

一、基本問答：根據聽到的內容，選出一個最適合的回應或最適合的問句。（每題 2 分）

1. (A) Great. And you?  
(B) I was at the museum.  
(C) I've been there twice.
2. (A) We always like this place.  
(B) We went there several months ago.  
(C) We've stayed there for more than a week.
3. (A) We can make sense of the world through our eyes and ears.  
(B) You have to see it, then believe it.  
(C) Yes, I can even speak to someone from another country.
4. (A) No, I am not a horse.  
(B) Of course, it is.  
(C) Yes, I hate riding one.
5. (A) It's not my cup of tea.  
(B) No, thanks. I've had enough.  
(C) Yes, please fill the glass up with water.

二、言談理解：根據聽到的內容，選出一個最適合的答案。（每題 2 分）

6. (A) The woman is afraid of ghosts.  
(B) The woman shared some ghost stories.  
(C) Sam is not excited about the ghost stories.
7. (A) Peter's sock snake can move.  
(B) There is a sock snake on the desk.  
(C) Peter made things with socks in school.
8. (A) The girl.  
(B) The boy.  
(C) Both of them.

三、選擇（每題 2 分）

9. Liz: Why do you keep Mia \_\_\_\_\_ from Max? Ms. Lin: Because they always keep talking in class.  
(A) perfect (B) cultural (C) wooden (D) separate
10. My grandpa made the \_\_\_\_\_ chair a long time ago, but it's still strong enough.  
(A) wooden (B) yummy (C) fresh (D) cultural
11. Jolin never tells the truth. Let's not \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
(A) trick (B) wish (C) believe (D) hope
12. Dad, I can't \_\_\_\_\_ the English article. Can you help me with it later?  
(A) make sense of (B) get to (C) move forward (D) glue to
13. Answer my e-mail as soon as \_\_\_\_\_. (A) safe (B) perfect (C) excellent (D) possible
14. Both \_\_\_\_\_ and children get excited about the food festival.  
(A) holes (B) parades (C) bats (D) adults
15. Many people in Taiwan believe ghosts come out at a \_\_\_\_\_ time of the year.  
(A) certain (B) square (C) crazy (D) top
16. Meinong, a small Hakka town in Taiwan, \_\_\_\_\_ famous for its paper umbrellas for a long time.  
(A) was (B) will be (C) is (D) has been
17. Making Halloween costumes \_\_\_\_\_ some of the adults, didn't it?  
(A) was boring to (B) were bored with (C) bored (D) felt bored
18. Christmas is \_\_\_\_\_ the corner. Why don't we do some shopping at the gift shop \_\_\_\_\_ the corner?  
(A) on; on (B) on; around (C) around; with (D) around; on
19. The snake was so \_\_\_\_\_; the girl got \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) scary; scary (B) scared; scary (C) scared; scared (D) scary; scared

20. You've studied English for a long time, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 (A) have you (B) didn't you (C) haven't you (D) did you
21. The cost of not following your heart is spending the rest of your life \_\_\_\_\_ you had.  
 (A) trusting (B) hoping (C) wishing (D) inviting
22. A: I think I must have seen you somewhere before. B: That's not possible. I \_\_\_\_\_ here before.  
 (A) am not (B) have not been (C) will never be (D) cannot be
23. You have to stop doing that before it is too late, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 (A) don't you (B) aren't you (C) haven't you (D) won't you
24. Watching TV while having your meal isn't a good eating habit, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 (A) aren't you (B) don't you (C) is it (D) isn't it
25. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ rainy and cloudy in the last few days. I hope the sun will come out soon.  
 (A) had been (B) has been (C) will be (D) would be
26. I was surprised to know from the newspaper yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ flowers do not always smell sweet; some can smell like dead fish.  
 (A) which (B) when (C) where (D) that
27. Ted is such an \_\_\_\_\_ person. We never feel \_\_\_\_\_ when he is around us.  
 (A) interested; bored (B) interesting; bored (C) interesting; boring (D) interested; boring
28. Jim is \_\_\_\_\_ about playing \_\_\_\_\_ video games.  
 (A) excited; exciting (B) exciting; excited (C) exciting; exciting (D) excited; excited
29. She suddenly remembered \_\_\_\_\_ she forgot to turn off the gas before she left the house.  
 (A) when (B) that (C) how (D) what
30. A: Are you telling me you are worried about the math test tomorrow? Isn't your math the best in our class?  
 B: I know, but \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) it's not real (B) they're just around the corner (C) I still can't help it (D) I like getting a goose egg(零分)
31. I don't like any one of these three watches. Can you show me \_\_\_\_\_ one?  
 (A) the others (B) other (C) either (D) another
32. She can't help \_\_\_\_\_ a lot when she is sad. (A) eating (B) to eat (C) eat (D) eats
33. John seldom washes his shoes, \_\_\_\_\_? (A) doesn't he (B) does he (C) hasn't he (D) has he

