

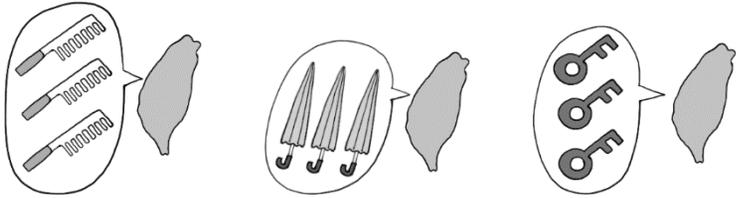
【讀卡科目請依規定畫卡，若有違反畫卡規定而影響讀卡作業之情事，一律扣總分五分。】

第一部分 選擇題:80% (請將答案劃在答案卡上)

一、聽力測驗：20% (1-10 每題 1分；11-15 每題2分)

A. 辨識句意：根據所聽到的內容，選出符合的圖表(5%)

1.(A) (B) (C) (U4)



2. (A) (B) (C) (U5)



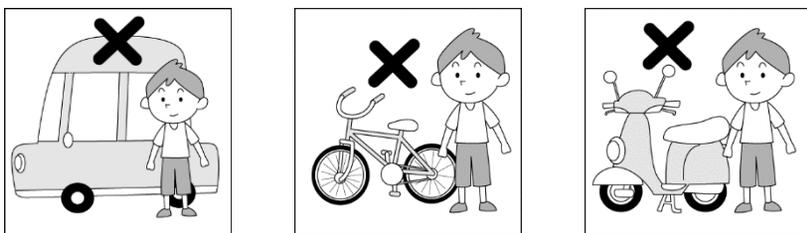
3.(A) (B) (C) (U5)



4.(A) (B) (C) (U6)



5.(A) (B) (C) (U6)



B.基本問答：根據聽到的內容，選出最合適的回應句(5%)

6. (A) Around 7 p.m. (U4)

(B) Outside.

(C) It will be collected by workers.

7. (A) I was asked to correct the mistakes of my homework by Mr. Chen at school. (U4)

(B) When I came home, Mom was playing the piano.

(C) I didn't come home until the dinner was ready.

8. (A) Perhaps you can drop her a note. (U5)

(B) We can work it out together.

(C) It's hard to communicate with teenagers.

9. (A) She's just a teenager. (U5)

(B) I don't think she's lying.

(C) Some boys were laughing at her.

10. (A) You're welcome. (U6)

(B) Yes, it costs you only NT\$ 5,000.

(C) The bikes in this row are very expensive.

C. 言談理解：根據聽到的對話內容，選出最合適的答(10%)

11. (A) The boy should play basketball first. (U4)

(B) The boy should finish his homework first.

(C) The boy is doing his homework now.

12. (A) Sam. (U4)

(B) Joyce.

(C) Tiffany.

13. (A) He is an English teacher. (U5)

(B) He got to Taiwan two days ago.

(C) The woman thinks he is good-looking.

14. (A) The typhoon will hit Taiwan. (U6)

(B) They are talking about today's weather.

(C) They are going out together.

15. (A) Her dad. (U6)

(B) Her mom.

(C) Her friend, Emma.

二、綜合測驗：60% (16—45) (每題 2分)

16. Don't you notice ten _____ purple crow butterflies _____ National Highway No. 3. (U4)

(A) millions ; fly cross

(B) million ; flying across

(C) million of ; cross

(D) millions of ; cross

17. The red car over there _____ to Tom. He bought it last week.

(A) belongs

(B) is belonged (U6)

(C) belonged

(D) was belonged

18. Jake 's bag is very heavy because _____ filled with toy cars.

(A) there are

(B) they are (U4)

(C) there is

(D) it is

19. _____ geese, Sokha's family can make money and serve the food on special days.

(A) Raise

(B) To raise (U4)

(C) By raising

(D) Raising

20. The math question was too difficult, so few students know _____. (U5)

(A) how to answer

(B) how to answer it

(C) how they answer it

(D) how did they answer it

21. My brother missed the school bus this morning because he ran too slowly _____. (U6)

(A) to catch

(B) not to catch

(C) not to catch it

(D) to catch it

22. A: Can you tell me _____ the train left? (U5)

B: Oh, it left five minutes ago.

