基隆市立中山高中110學年度第一學期第二次段考英文科試題卷

考試班級：高三忠孝仁 座號：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 請用回收電腦卡

I. 詞彙與片語 (1%\*15，共15分)

26. It’s hard to imagine how Mother Teresa rejected the material goods and pleasures of life since a very young age, so her\_\_\_\_\_ to service of the poor serves as an inspiration to all humans.

(A) isolation (B) resumption (C) infection (D) dedication

27. Experts had \_\_\_\_\_ what caused the 2008 financial crash, which seemed to be starting from the collapse of the 150-year-old investment bank Lehman Brothers.

(A) undergone (B) undermined (C) distributed (D) determined

28. In the era of the Internet, NGENers, the generations of the Internet, are more aware of the news from social media, which means if companies don't \_\_\_\_\_ managers for social media, they will fail.

(A) assign (B) combat (C) utilize (D) protrude

29. The new development of the machine will help do away with heavy manual labor and raise \_\_\_\_\_, however, it may also brings about another problem—labor redundancy.

(A) ambiguity (B) indifference (C) productivity (D) consistency

30. Since nowadays people get more and more used to receiving messages from network platforms, we should not translate things too \_\_\_\_\_ but more carefully.

(A) considerably (B) literally (C) compatibly (D) leisurely

31. The CEO gave the manager a dirty look to show his unsatisfaction because the chart’s figures in the financial statements are not \_\_\_\_\_ at all.

(A) spectacular (B) accurate (C) profound (D) obscure

32. Overacting in movies seem to attract more movie goers, however, the actors and actresses admitted that the \_\_\_\_\_ acting styles later make them feel uneasy to look back of what messages they had really conveyed.

(A) majestic (B) minimal (C) scandalous (D) exaggerative

33. The National Communications Commission (NCC) \_\_\_\_\_ the sale of three smartphone models produced by Huawei Technologies Co. of China, saying a software upgrade had renamed Taiwan as "Taiwan, China."

(A) assaulted (B) recognized (C) forbade (D) occupied

34. What are we going to do this weekend? I’m thinking about mountain hiking, or \_\_\_\_\_, watching movies at home. But I really think we should go out, since our way of life changed a lot since the onset of COVID 19.

(A) variably (B) virtually (C) alternatively (D) automatically

35. Verbal abuse is everywhere, even the speaker is unintentional. If we always \_\_\_\_\_ speak without thinking twice, if words don’t come from the heart, then, they will not enter the heart.

(A) accidentally (B) cautiously (C) prosperously (D) effectively

36. Being an ideal lawyer doesn’t require \_\_\_\_\_\_ skills in his or her professional area only, but more sense of his or her concern of the clients to make them calm to face the trial.

(A) optimistic (B) penetrating (C) contaminated (D) eloquent

37. After the so-called genius went to graduate school, his mother could no longer look after him by his side. As result, he had difficulty doing everything, and he finally lost all the \_\_\_\_\_ to achieve anything great.

(A) contribution (B) motivation (C) inspection (D) prescription

38. The company made \_\_\_\_\_\_ changes in order to be more competitive in the overseas market.

(A) ethical　 (B) primitive　 (C) substantial　 (D) genetic

39. The residents in the remote village have been living a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ life for the past few decades.

(A) recent　 (B) primitive　 (C) inclusive　 (D) suitable

40. Whether to build a new nuclear power plant has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ intense debate.

(A) reacted　 (B) concerned　 (C) estimated　 (D) provoked

II. 綜合測驗 (0.8%\*25，共20分)

On August 28, 1963, Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered a speech before a crowd of over 250,000 people. In that speech, King \_\_41\_\_ his hopes for the future. He dreamed that racism would end one day and that African Americans would be treated by whites as equals. In addition, Dr. King said that African Americans would never be satisfied citizens. \_\_42\_\_ their people were the victims of police brutality. He thus hoped his land would be transformed \_\_43\_\_ an oasis of freedom and justice instead. Dr. King’s speech \_\_44\_\_ to be one of the most important events in modern US history. Had Dr. King not made that speech, the United States \_\_45\_\_ laws to give new rights to African Americans so soon. Dr. King’s speech continues to inspire people to this day. (L6)

