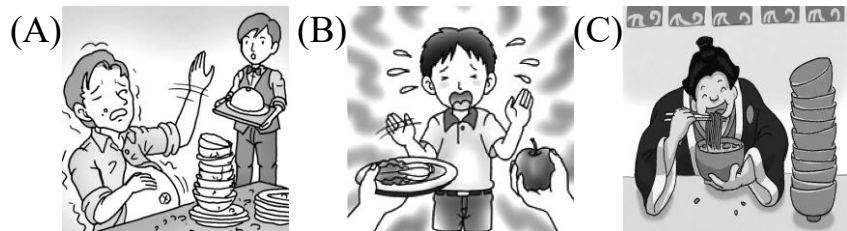


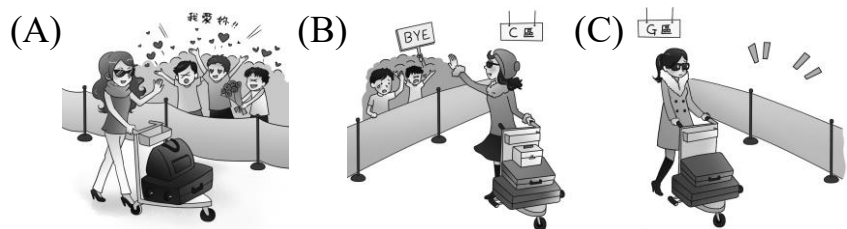
(A) 聽力測驗：(1-15 每題 2 分)

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

1. _____



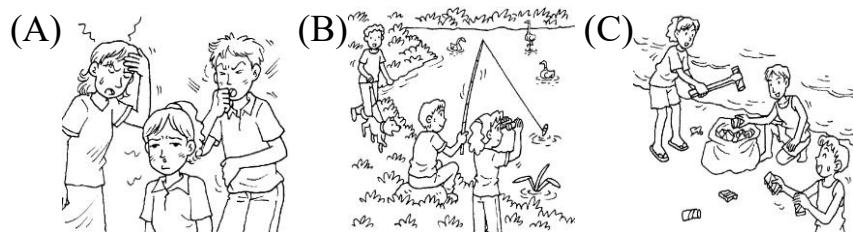
2. _____



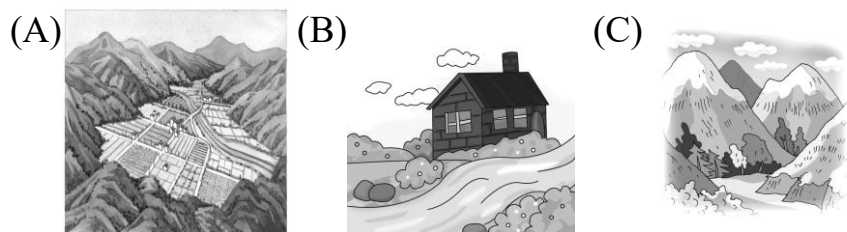
3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



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

6. _____

- (A) No, he said he would recover from that soon.
(B) No, he hadn't. I hope he will be OK.
(C) No, he hadn't left any messages for us before that.

7. _____

- (A) It turned over two miles away from the bank.
(B) It was an old boat which I bought in a second-hand market.
(C) The girl fell into the water when she tried to take a picture of the fish.

8. _____

- (A) No, I think it's in his blood.
- (B) Yes, he always keeps a diary.
- (C) I'm not surprised at your findings.

9. _____

- (A) Well, I will continue my study.
- (B) Yes, I'm so moved by it.
- (C) Sure. I'll write you e-mails.

10. _____

- (A) Don't be. It's not my business after all.
- (B) You'd better take action before it's too late.
- (C) You don't need to. I didn't do it for rewards.

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

11. _____

- (A) She works as a nurse.
- (B) She is an app designer.
- (C) She's good at fixing machines.

12. _____

- (A) Sam.
- (B) Larry.
- (C) Both Sam and Larry.

13. _____

- (A) He finally shows up at the airport though he's late.
- (B) He arrives at the airport late because of the traffic jam.
- (C) He doesn't show up at the airport because he forgets all about it.

14. _____

- (A) The boss has put off the meeting.
- (B) The woman is already late for the meeting.
- (C) Eric passed on the information of the meeting.

15. _____

- (A) Go to see a dentist.
- (B) Put away Jane's pens.
- (C) Take down the notes for Mrs. Wu.