(A) where

(B) why

(C) when

(D) how

23. I am not sure if Lisa _____ here this morning, but if she _____, you 'll be the first one to know about it. (U6)

(A) will come ; comes

(B) comes ; will come

(C) came ; will come

(D) came ; comes

24. We'd like to know _____. (U5)

- (A) who is the man at the door
- (B) who the man is at the door
- (C) who the man at the door is
- (D) who the man at the door

25. Jack _____ in the mountains, but he luckily _____ well and safe in two days. (U4)

- (A) was lost; was found
- (B) has lost ; has been lost
- (C) has been lost; will be found
- (D) got lost ; found

26. Cindy is going hiking tomorrow. She wants to know _____ the weather _____ fine or not. (U6)

- (A) what ; is
- (B) how ; will be
- (C) whether ; will be
- (D) if ; is

27. The walls in the classroom _____ dirty since last week. They _____ by some students in a few days. (U4)

- (A) were ; were painted
- (B) were ; will be paint
- (C) have been ; are going to painted
- (D) have been ; will be painted

28. _____ old trees, Mr. and Mrs. Lee work hard. Thanks to them, many old trees _____ . (U4)

- (A) Protect ; have saved
- (B) To protect ; have been saved
- (C) To protect ; have saved
- (D) Protecting ; have been saved

29. Choose the CORRECT sentence. (U4~U6)

- (A) I've learned what warm-hearted Taiwanese people can be.
- (B) Her leg was badly hurt by a falling street lamp.
- (C) Try washing your face often or to go to the doctor for help.
- (D) Be confident is more attractive than be tall.

三、克漏字測驗：(30---36) (每題 2 分)

(30----33)

How surprising! I 30 20 kilos since six months ago. Many of my friends keep asking how I made it. Here I'd like to share my experience of losing weight with you.

I was very heavy and weighed 95 kilos last year. I couldn't wear the skirt I like or date with any boys, either. I felt so sorry about myself. However, on my twelfth birthday, I decided to be slender and beautiful because I didn't want to 31 Fatty any more. I told myself that I 32 exercise every day and eat less. Since then, I have jogged every morning and been on a diet. Besides that, now I also go to a gym to work out twice a week.

Remember that 33 brings success. If you really want to become slender, just do it. Actions speak louder than words.

- 30. (A) lost (B) lose (C) have lost (D) am lost
- 31. (A) call (B) be called (C) calling (D) be call
- 32. (A) will do (B) did (C) have done (D) would do
- 33. (A) hard work (B) hard- working (C) working-hard (D) work hard

(34--36)

Mary and George were an old married couple. They loved each other so much that 34 Mary had a box and George was not allowed to open it.

One day, Mary got very sick. She thought she was going to die, so she wanted George to open the box under the bed for her. When George opened it, he found two dolls and forty thousand dollars inside. He asked his wife what the dolls were for. "When we got married, my mom told me that 35 Therefore, when I was angry with you, I just made a doll," Mary said. George was happy to hear it because there were only two dolls, and that meant 36 " But can you tell me what the money is for?" George asked. " Well, I sold each doll for twenty dollars," Mary answered.

- 34. (A) they put all of their pictures in a place. (B) they decided to keep their money in a safe case. (C) there were no secrets between them except one thing. (D) no other couples shared things with each other like they did.
- 35. (A) I would never feel happy again. (B) a good wife shouldn't fight with her husband. (C) if I am mad at you, I should tell you my true feelings. (D) making dolls was a good way for a wife to show her love to her husband.
- 36. (A) Mary seldom felt angry with him. (B) Mary don't love him very much. (C) Mary was not good at making dolls. (D) Mary didn't really believe her mom's words.

四、閱讀測驗：(37----45) (每題 2 分)

(37----38)

Dear Mom,

I'm going to Kenting with Lisa, Coco, and Coco's cousins. We will take the train at 10:00 a.m. You don't have to prepare dinner for me. I won't come home tonight. We'll stay at Coco's aunt's home for three nights and then come back by train. I hope you can pick us up at the Taipei Train Station on Sunday afternoon. I will call you when I get to Kenting.

Tony

- 37. What day is today? (A) Thursday. (B) Wednesday. (C) Friday. (D) Saturday.
- 38. How many people will go to Kenting? (A) 2. (B) 3. (C) 4. (D) At least 5.

