

市立新北高工 113 學年度第 2 學期 期 末 考 試題								
科 目	英文 閱讀	命題 教師	陳玟如	審題 教師	石芸熙	年 級	二	科 別
機鑄汽模圖電資訊								

共 20 題 請在答案卡上作答。請確實劃好座號，座號未劃記正確者酌扣十分！

(1-5) When he was still a child, Bo-Wei Yang became fascinated by cooking after watching a Japanese cooking show on TV. From that moment on, he devoted himself to becoming an international chef. He studied cooking in high school and gained experience by working part-time in hotels and restaurants. After college, Bo-Wei went to France, where he began his training at a restaurant. His talent and hard work brought him success as a chef and then as a manager at a top-quality, Three MICHELIN Star restaurant.

Having achieved his goal, Bo-Wei decided to return to Taiwan. He wanted to create special cuisine using his skills and Taiwanese ingredients. He became the chef of a hotel's French restaurant in Taitung, creating unique dishes with local ingredients. His story demonstrates that if people follow their passions with diligence, they can accomplish their goals eventually.

fascinated 著迷的	cuisine 料理
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- () 1. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) The right way to choose a useful cooking show.
(B) The importance of going to France for cooking skills.
(C) The story of a cook working hard to pursue his dreams.
(D) A way of adding Taiwanese ingredients to cooking.
- () 2. Which of the following about Yang is **NOT** true according to the passage?
- (A) He received training at a restaurant in France.
(B) He is very diligent in pursuing his dreams.
(C) He has never been to a cooking school.
(D) He worked as a manager at a Three MICHELIN Star restaurant.
- () 3. According to the passage, which of the following is a feature of Bo-Wei Yang's cuisine?
- (A) The use of top quality food in Taiwan.
(B) The combination of his skills and Taiwanese ingredients.
(C) The different cooking skills in Japanese cuisine.
(D) The application of French cooking techniques.
- () 4. Yang make up his mind to become a chef after he _____.
(A) watched a Japanese cooking show. (B) won a vegetable carving competition.
(C) met the principal of the High School. (D) got to know people in Changbin.
- () 5. What does the word "devoted" mean?
(A) 奉獻 (B) 遭遇 (C) 建立 (D) 激起

班別		座號		電腦卡作答
姓名				是 P.1

(6-10) Since 2016, India has been moving quickly toward becoming cashless. The UPI has allowed many different mobile payment apps to work together. The Indian government also removed high-value notes from use to help stop crime. However, many Indian people still prefer to use cash. Customers may prefer cash because charges for mobile payments are high. Store owners may avoid mobile payments because of high sales taxes.

As for the countryside in India, due to less understanding of money and new technology, people living there are much less likely to use mobile payment apps. Although the Indian government has made some big changes to money, it may still take many more years before India is completely cashless.

UPI(Unified Payments Interface) 統一支付介面	note 紙幣
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- () 6. What is this passage mainly about?
- (A) Ways to download mobile payment apps in the countryside in India.
(B) An introduction of the UPI.
(C) How store owners avoid high sales taxes.
(D) Reasons why India cannot become a cashless society immediately.
- () 7. Why did the Indian government remove high-value notes?
- (A) The high-value notes were rarely used.
(B) High-value notes would replace mobile payments.
(C) A cashless society was unlikely to take place.
(D) Too many high-value notes could cause crime.
- () 8. According to the passage, what is the author's attitude toward India's process of becoming a cashless country?
- (A) Optimistic. (B) Pessimistic (悲觀的). (C) Neutral (中立的). (D) It didn't say.
- () 9. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "notes" ?
(A) options (B) payments (C) bills (D) coins
- () 10. Why do people living in the countryside in India are less likely to use mobile payment apps?
- (A) Because they don't have much knowledge about money and technology.
(B) Because they don't like the apps.
(C) Because they don't have smartphones.
(D) Because the Indian government has made some big changes to money.

(請翻頁繼續作答)

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(11-15) I am so tired that I want to sleep for a week! Then I want to go back to Taitung. It would be worth the trip just for the bento at Chishang’s Lunchbox Museum. It was so delicious! Our visit was during the hot air balloon festival, and it was amazing to see various giant balloons in the air. Thankfully, we could not go up in the balloons—I am scared of heights. I especially loved the walkway at Seashore Park which was so shady and cool. My favorite part of the trip was having dinner at Sinasera 24 restaurant. The food was **incredible**, and we were very lucky to meet the chef, Nick Yang, who is so talented. I hope I can visit Taitung again soon.

walkway 人行通道 shady 陰涼的

- () 11. What does this passage mainly talk about?
(A) Having bentos at a museum.
(B) A trip to Taitung.
(C) Methods of beating the fear of heights.
(D) Nick Yang, a chef in Taitung.
- () 12. Why was the author glad that she could not go up in the balloons?
(A) The author wanted to visit Chishang’s Lunchbox Museum.
(B) The author was too tired to give it a try.
(C) The author could not wait to go to Sinasera 24 restaurant.
(D) The author is afraid of heights.
- () 13. Which of the following places is **NOT** included in the passage?
(A) Seashore Park. (B) Sinasera 24 restaurant.
(C) Taitung Forest Park. (D) Chishang’s Lunchbox Museum.
- () 14. What does the word “**incredible**” mean?
(A) awful (B) amazing (C) offensive (D) stable
- () 15. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
(A) Chishang is famous for its lunchbox.
(B) The author lives in Taitung.
(C) The chef of Sinasera 24 is also its owner.
(D) The author slept for a week after he/she went to Taitung.

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姓名				是 P.2

(16-20) The differences between American English and British English may cause misunderstandings to happen between American and British people. Take vocabulary for example. In American English, a subway means "an underground railway." If an American lady who gets lost in London wants to know where she can find a subway, she may become even more confused after asking for help. It is because in British English a subway means "an underground passage (通道) for people to walk in." In the same way, an American might get angry if he finds out that his British friend wants to give him some biscuits in the afternoon, thinking that the biscuits are left over from breakfast, because in American English, biscuits are a type of bread.

Besides language use, some traffic rules may also be different. For example, unlike traffic rules in America, the rules in England ask drivers to keep to the left. So, it's best to learn something about a foreign country before you visit it, even though you and the people there speak the same language.

- () 16. What is the main idea of this article?
(A) The same language American and British people speak.
(B) The traffic and breakfast in London.
(C) The differences between American English and British English.
(D) Different traffic rules between America and England.
- () 17. About the differences between America and England, which of the following is NOT mentioned in the article?
(A) Language. (B) Breakfast. (C) Traffic rules. (D) Vocabulary.
- () 18. What does a **subway** mean in British English?
(A) An underground railway. (B) A kind of breakfast.
(C) A type of biscuit (D) An underground passage.
- () 19. What is a biscuit in American English?
(A) A type of bread. (B) A type of candy.
(C) A type of cookie. (D) A type of tea.
- () 20. According to the article, what are drivers in England asked to do?
(A) To speak American English. (B) To take the subway.
(C) To keep to the right. (D) To keep to the left.