(B) 綜合測驗：(16-35 每題 2 分，36-45 每題 3 分)

(I) 單題：

16. ____ begin with, we have to find out who are most ____ need.
(A) At, in (B) To, in (C) In, for (D) For, at
17. This is the longest bridge in the country. Though we need about 20 minutes to walk from here to ____ side, we'll have a great time along the way.
(A) one (B) others (C) another (D) the other
18. I don't like the ____ of the kite. It makes me think of a pig.
(A) strip (B) shape (C) square (D) secret
19. Jay was angry to find that his bike ____ when he got to the place where he parked it.
(A) took away (B) had taken away (C) has been taken away (D) had been taken away
20. Sylvia didn't hurt her brother _____. It was just an accident.
(A) after all (B) by mistake (C) on purpose (D) instead
21. Vivian has little money with her, and ____ Ivy.
(A) so has (B) neither has (C) neither does (D) so does
22. Either you or Toby ____ to stay home to keep an eye on your little sister before your parents come back.
(A) has (B) have (C) keep (D) keeps
23. A: I haven't finished the test. May I have ____ three minutes? B: Sorry. You can't. Hand in your test paper right now.
(A) the other (B) other (C) others (D) another
24. Can the app be used to ____ the weather of the following week?
(A) check (B) checking (C) be checked (D) have checked
25. It has always been my dream ____ a plane.
(A) flying (B) that flies (C) to flying (D) to fly
26. A: How soon will Dad be back? ____ three days.
(A) For (B) In (C) On (D) At
27. I ____ anyone about your secret as long as you help me with my report.
(A) don't tell (B) haven't told (C) hadn't told (D) won't tell
28. Here _____. You'd better ____ the TV and do your homework now.
(A) Mom is coming; turn off (B) comes Mom; to turn off (C) is Mom coming; to turn off (D) comes Mom; turn off
29. Not everyone knows that the things which we ____ nothing for sometimes cost a lot.
(A) buy (B) spend (C) pay (D) take

(II)題組:

(30-32)

The past seven days were the most special experience in my life. I took a trip to Tainan with my brother and had a great time there. It was not our first trip, but it was truly a very special one. We went backpacking without any money with us. That is, 30. during the seven days. However, both of us ate at least three meals a day and stayed at different places each night. How did we make it? All I could say was that people in Tainan were really friendly! We went to different stores and asked 31. and get food or places to stay in by working there. Of course, some said "No" to us because there were enough clerks in their stores, but they still gave us their big smiles. What's more, some of them just wanted to give us free meals without our help! But we also said "No" to those kind people because we wouldn't take anything from them for nothing. We both knew that we should work hard 32. Thanks for those who gave us chances and lots of warm feelings. I want to say that the most beautiful scenery in Tainan is "PEOPLE!"

30. (A) we had to pay for the food and the hotel
(B) we needed to go back home every night
(C) we could take a bus around for free
(D) we might have nothing to eat or no place to stay in
31. (A) what we could eat
(B) if we could help them
(C) where the newest hotel was
(D) how often people visited the city
32. (A) until we could take a rest
(B) after we made enough money
(C) because we wanted to get good grades
(D) and then we could get what we need

(33-35)

Eating is not only a must but also a fun matter. Delicious food always makes people happy. Thanks to airplanes, ships and trains, people have more chances to take trips to foreign countries and enjoy food there.

Delicious food itself is an important part of a happy meal. However, 33. : good table manners. Everyone has to know the correct table manners to enjoy a great meal. For example, when you eat noodles in Japan, it is OK for you to make some noise. In many countries in Europe and North America "hands on the table" is one of the important table manners. What will come to your mind when you think of Italian food? Of course pizzas and spaghetti will! As we know, Italian food 34. Because of this, you should not ask for more cheese for a dish like pizza which already has lots of it. And this act is thought not to be polite to the cooks.

Usually people should take it easy when having a meal. Just keep this in mind: **35.** Learning the right table manners from people in the place you are staying may be a good idea. Eating is always a happy thing for everyone.

33. (A) not every dish is so good
 (B) a good cook is also important
 (C) there is another important part
 (D) you have to book another table
34. (A) is rich in cheese
 (B) has a strange smell
 (C) goes well with cheese
 (D) can be found everywhere
35. (A) Seeing is believing
 (B) One head is better than two
 (C) Think twice before you jump
 (D) Do in Rome as the Romans do

(36-37) tongue 舌頭; pattern 圖案; stripe 條紋

Timmy's Notes

Giraffe

A group of giraffes = a tower.

Zebra

A group of zebras = a zeal.

!!!

The okapi looks more like a zebra, but it is in fact a part of the giraffe family. Giraffes and okapis are ruminants. They, like cows, have four stomachs and bring up their food from the stomachs to eat again. Zebras, however, have only one stomach and don't do that.

The okapi doesn't live in groups.

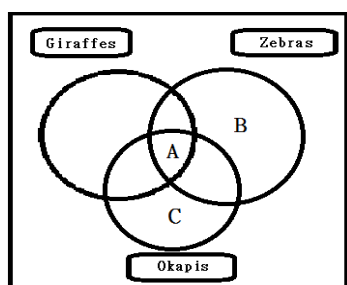
Okapi

!!!

