

新北市立新北高級工業職業學校 113 學年度 第 2 學期 期末考 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	吳冠宇	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 14%

1. The rich businessman lives a _____ life that many people want. He has a big house and many helpers to make his life easy. (A) marvelous (B) bold (C) democratic (D) tough
2. The house owner makes sure all his _____ know his phone number so they can call him when needed. (A) tourists (B) officials (C) authorities (D) tenants
3. The new business is making a lot of money, so the owners want to do an _____ to make it bigger. (A) decline (B) invasion (C) expansion (D) complaint
4. The kids walked along the _____ until they reached a gate. (A) council (B) path (C) chaos (D) chore
5. Real things you can touch are usually _____, but ideas and feelings are not. (A) thoughtful (B) measurable (C) dramatic (D) negative
6. The shop has gotten many _____ about the unfriendly worker this month, so he might lose his job. (A) tenants (B) options (C) complaints (D) licenses
7. It was a _____ choice for you to leave your job before getting a new one. (A) bold (B) strict (C) additional (D) marvelous
8. Some classes in university are _____, which means you can choose to take them or not. (A) dramatic (B) thoughtless (C) optional (D) measurable
9. Today, _____ stereotypes still stop women from working in some jobs that are mostly done by men. (A) chaos (B) nursery (C) gender (D) council
10. People say that a _____ teacher who expects a lot from students helps them learn better behavior. (A) bold (B) strict (C) revolutionary (D) domestic
11. A _____ country lets people have different ideas and opinions, unlike a country where one leader controls everything. (A) democratic (B) additional (C) domestic (D) revolutionary
12. New studies show that being addicted to phones or the Internet can have a _____ effect on people's lives. (A) optional (B) negative (C) thoughtful (D) sustainable
13. If someone could create a time machine to travel through time, it would be one of the greatest _____. (A) certificates (B) nurseries (C) revolutions (D) anniversaries
14. In this country, more people have moved to cities; only 20 percent of the _____ still live in rural areas. (A) anniversary (B) certificate (C) revolution (D) population

Part II. Cloze 20%

Back in 1990, about 440 million people took vacations in foreign countries. Today, the (15) of international travelers each year has reached 1.5 billion. Many famous tourist spots worldwide have become three times (16) they were thirty years ago. In numerous locations, this (17) growth in tourism has created a serious problem called "overtourism."

Overtourism brings many (18) effects to both nature and local communities. Looking at environmental damage, we can see more garbage on streets and polluted air. Hidden problems include wasting fresh water and creating dirty water*. Visitors can be (19) noisy that they drive away local animals. Regarding social problems, most residents don't get benefits (20) the tourism boom. Instead, they must handle loud parties at night and see drunk tourists (21) on public streets. Local people also face long waiting lines and heavy crowds daily. (22), home-sharing websites like Airbnb create additional troubles. These platforms have pushed housing costs up so high (23) ordinary families cannot afford homes in their birth neighborhoods. (24) the COVID-19 pandemic reduced visitor numbers* did local residents worldwide finally enjoy peace in their own towns again. When travel returns to normal levels, will the same issues come back, or can we discover better solutions?

15. (A) sum (B) amount (C) number (D) level
16. (A) crowded like (B) as crowded as (C) crowded than (D) more than crowded
17. (A) dramatic (B) thoughtless (C) democratic (D) strict
18. (A) optional (B) virtual (C) marvelous (D) negative
19. (A) so (B) very (C) too (D) such
20. (A) at (B) from (C) with (D) against
21. (A) leading to (B) suffering from (C) throwing up (D) taking down
22. (A) However (B) Furthermore (C) Therefore (D) Fortunately

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23. (A) as (B) where (C) which (D) that
 24. (A) Until (B) Since (C) Only when (D) Even though

Part III. Sentence Completion 20% (不考慮大小寫)

- | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| (A) additionally | (B) salary | (C) taken big steps | (D) gap | (E) at least |
| (AB) gender | (AC) for | (BC) path | (BD) look after | (CD) in |

Which nations treat women and men most fairly? Each year, the World Economic Forum creates a study that compares the 25 between males and females in all countries around the world. Many years running, this study reveals that four nations in the Nordic area of Northern Europe provide the best 26-equal treatment.