41. (A) exiled (B) segregated (C) elevated (D) outlined

42. (A) even if (B) so that (C) as long as (D) for fear that

43. (A) from (B) into (C) on (D) at

44. (A) felt like (B) put up (C) came across (D) turned out

45. (A) won’t introduce (B) might not introduce (C) might not have introduced(D) hasn’t introduced

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused an enormous amount of disruption across the globe. The food service industry in particular has been hit hard. Restaurants have had to \_\_46\_\_ restrictions brought in to deal with the coronavirus. Customers have started to count on takeaway and food delivery while there is still some risk \_\_47\_\_ for staff and the people who order the meals. However, the virus that causes this potentially deadly illness can remain viable for up to five days on surfaces, which means that, even with takeaway and food delivery, servers, drivers, and customers all still need to take \_\_48\_\_. Being contactless is the safest method, but it involves customers paying by credit card over the internet or through an app. After the order is placed and the food is delivered, the delivery driver leaves the food in a package outside the person’s door. The person then opens the door to get his or her order after the delivery worker has left.

Even with contactless delivery, however, there is a possibility that the coronavirus could exist on paper bags, plastic containers, or packaging, although the risk of this is thought to be low. Still, health experts recommend \_\_49\_\_ of the bags and containers and disinfecting the surfaces they were put on. Once that is done, people are strongly advised to wash their hands thoroughly before eating. Following these \_\_50\_\_ should help keep people safe during these dangerous times.(10-2篇章)

46. (A) aim at (B) adapt to (C) fall victim to (D) dwell on

47. (A) imposed (B) exceeded (C) involved (D) magnified

48. (A) restrictions (B) occupations (C) prosecutions (D) precautions

49. (A) exploiting (B) disposing (C) dispensing (D) violating

50. (A) executives (B) settlements (C) observations (D) procedures

There’s a funny little phenomenon unique to humans. After feeling like they have eaten their fill during a meal, the arrival of a delicious dessert suddenly changes everything. The moment they see a tasty treat, their \_\_51\_\_ returns. They find that they can indeed eat that chocolate cake or apple pie with ice cream. This is because humans have \_\_52\_\_ is commonly known as “dessert stomach,” or “sensory-specific satiety” (SSS). The reason people experience SSS is possibly related to evolution. Long ago, because food was hard to come by, many people were \_\_53\_\_ going hungry. In order to deal with the times when food was hard to find, people developed the ability to \_\_54\_\_ their body with food. Today, \_\_55\_\_, lack of food is not a problem for most people. Thus, due to SSS, overeating and getting fat can be a big problem for many. (IVY10/26)

51. (A) sentiment (B) boredom (C) illusion (D) appetite  
 52. (A) what (B) which (C) that (D) it  
 53. (A) in charge of (B) in the wake of (C) at risk of (D) at the cost of  
 54. (A) adapt (B) cram (C) utilize (D) diminish  
 55. (A) however (B) likewise (C) regardless (D) accordingly

Fintech, a portmanteau for “financial technology,” is an umbrella term for any technology that is used to augment, streamline, and \_\_56\_\_ traditional financial services. This includes software, algorithms, and applications for use on computers and mobile devices. Fintech platforms allow companies, businesses, and consumers to better manage their financial operations, which includes money transfers, investment management, and financial assistance.

As life becomes more \_\_57\_\_, there are more and more opportunities for fintech companies. Even so, the medium in which fintech companies thrive is also a cause for their concern because it’s teeming with cyber criminals just waiting to attack.

Therefore, the top concern for fintech companies is cyber security. One major issue they must \_\_58\_\_ is having a reliable cloud provider, as it sees lots of personal and professional data passing through daily, which allows attackers to work undetected. Another challenge is preventing malware attacks, which are highly \_\_59\_\_ and can result in network crashes. They are especially dangerous because they can gain entry via multiple sources like emails, pop-up ads, and third-party software. Yet another threat can come from the fintech companies’ apps themselves, since they may make \_\_60\_\_ easy for attackers to gain access to an entire network.These are just the tip of the iceberg, so if you’re looking to jump on the fintech bandwagon, you should do your homework first. (11-2閱測)

