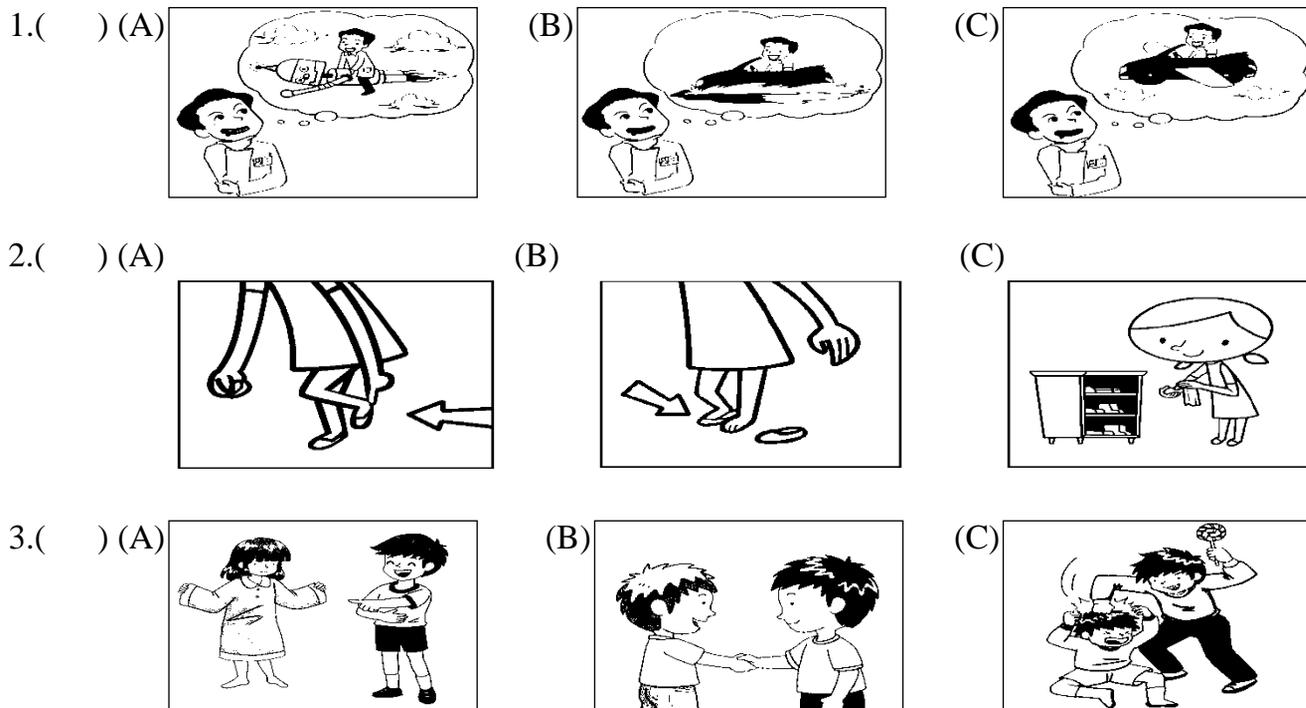


班級: 座號: 姓名:

一、聽力測驗 20%(總共有三大題, 每題念兩遍, 請注意聽。)

(一)、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



(二)、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

4. ( ) (A) No, I don't have any time. (B) Yes, I am free now. (C) Yes, it's 4:45.
5. ( ) (A) I built a website for endangered animals.  
(B) I'm afraid of walking through forests at night.  
(C) It's more convenient for me to study trees.
6. ( ) (A) Time does fly. (B) Where there is a will, there is a way. (C) Every dog has its day.

(三)、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

7. ( ) (A) He doesn't want to change.  
(B) He becomes happier now.  
(C) He used to do volunteer work.
8. ( ) (A) They just became parents last year.  
(B) They are not worried about their family at all.  
(C) Their grandma passed away last year.
9. ( ) (A) The teenager made a car with a 3D printer.  
(B) Jack Lee doesn't like the car the teenager made.  
(C) Jack Lee wants to make more expensive cars.
10. ( ) (A) Ms. Hwang gave a speech to the students at the boy and the girl's school last week.  
(B) The boy thinks that it's impossible for the girl to hike through forests like Ms. Hwang.  
(C) The girl can hike through forests like Ms. Hwang.

