

市立新北高工 111 學年度第 2 學期 期末考 試題										班別		座號		電腦卡作答
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(1)  
Read the following announcements made during a flight.

**Announcement 1:**  
Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Welcome aboard Korean Air Flight 493 bound for\* Seoul. We are sorry for the delay in our departure\*. Please fasten\* your seat belt. We are ready to take off.

**Announcement 2:**  
For your enjoyment during our flight today, we have placed a free copy of our in-flight magazine, Pacific Way, in the seat pocket in front of you. If you wish, please feel free to take this with you when you leave.

**Announcement 3:**  
Ladies and gentlemen, we’re now approaching Seoul, where the local time is nine o’clock in the morning. Please return to your seat and fasten your seat belt. Also, please ensure\* all electronic devices\* are turned off.

- ( ) 1. Which of the following statements is true?  
(A) The plane was flying from Seoul.  
(B) The plane didn’t take off at the scheduled time.  
(C) The plane took off at around nine o’clock.  
(D) The airline sells their in-flight magazine.
- ( ) 2. What is announcement 2 mainly about?  
(A) Time. (B) Meals. (C) Safety. (D) Entertainment.
- ( ) 3. When is “fastening their seat belt” **NOT** necessarily advised for the passengers?  
(A) When the plane is taking off. (B) When the plane is landing.  
(C) When the plane is in flight. (D) All the time.

(2)  
Hello! I am your in-flight meal. Before you enjoy me, I want to tell you about how I got from the ground to your meal tray. I was made in a special center near the airport. The person who made me had to first put on protective clothing and take an air shower. This is because it is very important for me to be clean. Next, the ingredients used to make me were scanned by an X-ray machine in the same way that you were scanned when you went through the airport. After that, my main course was cooked and then

frozen before being transported, along with the cold items on my menu, to the airplane. Just before mealtime, the cabin crew reheated my cooked parts and finally brought me to you. You might be impressed to know that all of this was done in just two days. This is to make sure that I’m always fresh. So, now, please complete the whole process and dig in!

- ( ) 4. What is the main idea of this passage?  
(A) How frozen food is transported. (B) How an in-flight meal is made.  
(C) How passengers get through customs. (D) How passengers are scanned at an airport.
- ( ) 5. Based on the text above, which of the following is true?  
(A) In-flight meals are often reheated before being served to passengers.  
(B) In-flight meals are prepared three days before the plane takes off.  
(C) Reheated in-flight meals have to be scanned by X-ray machines.  
(D) The cabin crew’s protective clothing keeps airplane food fresh.
- ( ) 6. What does the passage tell us about in-flight meals in general?  
(A) In-flight meals taste better when reheated at a certain temperature.  
(B) All ingredients for in-flight meals are produced on-site at airports.  
(C) The airline industry takes food preparation and food safety very seriously.  
(D) The whole process of in-flight meal production occurs after take-off.

(3)  
What you eat before you board a plane can change how you feel in the air or even after you land. Fast food, for example, can upset your stomach because fats can lead to blocks in blood flow. Foods like broccoli or cauliflower can make our bodies swell since the pressure in the cabin is lower, leading to an uncomfortable feeling. Drinking is just as important as what you eat, too. Alcoholic drinks cause the body to lose water, making you thirstier. Soda should also be avoided because the bubbles will expand like tiny balloons in your body. Lastly, treats such as cake or candy are not great to eat before a flight, since they contain non-natural sugars. The body is not designed to process these types of sugars well, and so they can cause swelling, gas, or make you run to the bathroom often—not what you want on a long flight! Try to avoid these foods the next time you fly, and you will enjoy your flight much more.

- ( ) 7. What is this passage mainly about?  
(A) The problems that can result from eating certain foods before taking a plane.

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- (B) The science behind how an airplane flies.  
(C) The different emotions that people may experience during a flight.  
(D) The improvements that have been made to in-flight meals.
- ( )8. Which of the following foods or drinks might cause blocks in blood flow?  
(A) Alcoholic drinks. (B) Soda. (C) Fried chicken. (D) Candy.
- ( )9. Which of the following is **NOT** a problem that can result from eating candy before taking an airplane?  
(A) Gas. (B) Swelling. (C) An upset stomach. (D) Low blood pressure.
- ( )10. According to the passage, how many kinds of food should be avoided if people want to have a smooth trip during the flight?  
(A) Five. (B) Four. (C) Three. (D) Two.

(4)

If you are going to have business meetings or travel around the world, it’s better for you to know other cultures’ viewpoints on **punctuality**. The following are some countries which have very different perspectives\*.

