

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	呂芳鎮	適用科別	應用英語	適用年級	一年級	姓名		<input type="checkbox"/> 是 <input type="checkbox"/> 否

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

1. When Henry asked Eunice out, she gave him a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ answer. In fact, she said, "Not on your life."  
(A) super (B) negative (C) effective (D) ideal
2. I will go \_\_\_\_\_ you go. (A) forth (B) wherever (C) there (D) somewhere
3. Eric spent a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ evening playing online games with his friends. (A) entire (B) very (C) only (D) much
4. James was very \_\_\_\_\_ when teaching me how to solve the math problems. (A) evil (B) bad (C) helpful (D) proper
5. You need to speak louder; I can \_\_\_\_\_ hear you. (A) quite (B) always (C) already (D) hardly
6. Raising butterflies is fun because you can observe the four \_\_\_\_\_ of a butterfly's life.  
(A) top (B) middle (C) center (D) cycle
7. You are the \_\_\_\_\_ person for this job. Everyone is counting on you. (A) useful (B) wrong (C) right (D) helpful
8. Although Sam and Pete are not twins, they look \_\_\_\_\_ the same. (A) enough (B) even (C) further (D) almost
9. Some of these statements are \_\_\_\_\_; others are true. Find and correct the incorrect ones.  
(A) false (B) dangerous (C) better (D) best
10. Don't be upset. It's not your \_\_\_\_\_ that your team lost the game. (A) cause (B) loss (C) result (D) fault
11. David ran \_\_\_\_\_ a red light and received a fine from the police last night. (A) from (B) through (C) up (D) down
12. When Doris arrived at the conference room, she found it \_\_\_\_\_; the meeting had ended.  
(A) empty (B) internal (C) away (D) distant
13. Turn \_\_\_\_\_ at the traffic lights and the library will be straight ahead. (A) here (B) left (C) front (D) when
14. Among all the bags on the shelf, Susan bought the one that cost the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) once (B) somewhat (C) least (D) often
15. I would \_\_\_\_\_ leave early in the morning than be stuck in rush hour traffic. (A) again (B) indeed (C) nearly (D) rather

### Part II. Text Book

#### A. Voc 14%, @2%

16. ( ) To win the competition, my classmates and I put a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ into our play.  
(A) pollution (B) effort (C) contrast (D) tragedy
17. ( ) Chris has a passion for money; \_\_\_\_\_, he wants to work in a bank someday.  
(A) afterward (B) therefore (C) forever (D) however
18. ( ) It is just a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ painting. I don't know why it is so expensive.  
(A) fortunate (B) positive (C) ordinary (D) sensitive
19. ( ) Besides eating moon cakes, having a barbecue has become one of the most popular \_\_\_\_\_ during the Mid-autumn Festival in Taiwan. (A) values (B) differences (C) greetings (D) customs
20. ( ) In the \_\_\_\_\_ to his novel, the author discusses how the plot that follows is loosely based on his own life. (A) inspiration (B) difference (C) introduction (D) embarrassment
21. ( ) This is an experimental theater. We encourage \_\_\_\_\_ young people to try out their new ideas here.  
(A) daily (B) obvious (C) creative (D) unfair
22. ( ) The girl got a sticker as a \_\_\_\_\_ for answering the teacher's question first.  
(A) routine (B) reward (C) booth (D) behavior

#### B. Grammar 20%, @2%

23. ( ) The station employee told Chris which train to take and pointed \_\_\_\_\_ the escalator to the platform.  
(A) for (B) at (C) from (D) in
24. ( ) First, mix the eggs and milk. Then, add the liquid \_\_\_\_\_ the flour a little bit at a time.  
(A) to (B) of (C) in (D) for
25. ( ) Avoid \_\_\_\_\_ at bright lights or screens just before bed, and you will sleep better.  
(A) to look (B) looked (C) looking (D) look
26. ( ) It's amazing that George managed \_\_\_\_\_ a Spanish song in such a short time.  
(A) learn (B) learning (C) to learn (D) to learning
27. ( ) I would like \_\_\_\_\_ my parents for believing in me. Without them, I wouldn't have won this award.  
(A) thanking (B) thank (C) to thank (D) thanked

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28. ( ) I still remember that I was a \_\_\_\_\_ in senior high school.  
 (A) boy shy and young (B) young shy boy (C) shy young boy (D) young and shy boy
29. ( ) Resumes must be received no \_\_\_\_\_ than the first of next month. (A) late (B) latest (C) lately (D) later
30. ( ) The air quality was poor today, so Lucy avoided \_\_\_\_\_ outside. (A) to go (B) going (C) go (D) in going
31. ( ) John was grateful \_\_\_\_\_ all the doctors and nurses for caring for him during his stay in the hospital.  
 (A) as (B) to (C) in (D) of
32. ( ) Evan grabbed me \_\_\_\_\_ the arm and dragged me out of the room. (A) to (B) by (C) for (D) through