二、單題測驗 32% (每題 2 分)

11. ( ) Thank you for being with me all the time. Without you, I don't think I can \_\_\_\_\_ the rough moments.  
(A) pass away (B) make up (C) give birth to (D) get through
12. ( ) There is a lot of information on the Internet. However, some may not be \_\_\_\_\_. We need to be careful.  
(A) correct (B) giant (C) national (D) hard
13. ( ) A: You can do well in your job \_\_\_\_\_. Good luck!  
B: Thank you. I really need the job.  
(A) website (B) forest (C) interview (D) printer
14. ( ) A: Could you \_\_\_\_\_ me some money?  
B: No way. You \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money from me last week. When are you going to give my money back?  
(A) borrow; borrowed (B) lend; borrowed (C) lend; lent (D) lend; lent
15. ( ) Shawn held his little daughter, and she was sleeping on his \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) forest (B) chest (C) backpack (D) chance
16. ( ) The \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't connect (連線) to the Internet. I can't print out the report.  
(A) printer (B) drawing (C) character (D) vase

17. ( ) A: It's a beautiful day! I don't want to go back to work.  
B: Yeah, it is a great day \_\_\_\_\_ a picnic.  
(A) on (B) to (C) for (D) at
18. ( ) I can listen to The All Blacks every day, and I won't \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
(A) get tired of (B) get excited about (C) get interested in (D) get satisfied with
19. ( ) A: Do you know \_\_\_\_\_? B: No, I don't.  
(A) where is Dolly's shop (B) who does Dolly work with  
(C) how is Dolly's business (D) Dolly is going to open a new shop
20. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ Andy was little at that time, he learned how to use the computer by himself.  
(A) If (B) Although (C) When (D) Until
21. ( ) When Ms. Lee came into the classroom, the students still kept \_\_\_\_\_.  
That's \_\_\_\_\_ Ms. Lee was very angry.  
(A) to talk; when (B) talking; how (C) to talk; why (D) talking; why
22. ( ) Mrs. Jiang made Mr. Jiang \_\_\_\_\_ to her \_\_\_\_\_ about their son.  
(A) to listen; complaining (B) listen; complaining (C) listen; to complain (D) to listen; to complain
23. ( ) Tina told her sister \_\_\_\_\_ with fire after seeing her \_\_\_\_\_ with it. It was dangerous.  
(A) not play; play (B) not playing; to play (C) not to play; playing (D) not to play; to play
24. ( ) I'm not sure if David \_\_\_\_\_ the office this morning, but if he does, I'll tell him that you called.  
(A) will come in (B) comes in (C) has come in (D) came in
25. ( ) Jessica looks \_\_\_\_\_ because her mom doesn't let her \_\_\_\_\_ on a date this weekend.  
(A) being sad; to go (B) sad; going (C) to be sad; go (D) sad; go
26. ( ) The handsome man \_\_\_\_\_ at the bookstore is my high school teacher.  
(A) who met (B) you met (C) you met him (D) that you met him

三、題組測驗 48% (每題 3 分)

The Bad Side of Video Games

Your big interest in life is video games. You play them **all the time**. You often play them for hours. Sometimes you play them **all night long**. When you're not playing them, you think about playing them.

If **this sounds like you**, then you have a problem. You are addicted to video games. Addicted people feel excited when they play. The video games let them have money, power, and friends. So, they don't want to leave those worlds.

Video game addiction is bad. People 27 it don't sleep. They don't eat healthy foods or drink healthy drinks. They don't spend time with real people. Also, they forget to live in the real world. If you don't want to be like that, then 28 and get help.



addicted 上癮的

27. ( ) (A) who has (B) who don't have (C) have (D) with
28. ( ) (A) stopping playing (B) to stop playing (C) stop playing (D) stop to play

Little Jimmy was told that there was a circus in town. So one day, he asked his dad 29.

His father agreed and took him there. They especially enjoyed one of the shows. In the show, there was a man 30 without dropping them. Jimmy thought that he could also do this trick.

After Jimmy got home, he took three plates and tried the trick 31 at the circus.

However, he broke all the plates. Seeing all the broken plates, his mother got angry.

