what
- ( ) (34) (A) with (B) by (C) on (D) for
- ( ) (35) (A) found out (B) finding out (C) find out (D) to find out
- ( ) (36) (A) Thanks to (B) In spite of (C) In response to (D) In terms of

How did fast fashion make its way into society? Rewind\* your time machine, and you will see how clothing production has changed (37) the past few centuries and how fast fashion has become the way we know it today.

Clothing choices were very (38) before the nineteenth century. You needed to find your own materials and sew them together yourself (39) make things to wear. Fast forward to the Industrial Revolution, and the introduction of the sewing machine created a demand (40) more efficient ways to produce clothes. Soon, clothing was more accessible for the general public (41) ever before. Also, sweatshops\* and factories are said (42) popping up during this time, mainly due to the availability of cheap labor. Countries (43) child laborers were exploited added to the production of clothes by keeping everything at a low cost. By the 1970s, fashion was at its peak, with the younger generation wanting to (44) the latest fashion trends. Then, in the late 1990s, a throng of low-cost companies—including Forever 21, H&M, and Zara—entered the arena\*. With high-end looks offered (45) affordable prices, this trend started to spread like wild fire. In more recent years, the popularity of these brands, all of (46) have become household names, has grown even more thanks to social media. Considering how far fast fashion has come in such a short time, it will be interesting to see how it continues to change in the future.

註：rewind 倒回 sweatshop 血汗工廠 arena 競爭舞臺

- ( ) (37) (A) on (B) over (C) in (D) from
- ( ) (38) (A) limited (B) transformed (C) exploited (D) discarded
- ( ) (39) (A) in contrast to (B) in addition to (C) in order to (D) when it comes to
- ( ) (40) (A) to (B) on (C) off (D) for
- ( ) (41) (A) as (B) than (C) like (D) from
- ( ) (42) (A) begun (B) beginning (C) to begin (D) to have begun
- ( ) (43) (A) in whom (B) what (C) in which (D) when

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( ) (44) (A) send off (B) lead to (C) account for (D) keep up with

( ) (45) (A) behind (B) at (C) by (D) under

( ) (46) (A) which (B) those (C) them (D) that

三、閱讀測驗(1 小題，每格 2 分，共 8 分)

15. Did you know that coral reefs have the highest biodiversity\* of any ecosystem on the planet, even more than the rainforest?

Though they are small in size (taking up only 1% of the ocean floor), they surprisingly hold 25% of all life in the sea. So, just how diverse\* is this ecosystem?

Its biodiversity can be seen just from its appearance alone. Coral reefs come in all different shapes, sizes, colors, and spots. However, upon closer examination, we can see just how delicate the balancing act of this ecosystem is. Some fish are dedicated to eating algae\*, keeping potential competitors of coral away. Others, like sharks or other predators, keep smaller fish populations from growing too large. And some species, such as the parrotfish, even eat the coral itself, grinding up coral and throwing it up again as sand, creating the beautiful white sandy beaches we see today. Even smaller organisms like worms and snails have important duties in the system, such as filtering\* the water and feeding on algae. There is also an entire cleaning system! “Cleaner” fish and shrimp remove parasites\* from others, keeping them clean and healthy. And crabs and sea cucumbers clean the coral and ocean floor. The ecosystems of coral reefs is fascinating, and we must all work together to maintain them for future generations.

註：biodiversity 生物多樣性 diverse 多元的 algae 海藻 filter 過濾 parasite 寄生蟲

( ) (47) What is the main purpose of the passage?

- (A) To show the crisis the ecosystem of coral reefs is faced with.
- (B) To illustrate the high biodiversity of the ecosystem of coral reefs.
- (C) To explain the role smaller organisms play in the ecosystem of coral reefs.
- (D) To detail the relationships between predator and prey in the ecosystem of coral reefs.

( ) (48) Which creature is the “cleaner” of the coral and ocean floor?

- (A) Crabs. (B) Sharks. (C) Shrimp. (D) Parrotfish.

( ) (49) What do sharks or other predators do for the coral reefs?

- (A) Clean up reefs. (B) Rid coral reefs of parasites.
- (C) Help create white sandy beaches. (D) Keep the numbers of smaller fish under control.

( ) (50) What can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) Algae are a food source for worms, snails, and some fish.
- (B) Because parrotfish eat the coral, coral reefs are in danger.
- (C) Since coral reefs are small in size, they make no difference to the sea.
- (D) The larger a creature is, the more important it is to the ecosystem of coral reefs.