

【讀卡科目請依規定畫卡，若有違反畫卡規定而影響讀卡作業之情事，一律扣總分五分。】









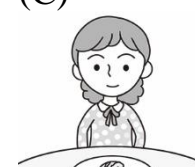
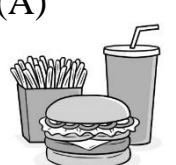
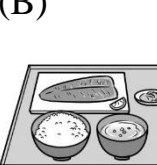




【手寫答案卷需確實寫上班級、座號、姓名，違者一律扣總分五分。】

【手寫答案卷需用藍色或黑色墨水筆書寫，違者一律扣總分五分，使用鉛筆書寫扣五分。】

第一部分 選擇題(70%)

一、聽力測驗: 20% (U1-U3)

(一) 辨識句意:請依據所聽到的句子，選出符合的描述的圖片 (每題1分，5%)

- () 1. (A)  (B)  (C) 
- () 2. (A)  (B)  (C) 
- () 3. (A)  (B)  (C) 
- () 4. (A)  (B)  (C) 
- () 5. (A)  (B)  (C) 

(二)基本問答:請依據所聽到的內容，選出一個最適合的回應 (每題1分，5%)

- () 6. (A) Don't worry.
(B) They're everywhere.
(C) About two hours.
- () 7. (A) Of course.
(B) Don't be sad.
(C) Be careful.
- () 8. (A) I have lunch at eleven.
(B) That costs me fifty dollars.
(C) Maybe some pizza.
- () 9. (A) Yes, you went there yesterday.
(B) I'm not sure.
(C) That's cool.
- () 10. (A) About three couches in my house.
(B) About five thousand dollars.
(C) About one and a half hours.

(三)言談理解: 請依據所聽到的內容，選出一個最適合的答案 (每題2分，10%)

- () 11. (A) Ten years.
(B) Ten months
(C) Ten weeks.
- () 12. (A) Looking after a dog is difficult.
(B) It is not easy for the boy to walk a dog.
(C) Keeping a dog at home is dangerous.
- () 13. (A) Chocolate.
(B) Bread.
(C) Beef noodles.
- () 14. (A) An apartment.
(B) A restaurant.
(C) A library.
- () 15. (A) It'll be cold on the weekend.
(B) It'll rain on the weekend.
(C) It'll be warm on the weekend.

二、綜合選擇題 (每題2分，50%)

- () 16. Nowadays, many teenagers(青少年) spend too much time _____ their smartphones. In other words, using smartphones _____ their lifestyle very much. (U5)
(A) in ; affects(影響) (B) on ; affects
(C) of ; affected (D) at ; affected
- () 17. A: Would you like _____ a cup of hot chocolate?
B: _____! Hot chocolate is my favorite. (U6)
(A) to have ; You bet (B) to have; Not at all
(C) having ; So far (D) having ; Of course
- () 18. A: Hey, your watch is so pretty! How much did it _____?
B: It _____ me 50,000 NTD.
A: What? I can't believe you bought it. (U6)
(A) cost ; costs (B) cost ; cost
(C) costs ; cost (D) costs; costs
- () 19. As a Youtuber, I need to _____ more video ideas for my YouTube Channel. (U5,U6)
(A) lend a hand (B) come up with
(C) come true (D) think of
- () 20. My friends and I _____ watch "Demon Slayer: Kimetsu no Yaiba" (鬼滅之刃) this weekend.
Do you want to join us? (U6)
(A) will to (B) will be
(C) am going to (D) are going to
- () 21. Driving cars _____ full of excitement, but driving lessons _____ rather(相當) boring. (U5)
(A) is ; is (B) are ; is
(C) are ; are (D) is ; are