Several months later, Jimmy told his parents that he wanted to be a magician in the future.

His mom was very disappointed at his idea, but his dad encouraged him, "Never question 32 in the future. I believe you will spread joy around the world."



circus 馬戲團 especially 尤其 juggle 耍(球、盤等) magician 魔術師 disappointed 失望的 spread 散播

29. ( ) (A) if he could watch the shows (B) when he could watch the shows  
(C) that he could watch the shows (D) whether could he watch the shows

30. ( ) (A) which juggled plates (B) who juggled plates (C) who was juggled by plates (D) whose plates juggled
31. ( ) (A) who he sees (B) who he had seen (C) which he had seen (D) which he was seeing
32. ( ) (A) what you can do (B) what can you do (C) how you can do (D) that you can do

When you go into a supermarket, in front of you are tens of thousands of products. Each of them has a different price. *When you are ready to pay*, how do the clerks know the prices right away? It's simple. They use barcodes and scanners to quickly get a price.

*Before barcodes and scanners were invented*, business people knew they needed something like them very much. In 1932, a business student named Wallace Flint got a crazy idea: *When people did their shopping*, they just needed a card and marked what they planned to buy on it. At checkout, the only thing they needed to do was to put the card into a machine, and what they had marked would be sent to them right away. *However, this idea didn't work out* because expensive machines were needed. Though this idea sounded crazy then, it showed what was to come.

In 1948, Bernard Silver heard a businessman asking for easy ways to get product information at checkouts. *After he told his friend Norman Joseph Woodland about it*, the idea interested Woodland. They tried many ways and created the first barcode. Finally, they also invented a scanner. Since then, the barcodes and scanners have changed the way people check out at a supermarket.



barcode (商品包裝上的) 條碼 scanner 掃描機 checkout 收銀台

33. ( ) What is the main idea of this reading?  
 (A) Where can we shop? (B) How do *barcodes and scanners were invented*?  
 (C) How much do we pay for what we bought? (D) Bernard Silver *and his friend Norman Joseph Woodland*.
34. ( ) According to this reading ,who got the idea about *barcodes first*?  
 (A) Bernard Silver. (B) A businessman. (C) *Norman Joseph Woodland*. (D) Wallace Flint.

Malala Yousafzai is different from any other woman her age. In 2012, at the age of 15, she was shot in the head because she spoke up for girls in Pakistan (巴基斯坦) and their right to go to school. Luckily, she recovered from that.

Malala became a voice for girls' education and then the youngest winner of the Nobel Peace Prize (諾貝爾和平獎) in 2014. After facing problems with getting her own education, she finally did it in the UK in 2017. "Graduating from high school is bittersweet for me," she wrote on Twitter for the first time. "I'm excited about my future, but I know that millions of girls around the world are still out of school and may never get the chance to finish their education."

What's next for Malala? She is staying in the UK to continue her education at Oxford (牛津大學). She said, "I want to get my education — a good university education. My dream is to empower myself with education, and then it is a weapon. " Malala is working to make her dream come true.



shot 槍擊 (shoot 的過去分詞) education 教育 empower 給.....力量 weapon 武器

- 35 ( ) What can we learn about Malala from the reading?  
 (A) She fought for girls' right to go to school.(B) She has helped millions of girls get an education.  
 (C) She is studying how to make weapons in Pakistan.(D) She set up schools for girls around the world.
36. ( ) From the reading, what does it mean when an experience is "bittersweet"?  
 (A) It is an interesting and exciting thing to do. (B) It is something that surprises you.  
 (C) It is a crazy thing you fall in love with. (D) It has some happy parts and sad ones.

Stephen Hawking was born in 1942 in England. His parents were very smart. They studied at Oxford (牛津大學). Stephen was very smart, too. His friends at school called him "Einstein." However, he was also very lazy. He often didn't finish his work, so his grades were bad. Still, he loved math.

Stephen wanted to go to Oxford. He wanted to study math there. Oxford didn't offer math, though. So, he chose physics. He got 100 points on his physics test and got a scholarship to Oxford.

At Oxford, Stephen didn't study much. He thought his classes and tests were too easy. For Stephen, this was true. He didn't need to study. If something was possible, Stephen could do it. He didn't need to learn how.

