

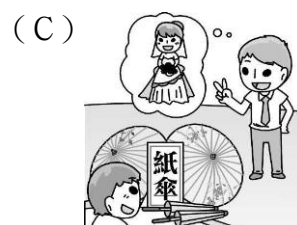
班級：\_\_\_\_\_ 座號：\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

※ 本試卷所有試題的答案 請同學書寫於答案紙上 ※

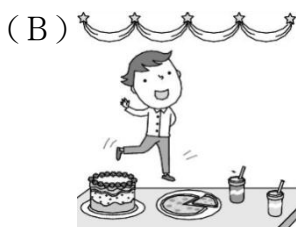
一、聽力測驗 20% (每題 2 分)

辨識句意：根據聽到的內容，選出符合描述的圖片或符合圖片的描述。

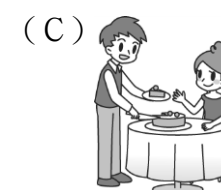
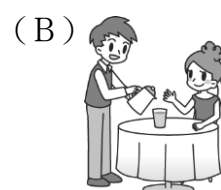
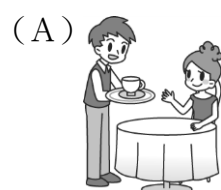
1. ( )



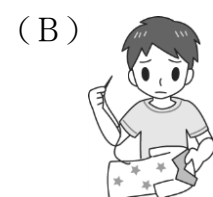
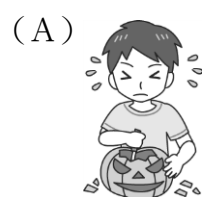
2. ( )



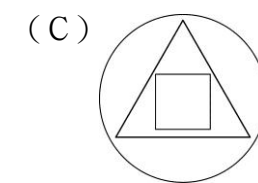
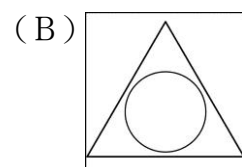
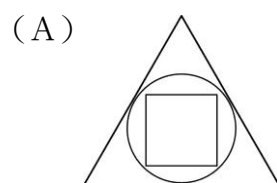
3. ( )



4. ( )



5. ( )



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。

6. ( )

- (A) Great. And you?
- (B) I was at the museum.
- (C) I've been there twice.

7. ( )

- (A) 6 feet 2 inches.
- (B) 2 kilometers long.
- (C) He has a long body.

8. ( )

- (A) I've heard of it.
- (B) I wish you good luck.
- (C) It sounds perfectly fine.

9. ( )

- (A) I'll call you right away.
- (B) We'll go from door to door.
- (C) I hear that. I'll go answer the door.

10. ( )

- (A) People usually put a star on top of it.  
(B) Because our team just won the game.  
(C) You need to put a candle in the pumpkin.

二、單字測驗 20% (1-10 每題 1 分 11-15 每題 2 分)

1. 可能的 2. 信封 3. 公里 4. 燈籠 5. 遊行 6. 每天的 7. 驕傲地 8. 鯨魚 9. 有創造力的 10. 長方形  
11. Tom was very s 11. sed to see his girlfriend dancing on the street.  
12. The Ghost Festival in Taiwan is in the seventh 12. r month.  
13. For Hakka people, the shape of an open umbrella is round, and "round" means "p 13 t."  
14. A: How many 14. es can you speak? B: Two, Chinese and English.  
15. Our eyes help us get i 15. n for our brain to make sense of the world around us.

三、語法選擇 20% (每題 2 分)

1. It seven years since he for the UK. (A) has ; left (B) is; leaves (C) has been ; left (D) was ; left  
2. George and Mary have each other for quite a long time. (A) written to (B) hear from  
(C) knew (D) married to  
3. Have you ever the band TWICE from Korea? (A) asked for (B) taken away (C) heard of (D) wrote to  
4. He is very nice when you know him. (A) get to (B) put on (C) feel like (D) able to  
5. Alice: Is math you? Bruce: Yes, it me a lot.  
(A) bored ; bored (B) boring to; bores (C) bored with; bores (D) bore; boring  
6. How long they ?  
(A) have ; left (B) will; go to bed (C) have; married (D) were; in the mountains  
7. Jenny's dad, Terry, Japan. He'll be back in two days. (A) have been to (B) has been to  
(C) has gone to (D) has gone in  
8. The students believe their teacher will be proud of them. (A) this (B) than (C) x (D) then  
9. Kevin: I'll send you a letter when I get to New York. Joseph: .  
(A) Hope to hear from you soon. (B) No, thanks. I've heard a lot about the place.  
(C) Don't you want to take me there with you? (D) I can't wait to see you there.  
10. A: Are you telling me you are scared ghost stories? B: Yes, I am. (A) at (B) of (C) with (D) about

四、寫出附加問句 10% (每題 1 分)

1. Seeing isn't believing, ?  
2. Students have to hand in their homework on time, ?  
3. Mary got the idea from a TV program, ?  
4. John wants to visit the museum again, ?  
5. You are never late for school, ?  
6. Amy hasn't been to New York, ?  
7. The Lins will move to their new house next week, ?  
8. People in Taiwan don't usually give umbrellas as gifts, ?  
9. Kevin seldom goes to work by bus, ?  
10. There is nothing interesting in the bag, ?

