



一、聽力測驗 (每題 2 分)

I. 辨識句意：每題均有三張圖片，請依據所聽到的句子，選出符合描述的圖片


( ) 1. (A)




(B)




(C)



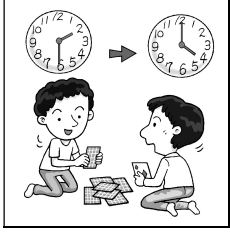
( ) 2. (A)



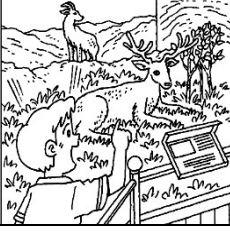
(B)




(C)




( ) 3. (A)



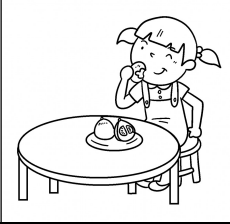
(B)



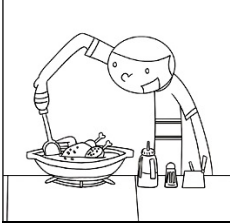
(C)




( ) 4. (A)



(B)



(C)



II. 基本問答：每題均有三個選項，請依據所聽到的內容，選出一個最適合的回應

- ( ) 5. (A) Maybe not. It belongs to oceans.

(B) Yes, I will do it right away.

(C) No, I don't want to play the spelling game.
- ( ) 6. (A) They have been popular for over a century.

(B) They are popular for their strong taste, not for their shape.

(C) They have been popular because they go best with rice.
- ( ) 7. (A) No, she was mopping the floor then.

(B) No, she hasn't mopped the floor.

(C) No, she wasn't mopping the floor.

III. 言談理解：每題均有三個選項，請依據所聽到的對話與問題，選出一個最適當的答案

- ( ) 8. (A) When a blind man leads another, both fall down.

(B) You've already gone through the worst part of your life.

(C) The world belongs to hard-working people.
- ( ) 9. (A) She will become the owner of a restaurant.

(B) She will go back to Taiwan.

(C) She will find good restaurants on the Internet.
- ( ) 10. (A) She thinks Rainbow Town is worse than her city.

(B) The woman doesn't agree to move there.

(C) Rainbow Town is close to nature, so the air must be better than the air in the city.

二、文法選擇 (每題 2 分)

- ( ) 11. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ his best friend, Grace, for two years, has he?  
No, he misses her so much and plans to visit her this summer.  
(A) hasn't seen (B) didn't see (C) isn't seeing (D) doesn't see
- ( ) 12. Keep an eye on the money, \_\_\_\_\_? If you don't, probably it will soon be gone.  
(A) can't you (B) won't you (C) did you (D) will you
- ( ) 13. Everybody couldn't believe \_\_\_\_\_ the soccer team beat the others and finally \_\_\_\_\_ the game.  
(A) that; wins (B) it; won (C) that; won (D) X; wins
- ( ) 14. This is \_\_\_\_\_ news! The superstar is coming to Taiwan next week. I am excited \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
(A) surprise; with (B) surprises; with (C) surprising; about (D) surprised; about
- ( ) 15. Mr. Wang seldom shares anything \_\_\_\_\_ his family or friends. In their eyes, he is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ guy to spend time with.  
(A) with; boring (B) at; bored (C) with; interesting (D) at; interested
- ( ) 16. Ted: The science project is due (到期) this Friday. But I haven't chosen my topic \_\_\_\_\_.  
Tom: Well, let's go to the library this afternoon, \_\_\_\_\_? We can look for more information there.  
(A) already; will we (B) already; shall we (C) yet; shall we (D) yet; will we
- ( ) 17. After joining a swimming club, Joe \_\_\_\_\_ several swimming lessons, didn't he?  
(A) takes (B) took (C) has taken (D) is taking
- ( ) 18. Students sometimes are worried about \_\_\_\_\_ questions in class. Speaking in front of others \_\_\_\_\_ them a lot.  
(A) to ask; scared (B) asks; is scary (C) ask; is scared (D) asking; scares
- ( ) 19. "Twilight" is the most fascinating (吸引人的) book Cathy has ever \_\_\_\_\_. She has been interested in novels \_\_\_\_\_ she was young.  
(A) read; since (B) reading; for (C) reads; since (D) to read; for
- ( ) 20. \_\_\_\_\_ money, George stops eating out. Cooking at home costs less money.  
(A) Save (B) To save (C) Saving (D) Saved
- ( ) 21. Eva: There was nothing in the pond, \_\_\_\_\_?  
Elsa: Probably not. Did you lose anything?  
(A) wasn't there (B) didn't there (C) were there (D) was there
- ( ) 22. Jerry: Hello, this is Jerry. May I speak to Mr. Lee?  
Jasmine: Hello, Jerry. I am afraid not. Mr. Lee is not in Taiwan now. \_\_\_\_\_. I will tell him you called when he gets back next week.  
(A) He has been to Australia twice.  
(B) He has gone to Australia on business.  
(C) He has never left Taiwan.  
(D) He has been home lately.
- ( ) 23. As the saying goes, "All roads \_\_\_\_\_ Rome." Just believe in yourself and try to make the best of your life.  
(A) belong to (B) lead to (C) fall down (D) eat up
- ( ) 24. Help yourself \_\_\_\_\_ the snacks on the table. The pudding is handmade. I'm sure it's going to taste \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) for; well (B) to; terribly (C) to; wonderful (D) for; yummy
- ( ) 25. Amy: Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ Taylor Swift, the famous American singer? I met her by chance yesterday.  
Tim: No way. Lucky you!  
(A) heard of (B) heard from (C) put up with (D) peeled off