56. (A) witness (B) disrupt (C) compete (D) overwhelm

57. (A) basing- technology (B) based- technology (C) technology- basing (D) technology- based

58. (A) perceive (B) trigger (C) tackle (D) clarify

59. (A) primary (B) crucial (C) transferable (D) vibrant

60. (A) that (B) it (C) what (D) this

The white bear problem was first discussed by a Russian novelist, Fyodor Dostoevsky. In an essay in 1863, Dostoevsky asked readers to \_\_61\_\_ a task to themselves—not to think of a polar bear. However, once they did that, a white bear came to mind constantly. More than 150 years later, a Harvard psychologist named Daniel Wegner did an experiment \_\_62\_\_ Dostoevsky’s idea. It involved different groups of people who were asked to think of or not to think of a white bear. When people were \_\_63\_\_ not to think of a white bear, they thought of it more than once a minute on average. A different group was told to think of white bears on purpose. It was \_\_64\_\_ that these people thought of white bears much less often. Thus, it appears that \_\_65\_\_ attempts to suppress thoughts made them more likely to occur. Psychologists believe there is a better way to stop negative thoughts from happening. It can be done by focusing on something else of interest. (IVY11/5)

61. (A) transit (B) submit (C) resume (D) pose  
 62. (A) which using (B) for using (C) using (D) used  
 63. (A) instructed (B) assumed (C) predicted (D) seduced  
 64. (A) unethical (B) offensive (C) ironic (D) accessible  
 65. (A) reverse (B) deliberate (C) practical (D) sensible

III. 文意選填 (0.8%\*20，共16分)

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| (AB) oversaw (AC) documentary (AD) results (AE) subjected (BC) considered (BD) cravings (BE) clinical (CD) pervasive (CE) goal (DE) altered |

Many people believe processed food is unhealthy and leads to weight gain. How much this type of food affects obesity rates is a question everyone wants an answer to. In the last five decades, the rates have increased. Obesity is \_\_66\_\_ among adults and children. It is especially common among children. For example, by the time UK children finish elementary school, about 21% will be \_\_67\_\_ obese.

The question of how Ultra-Processed Food (UPF) affects people was the focus of a \_\_68\_\_ by the BBC and researchers at the University College of London (UCL). In the show, Dr. Chris van Tulleken, from UCL’s Division of Infection and Immunity, tried to find the answer. He \_\_69\_\_ himself to a diet of UPF for a month. Professor Rachel Batterham, head of the UCL Centre for Obesity Research, \_\_70\_\_ the experiment. She monitored van Tulleken’s health during the research.

It is interesting to note that there have been no \_\_71\_\_ studies regarding how UPF actually affects people’s bodies and minds, so the experiment is quite important. The \_\_72\_\_ of the BBC and UCL project was to find out if UPF was causing childhood obesity and if the food is addictive. During the project, van Tulleken \_\_73\_\_ his diet. He changed it so that 80% of what he ate consisted of UPF for over four weeks.

The \_\_74\_\_ showed that the UPF diet had changed hormones in his body, making him feel hungrier. It had also built new connections in his brain. These new links likely increased his \_\_75\_\_ for more UPF items. The experiment suggests that for most people, that desire can lead to further weight gain. (IVY11/10)

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| --- |
| (AB) embezzle (AC) insignificant (AD) vulnerable (AE) pushing (BC) skeptical (BD) reside (BE) enviable (CD) disrupting (CE) encompassing (DE) ignorance |

Italy is the home of incredible artwork, \_\_76\_\_ everything from classic paintings and frescoes to modern sculpture and glasswork. Its fame now includes *furbizia* as well. If this art form doesn’t ring any bells for you, that’s because you have to \_\_77\_\_ within the country’s borders to truly understand the full scope of the form.

*Furbizia* isn’t the kind of art that results in grand masterpieces; instead, it’s the kind of art that results in people getting taken for all they’re worth. Simply put, *furbizia* is the art of being sly, clever, and cunning as a means to exploit a situation and obtain one’s desires. It can be something as \_\_78\_\_ as a person overcharging someone for a drink. On a more serious scale, it can involve a business faking \_\_79\_\_ so as not tomake good on a payment for work or services rendered. In extreme cases, trusted government officials might \_\_80\_\_ taxpayers’ money before fleeing to another country, thereby \_\_81\_\_ and damaging the local economy as well as the social environment.