After Oxford, Stephen went to Cambridge (劍橋大學). He started to study space there. It wasn't very easy. Then, when he was 21, he got sick. Doctors told him he had ALS. He only had two years to live. Stephen wanted to give up then. However, his teachers told him to keep working.

Stephen worked harder. He studied black holes, and he discovered new things about them. He also discovered new things about space and time. After two years, he didn't die. Instead, he became famous.

Stephen wanted more people to learn about space and time. So, he wrote many books. They made space easy to understand. To him, that was the most important work. He wanted everyone to "remember to look up at the stars and not down at your feet."



offer 提供 physics 物理系 scholarship 獎學金 ALS 漸凍症 discovered 研究

37. ( ) Why didn't Stephen study math at Oxford ?
- (A) He didn't like math. (B) Oxford didn't offer math.  
(C) He liked physics more than. (D) He didn't get a scholarship
38. ( ) Which is true about Stephen Hawking?
- (A) He was born in 1924 in England.  
(B) His parents were very smart and they studied at Cambridge.  
(C) At Oxford, Stephen could do something possible, so he didn't need to learn how.  
(D) At Oxford, Stephen studied a lot.
39. ( ) Which is **NOT** true about Stephen Hawking?
- (A) When he was 21, he got sick.  
(B) He studied black holes, and he discovered new things about them.  
(C) He wrote many books which made space easy to understand.  
(D) He wanted everyone to "remember to look down at your feet and not up at the stars."

It has been six years since the first Frozen movie came out and people have been anxiously awaiting the release of the sequel: Frozen II. So when it finally came out in late November of 2019, it broke all sorts of box-office records for an animated movie global opening. The second movie sees us following the new adventures of Queen Elsa, her sister Princess Anna, Kristoff and Olaf. Not only do the friends have to save their home of Arendelle (again), they also learn some important lessons along the way.

The main theme of the sequel seems to be 'change' and how scary it can be for some people. Anna is happy with how things are and doesn't want anything to change, while Elsa is worried about the risks of going 'into the unknown'. Kristoff is trying to deal with his changing feelings for Anna, and Olaf is also changing and becoming more mature. The second movie takes place in fall, which is also a season of changes. The weather cools, the leaves on the trees change color and it's a sign that winter is coming. The movie shows us, however, that change can be beautiful and good.

anxiously 焦急地 release 上映 sequel 續集 sort 種類 box office 票房的 animated 動畫的 global 全世界的

adventures 冒險 theme 主題 risk 冒.....的風險 unknown 未知的 mature 成熟的 takes place 發生

40. ( ) How do we know Frozen II is a successful movie?
- (A) It has amazing new songs. (B) It broke many box-office records.  
(C) It came out just before Christmas. (D) It has the same characters as the first movie.
41. ( ) What is the main topic of the movie Frozen II?
- (A) Life is full of changes. (B) Saving your hometown.  
(C) The beauty of fall. (D) The love between friends.
42. ( ) How many main characters in Frozen II are mentioned(提到) in this reading?
- (A)Two (B)Three (C) Four (D)Five

班級:            座號:            姓名:

**1-26 每題 2 分 ; 27-42 每題 3 分**

1	<b>A</b>	2	<b>B</b>	3	<b>B</b>	4	<b>C</b>	5	<b>C</b>
6	<b>A</b>	7	<b>B</b>	8	<b>B</b>	9	<b>A</b>	10	<b>C</b>
11	<b>D</b>	12	<b>A</b>	13	<b>C</b>	14	<b>B</b>	15	<b>B</b>
16	<b>A</b>	17	<b>C</b>	18	<b>A</b>	19	<b>D</b>	20	<b>B</b>
21	<b>D</b>	22	<b>B</b>	23	<b>C</b>	24	<b>A</b>	25	<b>D</b>
26	<b>B</b>	27	<b>D</b>	28	<b>C</b>	29	<b>A</b>	30	<b>B</b>
31	<b>C</b>	32	<b>A</b>	33	<b>B</b>	34	<b>D</b>	35	<b>A</b>
36	<b>D</b>	37	<b>B</b>	38	<b>C</b>	39	<b>D</b>	40	<b>B</b>
41	<b>A</b>	42	<b>C</b>						