In Iceland, the first of these nations, affordable childcare is available to all families, which means women can continue working rather than staying home to 27 their children. Iceland also comes first globally in 28 fairness for the same type of work. In Norway, rules require that 29 40% of government leaders and company directors must be female. Similar to Iceland, much help 30 working mothers is also given. Finland, which ranks third, was among the earliest nations worldwide to let women take part 31 voting. 32, Finland remains the only Nordic nation today where men and women achieve exactly the same level of education. Finally, Sweden offers parents sixteen months away from work after having babies, which is the longest period globally. This country has also 33 to boost women's participation in government.

Overall, every nation worldwide is making progress on the 34 toward fairness between males and females. During this process, we can study the Nordic countries as good examples.

Part IV. textual cohesion 8% (五選四)

- (A) Nicaragua's path to gender equality has not been easy.
- (B) Gaps in pay and participation in the workforce still exist as well.
- (C) All of this started to change during the Sandinista Revolution in the late 1970s and 1980s.
- (D) Nicaragua's gender equality improvements were due to a decrease in global tourism.
- (E) Additionally, a different concept of masculinity* was promoted: a "new man" that took care of his family.

Nicaragua is a small Central American country famous for its rainforests, lakes, and volcanoes*. But did you know that it is also one of the world's most gender-equal countries? In fact, it ranked fifth on the 2020 Global Gender Gap Report, higher than any other country in North or South America, including Canada and the US.

35 As in most Latin American countries, the roles of men and women were traditionally rigid*. Men were expected to work and to exhibit proud, manly behavior. Women were considered lower than their fathers and husbands, who made decisions for them. Legally, fathers didn't even have to provide financial support for the mothers of their children.

36 Although it was a violent political revolution, 67% of active revolutionaries were women. Furthermore, the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Association of Nicaraguan Women, named after the first woman to die in the revolution, campaigned with the slogan, "There is no revolution without freedom for women." As a result of their efforts, topics that had once been avoided, like domestic violence and sexual abuse, were finally discussed in public. 37 Finally, in the 1990s, various programs provided women with more opportunities to own land.

Today, Nicaragua ranks as one of the top countries in the world in terms of gender equality in health, education, and survival. However, the country is still not 100% gender equal. Women in Nicaragua are still more likely to experience poverty or injuries. 38 What's more, because Nicaragua is very poor, the situation of women in Nicaragua is still not great compared to that of women in many other countries, even if it is nearly equal compared to that of men in their own country. While Nicaragua has come a long way in balancing the power between genders, the country's journey remains incomplete.

註：Nicaragua 尼加拉瓜 masculinity 男子氣概 volcano 火山 rigid 僵化的

Part V. Reading Comprehension 6%

In recent decades, many nations have made significant progress in reducing poverty around the world. More children have access to clean water, fewer families live in extreme hunger, and there are increasing numbers of people who can read and write. However, economic inequality still remains a serious global challenge, and much more effort is required, as the impact of climate change has clearly demonstrated.

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Poor communities have suffered the most from environmental disasters. A large number of people living in poverty are farmers, and the responsibility of finding food and water during droughts often falls mainly to these vulnerable populations. In fact, due to rising sea levels and more frequent natural disasters, the amount of land that poor families have lost for farming has grown dramatically. Moreover, research indicates that food prices have also risen sharply since climate problems began worsening. As poor families were forced to spend more money on basic necessities, many children were pulled out of school to work, and they had nowhere else to go for education. Thus in multiple ways climate change is undermining the achievements that have been made in poverty reduction. Therefore, it's crucial to understand that environmental protection is truly essential if we want a fair and sustainable world.