Foreigners with limited Italian skills in Italy are more \_\_82\_\_ to being on the receiving end of *furbizia*. On the other hand, locals are less likely to have one pulled over on them because they’ve been equipped to deal with *furbi* from an early age. They’ve been trained to be \_\_83\_\_, and they’re constantly on guard for any trickery or dishonesty.

Unlike other countries, where con artists are typically criminals, Italy sees *furbizia* as a(n) \_\_84\_\_ trait. Italians may praise an individual who discovers and skillfully deals with obstacles and loopholes. In a word, *furbi* are proud of their accomplishments. *and* good at \_\_85\_\_ the boundaries and are masters of their art, the art of *furbizia*. (11-2閱測)

IV. 篇章結構 (1.5%\*4，共6分)

Packed with vitamins and minerals, mushrooms are fat- and gluten-free as well as low in calories and sodium. \_\_86\_\_ Therefore, it’s no surprise that mushrooms are topping kale and other super foods in demand.

These days, more and more consumers are trying to incorporate healthier diets into their lives, and in so doing, they have come to recognize the health and nutritional value of mushrooms. Also fueling the demand for edible fungi is the increased interest in and need for meat alternatives. \_\_87\_\_

When it comes to meat substitutes, nothing beats mushrooms. \_\_88\_\_ The most commonly consumed variety is the white button mushroom. Easily available and highly affordable, white button mushrooms are fast cooking and mild in flavor. Similar to chicken, they can be grilled on skewers, stir-fried with Chinese vegetables, and even minced and wrapped into wontons.

As a beef substitute, the portobello mushroom wins hands down. Known for its large size and “meaty” texture, the portobello can be eaten whole as a steak or sandwiched between buns and enjoyed as a burger. Its ability to easily absorb any seasoning makes it the perfect flavor vector. \_\_89\_\_ Often packaged and sold in clusters, enoki mushrooms are long and noodlelike. Commonly served in East Asian dishes like pho and hot pot, these little guys are the perfect addition to soups, stews, and stir-fries. With the large varieties of mushrooms available, the possibilities are endless.

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| --- |
| 1. Acting as a plant-based meat, mushrooms can be prepared in a wide variety of ways and can add depth and enhance flavor in any savory dish. 2. Among the ever-increasing number of plant-based foods, mushrooms are very popular at the moment. 3. As a versatile food source, they are rich in flavor and texture, can be eaten raw or cooked, and can be eaten for any meal of the day. 4. Another choice on the list is the enoki mushroom, which has been compared to white fish. |

V. 閱讀測驗 (1.5%\*11，共16%)

(一) Cinnamon is a brown powder that is made from the bark of a tropical tree native to the South Asian island of Sri Lanka. Seen as an exotic and valuable commodity, it was first brought to Europe by the Venetian explorer Marco Polo in the late 13th century. When the Dutch took control over much of Sri Lanka in the 17th century, cinnamon exports increased dramatically. It was at this time that the cinnamon roll was born.

This sweet treat—also known as the cinnamon bun—is a combination of bread, sugar, and butter, with the addition of cinnamon to give it a slightly spicy kick. The original version was created in Sweden, where it is known as the *kanelbulle*. Many other European countries have their own varieties: Finland has the huge *korvapuusti*; Britain has the currant-heavy Chelsea bun; and Germany has the *Franzbrötchen*, which is comparable to a croissant.

German immigrants in the US are responsible for the cinnamon roll’s most renowned incarnation, though. It was in 18th-century Philadelphia that these immigrants began adding honey, sugar, and most notably, raisins to the recipe, creating a super sticky version. The opening of the first Cinnabon store in Seattle in 1985 solidified this variety as the most famous one in the world. Today, Cinnabon has around 1,200 stores in 48 countries, and is arguably the greatest reason for the popularity of this luxurious delicacy.

However, no discussion on cinnamon rolls would be complete without mentioning their nutritional content. A Cinnabon Classic, for instance, contains a colossal 880 calories, 17 grams of saturated fat, and 58 grams of sugar. These figures surely push the cinnamon roll decisively into the “occasional indulgence” category.