As the most famous watchmakers, the Swiss follow a solid rule of punctuality in both social and formal meetings. Being late is a taboo in Switzerland. Next, Japan is another country well-known for punctuality. The Japanese also take it as a serious matter, probably because they were raised this way. What’s more, the Germans have a serious attitude toward punctuality as well. Everyone runs on a strict schedule. It would be risky even if you arrive right on time because the host may already be waiting.

Some more laid-back\* cultures have loose rules of punctuality. For instance, it is hard to ask Malaysians to be on time. Also, if you are in Spain for a meeting, be sure to show up an hour late; if you are going to a party, avoid getting there on time because it is odd, or even rude to the host! The ultimate\* example, Morocco, has the most flexible idea of punctuality. When a Moroccan sets up a meeting time, he or she actually means from half an hour later to the next day! If you are visiting Morocco, you must get used to “Moroccan time”!

Above all, before you travel to a foreign country, remember to check on the local customs first, or you may find yourself in an embarrassing situation!

*\*perspective (n.) 觀點    \*laid-back (adj.) 悠閒的    \*ultimate (adj.) 極端的*

- ( )11. What is the best title for this passage?  
(A) Tips on Joining a Dinner Party. (B) How to Set up a Business Meeting.  
(C) To Be or Not to Be on Time. (D) Getting a Promotion Worldwide.
- ( )12. What does the word “punctuality” mean in the passage?  
(A) To be on time. (B) To have a good time.  
(C) To ignore time on purpose. (D) To lose track of time.
- ( )13. According to the passage, why are the Japanese so serious about punctuality?  
(A) The government sets strict laws to regulate (約束) its people.  
(B) They were taught to be like this from childhood.  
(C) It is natural because they were born to be punctual.  
(D) Being punctual enables them to make more money.
- ( )14. Which of the following examples may **NOT** be appropriate in that country?  
(A) To be on time for a social gathering in Japan.  
(B) To arrive earlier than the meeting time in Germany.  
(C) To be on time for an interview in Switzerland.  
(D) To show up at the exact time in Spain.
- ( )15. In Morocco, if an appointment is made to meet at 8 p.m., what time should you show up?  
(A) 7:50 p.m. (B) 8:00 p.m. (C) 8:10 p.m. (D) It’s a mystery.

(4)

We have smartphones, smart watches, and smart TVs. But is the world ready for smart toilets? Fortunately, we have some time to think about the idea, as smart toilets are still in development.

Smart toilets will analyze your poop in order to find out medical information. Current designs can monitor how often you poop and what it looks like. This can tell you if your diet is good and if you’re drinking enough water. People with certain medical conditions, such as irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)\*, need to check this anyway, so smart toilets will be a great time-saver. In addition, smart toilets will be able to check your poop for viruses and bacteria that could reveal an infection\* you didn’t even know you had. In the future, smart toilets might even be able to scan your DNA, thus allowing them to check for cancer.

One of the main questions that smart toilets should answer first, however, relates to privacy. If a

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toilet has multiple users, how does it know whose poop it’s checking? Smart toilets can do this with cameras and scanners, but few people **relish** the idea of having that part of their bodies photographed. What’s more, the medical data a smart toilet learns must be stored somewhere, meaning it can be stolen or misused. While this problem still needs to be solved, one thing is certain: smart toilets are coming, and you’re likely to use one in the future.

*\*IBS 腸躁症    \*infection (n.) 感染*

- (        )16. What is the main purpose of this article?  
(A) To introduce the first smart toilets to hit the market.  
(B) To explain what our poop can say about our health.  
(C) To talk about the development of different kinds of toilets.  
(D) To discuss the uses of as well as problems with smart toilets.
- (        )17. What is **NOT** mentioned as something smart toilets could do?  
(A) Check the poop for signs that we have a disease.  
(B) Scan our DNA for certain life-threatening diseases.  
(C) Record how often and how much we poop each time.  
(D) Get rid of our poop in an environmentally-friendly way.
- (        )18. What does the word “relish” likely mean?  
(A) Analyze.    (B) Enjoy.    (C) Develop.    (D) Question.
- (        )19. What concerns will smart toilet makers need to address?  
(A) They have to make sure toilet users’ information is protected.  
(B) They must make their toilets more comfortable than current ones.  
(C) They need to invent a new way to keep their toilets properly cleaned.  
(D) They must work out how to fit cameras and scanners onto the toilets
- (        )20. What is the writer’s attitude toward the popularity of smart toilets in our daily lives in the future?  
(A) Negative.    (B) Positive.    (C) Neutral.    (D) We don’t know