

新北市立新北高級工業職業學校 113 學年度 第 2 學期 第一次段考 試題卷 New Taipei Municipal New Taipei Industrial Vocational High School							班級			座號		電腦卡作答
科目	字彙與閱讀	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 否

### Part I. Fill in the blanks 30%, @3%

1. The restaurant is located in a busy c\_\_\_\_\_l area with many shops and offices nearby.
2. Sarah has trouble d\_\_\_\_\_ing between the twins because they look so similar.
3. The mobile d\_\_\_\_\_e in his pocket suddenly started ringing during the meeting.
4. Many tourists were amazed by the beautiful c\_\_\_\_\_l traditions of the local people.
5. You need to p\_\_\_\_\_h your language skills if you want to get a job as a translator.
6. Our team is c\_\_\_\_\_e of winning the championship if everyone works hard.
7. When planning a trip abroad, don't forget to check how much b\_\_\_\_\_e you're allowed to bring.
8. Scientists are conducting r\_\_\_\_\_h to find a cure for this rare disease.
9. The fire quickly spread and soon the entire building was in f\_\_\_\_\_s.
10. James s\_\_\_\_\_d for many years to support his family while working part-time .

### Part II. Multiple Choice 20%, @ 2%

11. Ever since her heart surgery, my grandmother has been \_\_\_\_\_ on her family to take care of her.  
(A) dependent (B) educated (C) technical (D) assisted
12. The doctor suggested that Harry should not \_\_\_\_\_ too much wine after the surgery.  
(A) apply (B) consume (C) assemble (D) consist
13. You should always wash your hands after \_\_\_\_\_ raw chicken.  
(A) polishing (B) tracking (C) designing (D) handling
14. The scientist \_\_\_\_\_ the telephone changed the course of history forever.  
(A) depended (B) invented (C) educated (D) promoted
15. Most employees \_\_\_\_\_ to the new rule that they have to arrive earlier on Fridays.  
(A) invent (B) object (C) contribute (D) burst
16. The car's ability to drive itself is a display of how \_\_\_\_\_ technology has become.  
(A) entertaining (B) fashionable (C) advanced (D) promoted
17. In spite of their \_\_\_\_\_ fingers, the children were having a great time in the painting class.  
(A) graphic (B) extra (C) ideal (D) sticky
18. The \_\_\_\_\_ spoke in low voices at the elegant restaurant. (A) skewers (B) characters (C) beavers (D) diners
19. Malik is so \_\_\_\_\_; he always knows what the hottest clothing trend will be.  
(A) advanced (B) fashionable (C) dependent (D) electronic
20. Speaking fluent English and Japanese, Jim is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ candidate for a job which requires language abilities.  
(A) sticky (B) ideal (C) periodic (D) advanced

### Part III. Cloze 30%, @3%

(A) distinguished (B) baggage (C) sense (D) sympathetic (E) serve (F) boast (G) cultural (H) genuine (I) commercial (J) gear

Traveling to different countries offers opportunities to experience diverse (21)\_\_\_\_\_ traditions and customs. Each region has its own unique characteristics that can be clearly (22)\_\_\_\_\_ from others. When they return home, many travelers like to (23)\_\_\_\_\_ about their exciting adventures to friends and family.

When planning a trip, it's important to pack carefully. Travelers should make a list of what (24)\_\_\_\_\_ they will need for specific activities like hiking or water sports. Experienced travelers know not to carry excessive (25)\_\_\_\_\_, as heavy suitcases can make the journey uncomfortable.

In popular tourist destinations, you can often find large (26)\_\_\_\_\_ hotels that offer modern facilities. However, many travelers prefer staying in small family-run places for a more (27)\_\_\_\_\_ local experience. At mealtimes, traditional restaurants (28)\_\_\_\_\_ regional specialties that you might not find anywhere else in the world.

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The most valuable souvenirs from travel aren't physical items but a new (29)\_\_\_\_\_ of understanding about different cultures. Through these experiences, travelers develop a more (30)\_\_\_\_\_ attitude toward people with different customs and beliefs.

### Part III. Reading Comprehension 20%, @2%

The rapid advancement of technology has fundamentally transformed how we interact with the world around us. What began as simple communication tools has evolved into sophisticated devices that seamlessly integrate into nearly every aspect of our daily routines. Consider the smartphone—a device that has essentially replaced cameras, calculators, alarm clocks, maps, and even wallets for many people. This technological convergence represents more than convenience; it reflects a profound shift in how we process information and connect with others.

Research and development departments in technology companies operate on multibillion-dollar budgets, with firms like Apple spending over \$22 billion annually to create innovative products. These companies employ complex marketing strategies that extend beyond traditional advertising. They create ecosystems where devices work in harmony, encouraging consumers to purchase multiple products within their brand. This combination of technical innovation and strategic promotion has reshaped consumer behavior globally.

The educational landscape has similarly transformed. Studies show that 87% of teachers now incorporate digital tools into their curriculum, while 65% of students report using electronic devices daily for schoolwork. However, this technological integration comes with both benefits and challenges. While interactive applications can increase student engagement by 43%, research also indicates that unfocused technology use can reduce comprehension by approximately 20%. This contradiction reveals the nuanced(細微差別的) impact of technology in learning environments.

The distinction between technological advancement and mere novelty becomes increasingly important as consumers face an overwhelming array of devices. A Swedish study tracking 1,500 technology purchases found that products solving genuine problems sustained usage over time, while those designed primarily for trendiness saw an 82% abandonment rate within six months. This pattern underscores the importance of understanding which innovations actually enhance human capability versus those that simply capitalize on temporary consumer interest. As we navigate this increasingly digital landscape, our ability to distinguish between substantive technological progress and superficial trends will determine whether these tools truly serve our needs or merely complicate our lives while draining our resources.

31. Based on the information in paragraph 1, what can we say about how different technology functions are coming together?
- A) It changes how people get and share information
  - B) It mainly makes devices cost more money
  - C) Older people do not like to use these devices
  - D) Only tech companies benefit from this trend
32. Why does the author mention the Swedish study in the last paragraph?
- A) To show that Swedish people buy more technology
  - B) To show we should judge technology by how useful it is
  - C) To prove that most new gadgets are thrown away
  - D) To suggest companies should make trendy products
33. According to paragraph 3, what relationship exists between technology and education?
- A) Teachers don't want to use technology in class
  - B) Students learn faster but remember less with it
  - C) Technology helps learning but has some problems
  - D) Technology always makes students learn better
34. What does the passage suggest about how companies spend money on research and marketing?
- A) Research teams usually decide marketing plans
  - B) Marketing only starts after a product is finished
  - C) Companies with big budgets need less marketing
  - D) Companies spend a lot on both to increase sales
35. Which best describes the author's view on modern technology?
- A) Technology is harmful to modern society
  - B) All new technologies help people greatly
  - C) The author just reports facts objectively
  - D) Good technology solves real problems

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Part I.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Part II.

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.

Part III.

21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.

Part IV.

31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
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