ALL of them:
 Eat only plants.
 Are from Africa.
 Are dying because they're losing their homes.

36. Which **isn't** an example of **ruminants**? (A) Giraffes. (B) Zebras. (C) Cows. (D) Okapis.

- 37.** According to the following chart, Timmy needs to finish his homework on giraffes, okapis, and zebras. Which of the following words can be put in A, B, and C?
- (A) A: Are dying. B: are the lightest. C: Have long tongues.
- (B) A: Eat only plants. B: Live in groups. C: Are the shortest.
- (C) A: Have long necks. B: Have stripes. C: Have four stomachs.
- (D) A: Are from Africa. B: Have one stomach. C: Don't live groups.



(38-40)

What do Barack Obama, Prince William and Justin Bieber have in common? They are all southpaws, who use their left hands much more often than their right hands. Here are some interesting facts about being left-handed.

First, being left-handed is more common in twins. It is about twice as common in twins than in the others. In 1996, a Belgian study found that about 21% of twins are left-handed.

Another study by Stanford University in 2009 shows that the brain of a left-handed person works differently from that of a right-handed one. It makes people who are left-handed better at sports. There's one thing that most studies agree on: lefties have the upper hand when it comes to one-on-one sports like tennis and table tennis. When two players are as good as each other, it is more possible for the left-handed player to win over the right-handed one. This also makes southpaws better painters. It's really fun, isn't it?

38. What does the upper hand mean?

- (A) To paint faster than other people.
- (B) To raise up one's hand when playing sports.
- (C) To put one's left hand on top of the right one.
- (D) To have more chances to win in a sport game.

39. Which is true about southpaws in the reading?

- (A) They are usually very famous.
- (B) They always have a twin brother or sister.
- (C) They can make others become good tennis players.
- (D) They may not think and act in the same way as right-handed people.

40. Here are four terms. Which one means differently from the other three?

- (A) Lefties.
- (B) Southpaws.
- (C) The upper hand.
- (D) The left-handed.

(41-43)

Have you ever thought about how people got to work on time without alarm clocks? Until the 1970s at some places in the UK, many workers were woken by the sound of a tap at their bedroom window. Who made the sound? It was a man or a woman who held a long pole and walked alone on the street in the early morning.

They used to come down the street with their big, long poles," remembers Paul Stafford, a 59-year-old man who was raised above a shop in Oldham. "I would sleep with my brother in the back room upstairs and my parents slept in the front. The knocker-up wouldn't hang around, just three or four taps and then he'd be off. We never heard it in the back, though it used to wake my father in the front."

But who woke the knocker-ups? There was a song like this:

*We had a knocker-up, and our knocker-up had a knocker-up
And our knocker-up's knocker-up didn't knock our knocker up
So our knocker-up didn't knock us up
Because he's not up.*

In fact, the knocker-ups didn't sleep at night and they slept during the day, waking at about four in the afternoon. And that's why they were never late.

41. What does "knocker-up" mean?

- (A) A person who knocked on doors.
- (B) A person who held long poles in their hands for fun.
- (C) A person who tapped windows on the streets at noon.
- (D) A person who woke people up with the sound of taps at windows.

42. What can we learn from the song?

- (A) There were alarm clocks in the UK1970.
- (B) Knocker-ups always woke people up on time.
- (C) Knocker-ups had their own knock-up.
- (D) Knocker-ups couldn't wake people up on time because they didn't have their knocker-up.

43. Why could knocker-ups always wake up people on time?

- (A) Because they don't sleep long.
- (B) Because they were the people who had alarm clocks.
- (C) Because they slept during the day.
- (D) Because they got up at 4 in the morning.

(44-45)

**I hope we can meet in another space-time,
Perhaps your hometown, where I may be a visitor.
I might ask you how to get to that famous museum,
And you might be kind enough to show me the way in person.**

To give my thanks,
I would ask you out for a drink later that day,
So we can have a chance to know each other better,
Things like you are a happily married man and father of two lovely girls.
We might be friends for the later years of our lives.
But, here we are,
Out in this nowhere,
Two total strangers left with no other choices but to either kill or be killed.
So, I'm truly sorry, man.
What I can at least do is bury you after you are killed,
Not wanting to leave you out here to become other animals' meal.
Hope you can do the same to me.
Still, even while doing this, I won't be able to stop asking myself,
"What makes us, as man, any better than just another animal?"

choice 選擇; bury 埋葬

44. What may the writer "I" in the poem most possibly be?

- (A) A soldier.
- (B) An actor.
- (C) A hunter.
- (D) A cook.

45. What can we know about the writer from the poem?

- (A) He enjoys making friends from other countries.
- (B) He is sorry for killing the animals for food.
- (C) He feels bad about himself for killing a total stranger.
- (D) He feels sorry for losing a chance to visit the man's hometown.

(測驗結束)