三、克漏字 (每題 2 分)

Yolanda is a history teacher. She 26 in a junior high school for fifteen years. Students like her class very much because she teaches in a special way. For example, she usually tells history stories and sometimes plays videos in class. Besides, she gets

her students to participate (參與) more in the classroom instead of (替代) just sitting and listening. That is, the students have to do a history report by   27  .

Last week, Yolanda divided (分) the students into several groups and   28   them to look for information about a certain (某個) topic on the Internet. Then, the students had to   29   their information and ideas in front of the class. After the report, the students all felt very proud and had a better understanding of the topic they learned.

Because of Yolanda’s great teaching, the students get better grades on history; also, they like the subject more. She sounds like a really cool teacher,   30  ?

- (    ) 26. (A) taught                      (B) will teach                      (C) teaches                      (D) has taught
- (    ) 27. (A) them                      (B) they                      (C) themselves                      (D) their
- (    ) 28. (A) told                      (B) had                      (C) made                      (D) let
- (    ) 29. (A) break                      (B) present                      (C) collect                      (D) dig
- (    ) 30. (A) hasn’t she                      (B) isn’t she                      (C) can’t she                      (D) doesn’t she

四、閱讀測驗 (每題 3 分)

Say no to single-use plastic drinking straws!

They might be convenient,  
But they’re killing the life in the lakes and oceans.

People throw away millions of single-use plastic drinking straws every day.

Worryingly, a lot of them end up in the oceans.  
Nearly 71% of seabirds and 30% of turtles  
Have been found with plastics in their stomachs!  
This problem is getting worse and worse.

Something must be done about single-use plastic drinking straws!

We should all stop using them.  
If you do need a straw,  
Use one made of stainless steel or glass.  
In fact,  
Most of the time,  
Without a straw,  
You’ll still be able to drink your cola or juice.

It’s time to look at single-use plastic drinking straws  
As a thing of the past.  
Stop using them!

Help keep them out of the stomachs of poor fish, turtles, and birds!

**☐ single 單一的    plastic 塑膠的    straw 吸管    nearly 幾乎    been found 被發現    made of 以…製成    stainless steel 不鏽鋼**


31. What does this problem mean?
- (A) Too many sea birds and turtles.                      (B) Fewer and fewer sea birds and turtles.
- (C) Sea birds and turtles eating plastics.                      (D) Using too many single-use plastic drinking straws.
32. About single-use plastic drinking straws, which is NOT true?
- (A) People should stop using them.                      (B) They have killed the life in the lakes and oceans.
- (C) People throw a lot of them away every day.                      (D) They are better than straws made of glass or stainless steel.