34~37.

Thanks to today's technology, \_\_34\_\_ for us to learn something new. With a computer connected to the Internet, you can start a course right away. You can take courses at any place and any time you want. It's also a great chance to be classmates with people from different countries.


There are hundreds of courses with different subjects provided online for people to learn. In fact, \_\_35\_\_, it might be difficult to decide which one is the best for you. Here are two popular learning platforms that you must visit:

#### **Coursera**

As one of the biggest online platforms, Coursera works with many famous schools and teachers around the world. It has more than 2000 courses on its platform. Even if you don't have much money, you can still find some courses that are \_\_36\_\_.

#### **Khan Academy**

Khan Academy is a great online platform for students to watch all kinds of video lessons on, for example, math, science, sports, or languages. \_\_37\_\_ by watching interesting videos and doing exercises. And best of all, the video lessons are all FREE!

 technology 科技 connect 連接 provide 提供 platform 平台

34. (A) school is just a place (B) school is the best place  
 (C) school is not the only place (D) school is the only place
35. (A) with many courses (B) with many students (C) with much time (D) with much money
36. (A) both expensive and difficult to take (B) either free or cheap to take  
 (C) not free or simple to take (D) not only expensive but also easy to take
37. (A) You can easily buy these courses (B) You can easily find a job.  
 (C) You can easily make some money (D) You can easily learn these subjects.

38~42.

Halloween is coming. \_\_38\_\_ you interested in making a jack-o-lantern of your own? If so, follow these steps and you can make one in twenty minutes. You will find \_\_39\_\_ making a jack-o-lantern is fun and easy.

First, prepare a pumpkin, a knife, a spoon, and a candle. Second, cut a \_\_40\_\_ in the top of the pumpkin with the knife. Third, use the spoon to take out the \_\_41\_\_ and flesh. Then, cut out two eyes, a nose, and a mouth on the pumpkin. Last, put the candle in the pumpkin.

You've just finished making a jack-o-lantern. Don't forget to \_\_42\_\_ your lantern. We hope you enjoyed making your jack-o-lantern with us.

38. (A) Do (B) Have (C) Can (D) Are  
 39. (A) that (B) it (C) there (D) this  
 40. (A) lantern (B) ring (C) hole (D) circle  
 41. (A) costumes (B) seeds (C) pumpkins (D) bodies  
 42. (A) put on (B) show off (C) fill up (D) ask for

43~46.

Below are two groups of people talking about electric cars.

**Pros (Agree)**

**Peter:** Not like a petrol car, an electric car doesn't need gas and doesn't make loud noise. In Norway, an electric car gets almost all its power from wind-powered plants. And some car sellers are working on the so-called "second-life" batteries.

**Max:** From studies in the US, electric cars are greener than other cars when it comes to the life of a car. An electric car uses only two-thirds of the power of a petrol car.