### C. Cloze 30%, @2%

In the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, there lived an Indian prince named Siddhartha Gautama. As the son of a great king, he lived in a luxurious\* palace and never left it. He got married at the age of 16. In his late 20s, things \_(33)\_ when he decided to leave the palace one day. He was curious to see what the city looked like outside the palace walls. It was in the city streets \_(34)\_ he saw sickness and disease. He saw poor and dying people for the first time in his life. Soon after, he decided to leave the palace and give up his life of luxury\*. He was determined to help humans \_(35)\_ their suffering. Siddhartha spent six years \_(36)\_ in silence and eating very little. Finally, while he was sitting under a tree, he discovered the true path to enlightenment\*. He realized that a “middle way” between giving up too much and living a life of luxury is \_(37)\_ the answer lies. Later, he became a great teacher and urged others to practice his ideas. Today we call those ideas Buddhism.

註：luxurious 奢華的 luxury 奢華 enlightenment 啟發

- ( ) (33) (A) took a turn (B) focused on (C) paid off (D) started out
- ( ) (34) (A) who (B) that (C) which (D) what
- ( ) (35) (A) ends (B) ended (C) end (D) to ending
- ( ) (36) (A) sit (B) sat (C) to sit (D) sitting
- ( ) (37) (A) where (B) which (C) what (D) that

It's great to make new friends when you are traveling in a different country. However, if you want to make a good first impression, \_(38)\_ how to greet people will definitely help. After all, people in other countries often use greetings different from \_(39)\_ own. Here's a well-known example from the Japanese. In Japan, bowing is the way \_(40)\_ hello and show respect for others. The type of bow varies based on whom you are greeting. Some bows take \_(41)\_ longer than a second, while others seem like they'll never end. To learn \_(42)\_ in every situation may take a visitor years. Another example is from Tibet, where there is a very surprising way to greet others. Visitors to Tibet soon \_(43)\_ to realize that sticking your tongue out is a kind of hello. This greeting \_(44)\_ for over a thousand years. It began as a way for monks to show that they weren't the evil king Langdarma, whose tongue was known to be black. Though there is no need to prove it today, monks still quickly stick out their tongues to greet each other or to show agreement. Still another example is from Botswana; the greeting used there \_(45)\_ the most difficult in the world. It \_(46)\_ several complicated\* hand-holding gestures. \_(47)\_ the last one of these gestures is easy: Just pat your heart. If you can become skilled at this greeting, you can surely master any of them!

註：complicated 複雜的

- ( ) (38) (A) learn (B) learning (C) learned (D) learns
- ( ) (39) (A) we (B) us (C) ours (D) our
- ( ) (40) (A) to say (B) saying (C) by saying (D) for saying
- ( ) (41) (A) nothing (B) none (C) no much (D) no
- ( ) (42) (A) what to bow (B) what you to bow (C) how should you bow (D) how you should bow
- ( ) (43) (A) hold on (B) turn (C) come (D) happen
- ( ) (44) (A) will exist (B) has existed (C) is existing (D) exists
- ( ) (45) (A) sees (B) views (C) looks (D) considers
- ( ) (46) (A) grabs (B) astonishes (C) amazes (D) includes
- ( ) (47) (A) Thus (B) Moreover (C) However (D) Otherwise

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#### D. Reading Comprehension 6%, @2%

The handshake is a common method of greeting others around the world. However, just because everyone knows about it, that doesn't mean it's the same everywhere. In fact, the handshake can differ from country to country. The following are a few examples.

In Mexico, a handshake isn't just a handshake. Often, it comes with a hug as well, so don't be afraid of physical contact. On the contrary, in the neighboring United States, the handshake doesn't usually come with a hug. Instead, it should come with eye contact. Looking away while someone is shaking your hand might be seen as impolite or make you look like you've got something to hide.

Eye contact also goes along with a handshake in Brazil, only with a slight difference. If a man shakes hands with a woman, he also kisses her on the cheek. The number of kisses depends on where you are in Brazil. However, wherever you are, it is always between one and three kisses. By contrast, men never shake hands with women in Morocco; they do so only with other men. Furthermore, in that country, a handshake should be soft, not firm, and one's grip\* should be light.

Whether you are traveling somewhere for business or for pleasure, be sure to look up the right way to shake hands there before you go. It could make all the difference.

註：grip 緊握

- ( ) (48) What is the purpose of this passage?
  - (A) To show how to make eye contact with others.
  - (B) To offer a tip on how to hug a person.
  - (C) To explain why one should kiss others when greeting them.
  - (D) To introduce different types of handshakes.
- ( ) (49) Which of the following statements is true?
  - (A) Men kiss women while they are shaking hands in Mexico.
  - (B) Men hug and shake hands with women in the US.
  - (C) Men shake hands only with men in Morocco.
  - (D) Men shake hands with women and then look away in Brazil.
- ( ) (50) What advice does the author give to travelers?
  - (A) Take good care of their hands.
  - (B) Greet people in the right way.
  - (C) Learn more about local cultures.
  - (D) Try different ways of shaking hands.