90. According to the passage, when did the cinnamon roll first come into existence?

(A) When Marco Polo returned to Europe.

(B) Between the 18th century and the 20th century.

(C) When Sri Lanka was dominated largely by the Netherlands.

(D) In 1985 when the first Cinnabon store opened in Seattle.

91. What is the second paragraph mainly about?

(A) How the cinnamon bun got its current name.

(B) How the cinnamon roll may differ from country to country.

(C) What procedures to follow to make the cinnamon bun at home.

(D) What makes the cinnamon roll different from present-day croissants.

92. According to the passage, which ingredient was first added by German settlers in America to make a sticky cinnamon roll?

(A) The Chelsea bun. (B) Spicy cinnamon. (C) Raisins. (D) Butter.

93. What does the author imply in the last paragraph?

(A) For the sake of our health, we should avoid having any cinnamon rolls in our daily lives.

(B) One should indulge in cinnamon rolls once in a while instead of eating them frequently.

(C) Cinnabon will be responsible for enhancing the quality of the cinnamon rolls it makes.

(D) Cinnamon rolls are so nutritious that they should be consumed regularly.

(二) A souvenir—sometimes referred to as a memento or a keepsake—is an item you buy or save to help you remember a vacation or a special event. The word “souvenir” can evoke different feelings in different people. Some may conjure up images of tacky T-shirts emblazoned with “I ♥ New York” and view the practice of buying souvenirs as clichéd. **[1]** Others may treasure the collection of fridge magnets that they’ve accumulated over years of traveling and consider the purchasing of souvenirs a vital component of their vacation.

It is this latter viewpoint that helps to explain why many of us find souvenirs so appealing. Even in an age in which we instantly upload our holiday snaps to social media and have memories accessible on digital devices, owning tangible evidence of our travels is still a necessity. **[2]** Whether it be a mug, a keyring, a model miniature, a teddy bear, a snow globe, or a tea towel, a souvenir serves as a constant reminder of happy times. And once we’re back to the daily **drudgery** of work or school, that could be exactly what we desire. **[3]**

Souvenirs can also bring forth very specific memories. This can particularly be the case with items that you acquire rather than purchase. For instance, a napkin from a restaurant could elicit reminiscences of an exceptional meal on the beach as the sun set on the final night of a trip. Or a beermat from a bar could arouse special memories of that great night out with your best friends in a fantastic city. **[4]**

94. What is the passage mainly about?

(A) The tips on purchasing useful souvenirs. (B) The significance and appeal of souvenirs.

(C) The origin and usage of the word “souvenir.” (D) The problems caused by buying the wrong souvenirs.

95. Which of the following people is most likely engaging in “**drudgery**”?

(A) Ted: a sports commentator staying in Japan to report on the Olympics.

(B) Gary: an office worker struggling with boring assignments from his boss.

(C) Mary: an astronaut receiving new training at NASA upon graduation from college.

(D) Nancy: an interior designer learning the latest fashion design styles and techniques.

96. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

(A) People all over the world have the same attitude toward buying souvenirs.

(B) The practice of buying souvenirs has been out of date for a long time.

(C) With the fast development of social media, people now do not buy souvenirs at all.

(D) The acquired souvenirs may help remember more about an event than the purchased ones.

97. If the following sentence were to be included in the passage, where should it go?

Perhaps this explains why many people look upon seemingly random things like ticket stubs, bus timetables, and museum programs as the very best souvenirs of their travels.

(A) [1] (B) [2] (C) [3] (D) [4]

(三) For many people, spring brings runny noses, large amounts of sneezing, and eye irritation. This is called hay fever and it is an allergic reaction to pollen. The Japanese word for hay fever is *kafunshō*, but it is also often referred to as *kokuminbyo*, which means “the national illness.” Indeed, it is estimated that around 25 million Japanese—or one in five of the population—suffer from hay fever.

So, why is hay fever such a serious problem in Japan? The answer can be traced back to World War II, when many of the country’s trees were felled to provide fuel and wood for the war effort. This deforestation only accelerated in the aftermath of Japan’s defeat, as more wood was needed for the reconstruction of cities. The government responded by planting acres upon acres of fast-growing, disease-resistant Japanese cedar trees. However, due to cheap imports of foreign lumber in the 1960s, many of the trees were left to grow wild. And when cedar trees mature, they produce enormous amounts of pollen.