五、綜合測驗 18% (每題三分)

1. Sam was busy one month ago. He's still busy now. 〈用現在完成式搭配 for 合併成一句〉  
2. Is the news exciting to Andy? 〈用 Andy 當主詞改寫本句〉  
3. Peter has finished his science report already. (改為疑問句)  
4. 緊盯你的眼睛在這張圖片上。〈翻譯本句〉  
5. 為了保險起見，你可以要求你的表哥付你一元。〈翻譯本句〉  
6. 在派對上，我將裝扮成一隻蝙蝠。〈翻譯本句〉

六、閱讀測驗 12% (每題 2 分)

(a)

Do you ride bicycles? More and more people enjoy traveling Taiwan by bike in recent years. But do you know what the oringin of bicycles is? The early bicycles were first made in Germany in 1817. At that time, they looked like scooters and didn't have pedals. Then, around 1870, a new bicycle named the "high-wheeler" appeared. This kind of bicycle had one large wheel at the front and a small one at the back. The front one was as high as 5 feet. That's why it had a name "high-wheeler."

About 15 years later, an English bicycle businessman made the first bike that was very safe for people to ride. The wheels on this safe bicycle were the same size. Also, the size was smaller than before. That made it easier and safer to ride.

By the late 1800s, thousands and thousands of people were riding bicycles. But during the early 1900s, many cars appeared on the market. People always liked something faster. They lost their interest in bikes.

Today, more and more people are interested in riding bicycles because it's great for their health. Riding bicycles now is more like a sport than a kind of transportation.

※ oringin 由來 Germany 德國 scooter 滑板車 pedal 踏板 wheel 輪子 transportation 交通運輸工具  
recent 最近的 appear 出現 market 市面

1. When did people start to have easier and safer bicycles to ride?

(A) In 1885. (B) In 1817. (C) In 1870. (D) In 1900.

2. What does one refer (指) to?

(A) A car. (B) A wheel. (C) A bike. (D) A pedal.

3. Why are people interested in riding bicycles again?

(A) They don't like fast transportation. (B) They think it is healthy.

(C) They like to travel around Taiwan. (D) They think it is cheaper.

(b)

Zookeeper: Hi, do you like tigers?

Grace: Yes, I like them a lot.

Zookeeper: Look! This is my favorite one, Sahara.

Grace: She is so beautiful and strong. Is she friendly?

Zookeeper: Usually, she's friendly, but when she is hungry, that's a different story.

Grace: Does she try to bite you when she is hungry?

Zookeeper: Sometimes. We have to give her the food with a long pole, so she won't reach us.

Grace: When do you feed her?

Zookeeper: Three times a day, at 7:00a.m., 1:00p.m., and 8:00p.m. You should stay here to watch. It's almost 8 o'clock.

Grace: I will. Thanks!

※ pole 竿子 bite 咬

4. When is it dangerous to be around Sahara?

(A) When she is thirsty. (B) When she wants to sleep. (C) When she wants to eat. (D) When she is alone.

5. What meal will Sahara eat soon?

(A) Lunch. (B) Brunch. (C) Dinner. (D) Breakfast.

6. Which of the following is Not true?

(A) Sometimes the zookeeper is afraid of Sahara.

(B) Sahara will bite the zookeeper at 8:00p.m.

(C) The zookeeper likes Sahara a lot.

(D) Sahara eats three meals a day.

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一、聽力測驗 20% （每題 2 分）

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

二、單字測驗 20% （1-10 每題 1 分 11-15 每題 2 分）

|     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1   | 2.  | 3.  | 4.  |
| 5.  | 6.  | 7.  | 8.  |
| 9.  | 10. | 11. | 12. |
| 13. | 14. | 15. |     |

三、語法選擇 20% （每題 2 分）

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

四、寫出附加問句 10% （每題 1 分）

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

五、綜合測驗 18% （每題 3 分）

|    |
|----|
| 1. |
| 2. |
| 3. |
| 4. |
| 5. |
| 6. |

六、閱讀測驗 12% （每題 2 分）

|    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|