39. According to the passage, what progress has been made in fighting poverty globally? (A) More children have access to clean water and education opportunities have increased significantly. (B) Poor families no longer experience hunger and all children can now attend school regularly. (C) Climate change problems have been solved and farming conditions have greatly improved. (D) Government funding for poverty reduction has doubled and unemployment rates have dropped.
40. Which of the following best describes how climate change affects poor families? (A) It provides new job opportunities in environmental protection and green technology sectors. (B) It forces children to work instead of attending school due to increased family financial pressure. (C) It encourages poor communities to develop better farming techniques and water conservation methods. (D) It helps reduce food prices because farmers can grow crops more efficiently than before.
41. What is the main message of this passage? (A) Environmental protection and poverty reduction are closely connected and both are necessary for a sustainable world. (B) Climate change is the only reason why poverty reduction efforts have completely failed in recent years. (C) Poor people should abandon farming and move to cities where they can find better employment opportunities. (D) Governments should prioritize economic development over environmental concerns to help poor communities effectively.

Part VI. Literacy 8%

Japan-guide.com

Mount Fuji, Japan's highest peak at 3,776 meters, is a symbol of the country and a UNESCO World Heritage site. The majestic stratovolcano, located about 100 kilometers southwest of Tokyo, has inspired artists and pilgrims for centuries. Its nearly perfect conical shape, often snow-capped, creates a beautiful backdrop visible from the capital on clear days. Fuji is a popular destination for climbers in summer and a year-round attraction for tourists who visit the nearby hot springs, lakes, and forests. The mountain's cultural and natural significance makes it a must-see for visitors to Japan.

(A) **Claire** ★★★★★

The sunrise from the summit was breathtaking! Climbing Fuji was challenging but rewarding. A true bucket-list experience!

(B) **Leo** ★

Too crowded during climbing season. Barely enjoyed the view because there were so many people that we had to jostle for space.

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(C) **Jennifer** ★★★★

The climb was tougher than I expected, but reaching the summit was exhilarating. The predawn hike and sunrise view made every step worth it.

(D) **David** ★★★

I didn't climb, but viewing Fuji from afar was still awe-inspiring. Its perfect shape is truly a natural wonder.

(E) **Jill** ★★

Disappointed by constant cloud cover. Spent three days nearby and never got a clear view of the summit.

(F) **Jason** ★★★★

The hot springs near Fuji were the perfect way to relax after our climb. Soaking while admiring the mountain was unforgettable.

請從文本中找出最適當的單詞 (word) 填入下列句子空格中，並視語法需要做適當的字形變化。每格限填一個單詞 (word)。

The opening description states that Mount Fuji, as Japan's highest peak, is ____ 42. ____ of the country and a UNESCO site. The ____ 43. ____ of the mountain has attracted many climbers and tourists.

44. From (A) to (F) in the above reviews, which ones do NOT involve the experience of actually climbing Mount Fuji?

45. Which word in the text means “to knock or push roughly against someone in order to move past them”?

1~41 題請畫卡， 42 題以後請作答於第五頁

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Part VI. Literacy 8%

42.	43.	44.	45.
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Part VII. Guided Translation 9% 請寫出完整單字才計分

46. Miranda 能保守祕密，所以就這方面來說，她是一位很好的聆聽者。

Miranda is able to keep secrets, so ①_____ ②_____ ③_____ she is a good listener.

47. 這場地震使這間房子損壞到如此的程度以致於必須被拆除。

The earthquake damaged the house ①_____ ②_____ ③_____ ④_____ that it had to be torn down.

48. 我們需要專業人士來幫我們從天花板拆除此古董水晶吊燈，為了不要損壞到它們。

We need professionals to help us ①_____ ②_____ the antique chandeliers from the ceiling in order not to damage them.

Part VIII. Sentence Patterns 13%

49. 用“N + V-ing/p.p.”句型來改寫以下句子。3%

The scientist thinks that some objects which move fast in the sky are aliens' spacecraft.

→

50. 用“twice/half/three/four/...times + as adj./adv. as”或“three/four/...times + more...than”句型來合併以下句子。3%

The risk of lung cancer for smokers is 12%. The risk of lung cancer for non-smokers is 1.5%.

→

51. 用“S + must/may/might/could + VR/have + p.p....”句型與提示來完成以下句子。2%

When I arrived home, Mom wasn't there. _____ (could / go / to the supermarket)

52. 用“N(,) where/when...”句型來合併以下句子。4%

Tokyo is a city. More than 10 million people live and work there.

→