It was not until the 1980s that the scale of the problem became fully apparent, as the cases of people suffering from hay fever symptoms rocketed. Curiously, the issue is now worse in cities such as Tokyo compared to rural areas near forests. Research has shown that the wind can transport pollen for over 60 miles. When it arrives in cities, it blows around from one concrete surface to the next, rather than sinking back into the soil as it would in the countryside. Air pollution in urban areas only serves to worsen hay fever symptoms, while climate change compounds the misery by prolonging pollen seasons.

The Japanese government has invested in low-pollen cedar trees in an effort to help in the long term. Until then, Japanese *kafunshō* sufferers can only don masks and hay fever goggles, and purchase prescription medication to alleviate their misery.

98. Which of the following best shows the organization of the passage?

(A) Introduction → Cause & effect → Elaboration → Solutions & suggestions.

(B) Compare & contrast → Definition of terms → Procedures → Results & remedies.

(C) Background → Literature review → Methodology of the experiment → Conclusion.

(D) Research Question → Theory → Case studies → Discussions & future development.

99. According to the passage, why is hay fever more of a problem in urban areas than in rural areas?

(A) The lack of fast-growing cedar trees. (B) The high density of concrete structures.

(C) The ever-increasing population in big cities. (D) The extreme weather events caused by climate change.

100. Which of the following is **NOT** suggested by the author as things to do to ease the symptoms of hay fever?

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
|  |  |  |  |

(四) An air fryer is a small, countertop kitchen appliance that fries food using hot air. Heat is produced by elements at the top of the air fryer and is circulated around the food by a powerful fan. The result is food that proponents of air frying say is crispy on the outside, juicy on the inside, and healthy.

The health benefits of an air fryer—especially when compared to a deep-fat fryer—are often touted as the main reason for purchasing one. Rather than requiring submersion in oil to cook food like a deep-fat fryer, an air fryer needs little or no oil to achieve a similar result. Some foods, such as lean meat or fish, must only be sprayed or brushed with oil first. Consequently, food cooked in an air fryer is much lower in saturated fat and calories than food cooked in a deep-fat fryer. Deep-fried foods are notorious for causing weight gain and contributing to long-term health problems, such as diabetes, heart disease, and even cancer.

Air fryers have other advantages, too. They can cook a multitude of foods, from fried staples like chicken and sweet potato wedges to pork chops, steak, and vegetables. Being self-contained, they are safer to use than deep-fat fryers, which can splash burning oil on unsuspecting operators. They’re also easy to use, they heat up quickly, and they save people money on the bucketloads of oil they’d use in a deep-fat fryer.

However, there are also disadvantages. Some people state that air-fried food tastes drier than deep-fried food and doesn’t have the same texture or crunchy exterior. Indeed, it can be difficult to perfect cooking times in an air fryer, so food can sometimes be overcooked. Foods cooked in an air-fryer are still fried foods; other cooking methods, such as boiling and steaming, are much better for you. Nevertheless, when compared with a deep-fat fryer, an air fryer is unquestionably the healthier option.

101. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

(A) Potential Risks of an Air Fryer: Be Careful!

(B) Recipes for Popular Dishes Made with an Air Fryer

(C) How to Eat Healthy with Different Cooking Methods

(D) Pros and Cons of an Air Fryer, the New Trend in Cooking

**以下為手寫題，請根據閱讀(四)直接作答於此，煩請監考老師將本張試卷單獨收回。**

班級：高三 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 座號：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 分數：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

101. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (2%)

102. What do supporters of an air fryer claim about the taste or texture of food made with air frying? (2%)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

102. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are a lot healthier ways of cooking food. (2%)

103. Please Check (🗸) the statement that belongs either to “An air fryer” or “A deep-fat fryer” based on the information contained in the passage. (0.5%\*4)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Statement** | **An air fryer** | **A deep-fat fryer** |
| It is self-contained and less dangerous for use. |  |  |
| It requires submersion in oil to cook. |  |  |
| Its food has a drier and less crunchy texture. |  |  |
| Its use can easily result in accidents. |  |  |