Overfishing has serious problems for the global seafood supply. Fishermen are asked to throw back any young fish below a certain size. It lets smaller fish live to keep population numbers stable.

A new study released in 2018, however, challenges this idea. It says that fishermen should also release larger female fish. According to the study, large female fish lay much more eggs than the same number of small female fish. Catching these “megaspawners” can have a serious negative effect on fish supplies.

It will be difficult for fishermen to follow the new advice, as catching larger fish brings higher profits. It is important that they do so, however, if future generations are to enjoy the same tasty fish we eat today.

Adapted from *Scaling Down Overfishing* by Britton Mercadante

 supply 供應

population 總數

stable 穩定的

release 釋放；發表

challenge 挑戰

female 女性

lay 產卵

negative effect 負面影響

profit 收益

generation 世代

- ( )33. According to (根據) the reading, what should a fisherman do?

(A) Catch as many fish as possible.

(B) Release large female fish and small ones.

(C) Release small fish only.

(D) Don’t catch fish forever.
- ( )34. What can we learn from the reading?

(A) Overfishing may have a serious negative effect on fish supplies.

(B) People don’t eat fish today because of overfishing.

(C) Catching larger female fish brings lower profits.

(D) People are tired of eating large fish.
- Nowadays a lot of people communicate through messaging apps. Does punctuation still matter? Yes. When it is about giving and getting information correctly, punctuation plays an important role. Let’s take a look at the following examples.

**“Let’s eat grandma.” vs. “Let’s eat, grandma.”**


In the first sentence, the speaker is seemingly a cannibal and wants to eat an old lady for dinner! The second sentence is much friendlier—the speaker wants to have dinner *with* their grandma.

**“There is a man eating chicken.” vs. “There is a man-eating chicken.”**

The first sentence is quite ordinary—it’s a simple statement about a man having some chicken. The second, however, is the thing of horror movies. Here, “man-eating” is about the chicken. The chicken must be very dangerous to be able to eat people.

If you don’t want to make funny mistakes like the ones here, make sure you take note of your punctuation the next time you write something!

Adapted from *Why Punctuation Matters* by Marie McMaster

 communicate 溝通

punctuation 標點符號

matter 重要

correct 正確的

seemingly 似乎

cannibal 食人者

statement 陳述
- ( )35. What can we learn from the reading?

(A) Punctuation doesn’t matter in today’s communication.

(B) Without correct punctuation, one may misunderstand (誤解) a sentence.

(C) “Let’s eat grandma.” has the same meaning as “Let’s eat, grandma.”

(D) There is a man-eating chicken in the world.

( )36. Which sentence means “please give me 100 dollars”?

(A) Can you give me twenty-five dollar bills (鈔票)?

(B) Can you give me twenty five-dollar bills?

(C) Can you give me twenty five dollar bills?

(D) Can you give me twenty five dollar-bills?

4

請繼續完成第五、第六大題，手寫於答案卷上。最後請交回答案卡和答案卷。

讀卡分數(78%)	手寫分數(22%)	總分

答案卷

五、字彙 (每題 1 分)

37. 中間	38. 文化	39. 有幫助的	40. 公眾的；大眾	41. 覆蓋
42. 鋒利的；尖的	43. 郵票	44. 王子	45. 檸檬	46. 行星

六、句子 (第 47-49 題每格 1 分；第 50-51 題每句 2 分，錯一處扣 1 分)

47. 知識就是力量。

\_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.

48. 藉由慶祝世界海洋日，人們學到很多關於海洋的事，並開始讓他們更乾淨。

By \_\_\_\_\_ WOD, people learn a lot about oceans and start to make them \_\_\_\_\_.

49. 台灣人對於吃藍起司感到害怕是因為它上面的深色藍點。

\_\_\_\_\_ people are \_\_\_\_\_ eating blue cheese because of its dark blue \_\_\_\_\_.

50. You should eat less. You should exercise more. (用 not only...but also 將兩句合併)

51. How long have they known each other? (以 ten years ago 回答)