- () 22. When you travel in Taiwan, you never have _____ lost. There are many friendly people to help you. (U5)
(A) to worry about getting (B) worrying about getting
(C) to worry about get (D) worrying about get
- () 23. Tina ordered a(n) _____ couch. The price of it is really _____. (U6)
(A) low ; low (B) expensive; high
(C) low ; cheap (D) expensive ; expensive
- () 24. A: _____ to finish your report? B: About a week. (U5)
(A) How much did it cost (B) How much did you spend
(C) How long did it take you (D) How long did you take
- () 25. A: There are many _____ stores in Taiwan.
B: Yes. It is _____ to do many things, like buying food, ordering tickets, and paying bills. (U5)
(A) department; modern (B) convenient; convenience
(C) book ; comfortable (D) convenience; convenient

(26-30)

Lora: Hi, Joe. This is Lora. How's everything in Taiwan?
Joe: Great! I'm so glad to hear from you.
Lora: Me too. It's too noisy. Where are you? Aren't you at home now?
Joe: No. I'm waiting to buy a bubble tea at the tea shop.
Now, there (26) a lot of people (26) in line.
Lora: I know that. It's a popular drink around the world.
Joe: Yes. I love to drink bubble tea, and it only (27) me NT\$50 to get one. Bubble tea is a common drink in Taiwan because there are tea shops everywhere.
Lora: Wow, it is so cheap. I envy you. In London, it always (28) me (28). Just like yesterday, I waited about two hours to get one. But I'm still happy to do that.
(29) a bubble tea is fashionable for me.
Joe: I think bubble tea can stand for Taiwanese food, (30)
※envy 羨慕 fashionable 時髦的 stand for 代表

- () 26. (A) have; stand (B) is; standing
(C) are; standing (D) are; to stand
- () 27. (A) cost (B) costs (C) takes (D) spend
- () 28. (A) takes; a long time (B) cost ; a long time
(C) spend; much money (D) pay; little money
- () 29. (A) Getting (B) Get (C) Gets (D) To getting
- () 30. (A) and foreigners don't know this drink.
(B) and no one like it.
(C) like the unknown(不知名的) tea shop.
(D) like sushi from Japan and curry from India.

(31-33)

Ben: Lily, do you know people can't call "**Holland**" anymore?
Lily: Really? What happened?
Ben: **Holland** is just a nickname for the **Netherlands**.
Lily: But everyone knows the name, not the **Netherlands**. How come?
Ben: Actually, **Holland** is an area of the national economy center. And it's too famous, so people used **Holland** to call the **Netherlands**. After that, government also used the name around the world. However, it's not fair to the other parts of the country. So in January 2020, the government decided to stop calling "**Holland**". Dutch people also think it's important for everyone to know the real name of the **Netherlands** because it will be helpful for the other areas to promote their tourism and business.
Lily: Thank you told me that. Next year, I'm going to **Holland**. I will remember the new name.
※the Netherlands 尼德蘭 nickname 綽號 economy 經濟 government 政府 Dutch 荷蘭的 promote 促進

- () 31. What do we learn from the dialogue?
(A) The government changes the economy center.
(B) Why a country used another name?
(C) Dutch people move to the **Netherlands**.
(D) How an area became famous around the world.
- () 32. Which is true?
(A) Dutch people still want to use **Holland** to be their country's name.
(B) **Holland** is a real name of the country.
(C) **Holland** is only one part of the **Netherlands**.
(D) **Holland** is in the center of the country.
- () 33. What will happen in **Holland** in 2021?
(A) Few visitors will go to **Holland**.
(B) There won't be a national economy center anymore.
(C) The people there will be poor.
(D) Schools and Companies will change their official(官方的) name.

(34-36)

Over 2,000 years ago, the first emperor called himself – Dragon King. He chose the dragon to be his symbol because it was a brave and powerful animal in Chinese myths.

However, Dragon King wasn't a kind emperor. He pushed his people to build a wall to protect China from enemies. The length of the wall is 3,700 miles, and it's still the longest structure in the world now. Besides, Dragon King asked the workers to make 7,000 life-size clay armies in his burial tomb. He hoped they can guard him after he died. And unbelievable thing is each clay army has different faces and even the horses. Dragon King also killed a lot of scholars. He wanted everyone's ideas were the same like his. He was afraid of the power of books and learning, so he burned many famous books.