**Sophia:** An electric car uses 38 megajoules to move around. However, a petrol car needs 142 megajoules.

**Cons (Not Agree)**

**Elle:** In most countries, to give power to electric cars, the car company builds power stations to make batteries. While building them, they make more greenhouse gas.

**Charles:** The power for the electric cars mostly comes from the oil-fired power plant. And the oil comes from the gas. And for every 100km, it takes 74 megajoules to get gas out of the ground and send it to an electric car, but it only takes 26 megajoules for a petrol car.

**Claire:** Making a petrol car will take 5.6 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>, while for an electric car, it is 8.8 tonnes. Half of the CO<sub>2</sub> happens in making the battery. An electric car also gives off 80% of the greenhouse gas of a petrol car.

 battery 電池      megajoules 兆焦耳      ton 公噸

43. What may these people talk about?  
 (A) Should a country bring in more electric cars than petrol ones?  
 (B) Will people keep driving petrol cars in the next 50 years?  
 (C) Will electric cars make our world different in the future?  
 (D) Are electric cars really "greener" than petrol cars?
44. What can we know about a petrol car?  
 (A) It is quiet. (B) It is green. (C) It uses gas. (D) It uses battery.
45. What does them mean in the reading?  
 (A) Batteries. (B) Power stations. (C) Electric cars. (D) Petrol cars.
46. According to the article, in which way did most people use to back up their idea?  
 (A) By using numbers and facts. (B) By giving examples in different countries.  
 (C) By talking loudly with each other. (D) By showing pictures and photos.

according to 根據

47~50.

Florence Nightingale was a nurse. She saved many lives in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Her name came from the city of Florence in Italy because her parents moved there after they got married in 1818. Her family was rich, and they had two houses and many workers in the UK. Florence was a special young woman because she didn't go to any parties or marry someone as soon as possible. She wanted to be a nurse to help people. Her family didn't let her do that because hospitals at that time were dirty, scary places. Yet, in 1851, Florence went to Germany and learned about nursing. It was hard work, but she still loved it.

In 1854, lots of British soldiers went to fight in the Crimean War. The army hospital was always full of injured men, but there were no nurses. So, many men died. Florence and a team of nurses went to help. She worked 20 hours a day to make the army hospital a cleaner and safer place. She brought the men fresh food, cleaned the hospital beds, and used clean bandages on the injured soldiers. At night, Florence walked around the hospital. She talked to the injured soldiers and helped them write letters to their families. She always carried a lamp, so the soldiers called her "the lady with the lamp." Because of her amazing work in the Crimean War, Queen Victoria wrote her a thank-you letter. Florence then worked in the UK to make hospitals better, and finally she got a medal. She was the first woman to get it. Now, we celebrate the International Nurses Day on May 12<sup>th</sup> because of Florence Nightingale's brave actions.

century 世紀      army 軍隊      injured 受傷的      bandage 繃帶      medal 獎章

47. Which is true about Nightingale before she went to Germany?
- (A) She went to parties every day.  
 (B) She was special because she was pretty.  
 (C) She wanted to get married as soon as possible.  
 (D) Her family didn't really like her dream.
48. Why is Nightingale's first name Florence?
- (A) She liked Italy very much.      (B) She worked and studied there.  
 (C) Her parents moved to Italy.      (D) Her family had two houses in the city.
49. What happened to Nightingale after 1854?
- (A) She and other nurses helped the injured soldiers.  
 (B) She fought in the Crimean War.  
 (C) She studied for 20 hours every day.  
 (D) She wrote thank-you letters to the injured soldiers.
50. Which of the following is right?
- (A) Nightingale finished her study at school in 1851 and went back to the UK.  
 (B) Nightingale was a great nurse, and we remember her and other nurses on May 12th.  
 (C) Nightingale was born in Germany in 1818.  
 (D) Nightingale saved many injured soldiers in the 1900s. She was a soldier, too.