Dragon King is a cold-hearted emperor, but he gathered the other Chinese groups. Finally, he created the first empire of China.

※symbol象徵 myth 神話 length 長度 structure 建築物
clay 泥土 burial tomb 陵墓 guard 守衛 scholar 學者
empire 帝國

- () 34. In which class, students can read this article?
(A) Math. (B) Science. (C) History. (D) Art.
- () 35. What did Not Dragon King do?
(A) He harmed(傷害) many people in his country.
(B) He made different clay people and animals in his tomb.
(C) He built the longest wall in the world.
(D) He created the dragon symbol in Chinese myths.
- () 36. Which is true?
(A) The king made a 7,000-mile wall, and 3,700 clay people.
(B) Because of Dragon king, people can't read some world famous books.
(C) There were many books and scholars to bury with Dragon King.
(D) Dragon King didn't scare of anything.

Every year, there is around eight million tons of plastic trash in the seas. Plastic pollution is dangerous for **marine** animals. The most famous news is a straw stuck in a sea turtle's nose. Hence, many restaurants start to reduce plastic straws. For example, McDonald stops providing plastic straws, and Starbucks does, too.

People also use other kinds of straws. Two of the most common straws are paper and metal, but they aren't much better for the environment. Paper straws are still a single-use item, and metal straws might hurt mouths when the drinks are too hot. Moreover, they are hard to clean and easily have bacteria inside.

So, don't use straws and reduce trash. They may be the best ways to save the earth.

※ton噸 stuck 卡住 hence 因此 metal 金屬
single-use 一次性的 environment 環境 bacteria 細菌

- () 37. Which is the same meaning of **marine**?
(A) ocean (B) land (C) tree (D) sky

- () 38. What is the main idea of the article?
(A) How to recycle plastic straws?
(B) Two big restaurants lead others to stop using straws.
(C) Can using other kinds of straws save the earth?
(D) Ocean pollution causes sea turtles' death.
- () 39. Which is Not true?
(A) Using metal straws may let people sick.
(B) Paper straws are still bad for the earth.
(C) Starbucks still give people plastic straws.
(D) Plastic straws are a big problem for the environment.
- () 40. Which example is the same idea of the article?
(A) My little brother always forgets to turn off lights.
(B) Mom likes to use paper straws.
(C) Dad buys food with single-use plastic bags.
(D) Ann uses her own cup when she buys drinks.

第二部分 非選擇題(30%)

一、中翻英單字 (每題1分，6%)

1. 寺廟 (t) _____(U5)
2. 祈求;禱告 (p) _____(U5)
3. 小心的 (c) _____(U5)
4. 城堡 (c) _____(U6)
5. 簡單的 (s) _____(U6)
6. 認真的;嚴肅的 (s) _____(U6)

二、依提示作答 (每題3分，12%)

1. Eating food with chopsticks is hard for John.
(用虛主詞It改寫)(U5)
2. There is a concert. (加入tomorrow改寫)(U6)
3. The watch cost my dad six thousand dollars.
(用My dad開頭改寫句子)(U6)
4. with / going / Is / ? / to / Tim / party / me / the / join
(重組句子)(U6)

三、翻譯 (12%)

1. 在台灣旅行很安全。(U5) (2%)
_____ is very safe.
2. 總是有人伸出援手。(U5) (2%)
There is always someone there to _____.
3. 我們應該看見我們國家好的地方並引以為傲。(U5) (3%)
We should (I) _____ the good things of our country and _____ them.
4. 你想要設計你自己的房子嗎? (U6) (2%)
Would you like _____ your own house?
5. 在颱風期間，你將會很安全在我們的房子裡。(U6) (3%)