(39----40)

Humans love circles. Research has shown that circles make people feel safe, peaceful, and happy. While angular shapes like rectangles and triangles have the opposite effect on our moods. It seems that humans are born with a love of circles already built into their minds. Why do we have such a clear preference? Here are a couple of possible answers.

One theory says it results from our natural environment. Angular objects are pointy and dangerous, like thorns, sharp rocks and tiger teeth. Circles are smooth and harmless. Our ancestors avoided angular objects and preferred curved ones.

Another theory suggests it's because faces ---especially smiling faces---- are made of rounded lines and circles, while angry, violent faces are made of sharp angles. One researcher uses emojis as an example. After all, the most popular one is simply drawn from curves and circles!

* research	研究	angular	尖角形的	opposite	相反的
effect	影響	moods	心情	preference	偏好
theory	理論	results	結果	environment	環境
objects	物體	thorns	刺	smooth	平順
harmless	無害	ancestors	祖先	prefer	較喜歡
curved	曲線	emojis	表情符號	violent	暴力的

39. What is the meaning of the article?

- (A) To suggest a way to stay safe.
- (B) To say what the shapes are.
- (C) To describe how emojis are made. * describe 描述
- (D) To explain something about humans.

40. Which is might be true about ancestors who don't like angled objects?

- (A) They were violent.
- (B) They were safe and peaceful.
- (C) They might have been in danger more often.
- (D) They avoided the natural environment.

(41—42)

On September 3rd 1928, a discovery was made that would greatly affect the lives of humans for many decades to come. A Scottish microbiologist named Alexander Fleming prepared some petri dishes with bacteria before going on vacation. When he came back from vacation, he started sorting through the dishes and found something strange. One of the dishes had mold growing on it. The area around the mold didn't have any bacteria growing at all. Mr. Fleming isolated the mold juice and penicillin; the first antibiotic was discovered.

Penicillin saved the lives of many soldiers during World War II. Without penicillin, many would have died from their infected wounds. However, too much of a good thing can be a bad thing. Soon, doctors started using antibiotics for everything and also misusing them. In a short time, bacteria started to become resistant to specific antibiotics. Now, we have 'superbugs'; bacteria resistant to many or all antibiotics.

Scientists are in a deadly race against superbugs before they wipe us out.

*curse 禍害；詛咒 discovery 發現 affect 影響
decade 十年 Scottish 蘇格蘭的 microbiologist 微生物學家
petri dish 培養皿 bacterium 細菌（單數） sort 分類
mold 黴菌；模型 isolate 使分離 penicillin 盤尼西林
antibiotic 抗生素 infected 受感染的 wound 傷口
misuse 濫用 resistant 對.....有抵抗能力的
specific 特定的 superbug 超級細菌 scientist 科學家
deadly 致命的 against 對抗 wipe out 消滅

41. What did Mr. Fleming do to discover the first antibiotic?

- (A) He used superbugs to fight penicillin.
- (B) He isolated the mold juice and penicillin.
- (C) He mixed the mold juice from petri dishes.
- (D) He found the infected wounds from soldiers.

42. What does it mean if bacteria is antibiotic-resistant?

- (A) It means the antibiotic had some problem with it.
- (B) It means the antibiotic just makes the bacteria weak.
- (C) It means the antibiotic can't be taken by people anymore.
- (D) It means the antibiotic doesn't kill the bacteria like before.

(43—45)

Barcelona in Spain is the twentieth most popular city in the world, and the number of tourists just keeps growing, from 27 million in 2010 to more than 34 million in 2016. However, as people keep flying to the city, many locals want tourists to leave. Some of them even put up signs on the streets to keep tourists away.

In early years, most locals welcomed tourists warmly because money came along with them, and it helped local people have a better life. These years, however, although more tourists bring more money to the city, it's businessmen from other cities. They get most of the money. What the locals get its trash, noise, terrible traffic, and a rising cost of living. Life for people in Barcelona is getting more difficult and expensive.

Yet, kicking tourists out of the city is not the answer. A better way is to push the local government to take these problems seriously and work together to fix them. They can, for example, try to get tourists to visit or stay in other places near the city, so there will not be too many people in the center of Barcelona. This way, tourists can still enjoy their trip. After all, most locals still need tourists to make a living.

* tourist 遊客 local 當地的人 living 生計
government 政府

43. Below are the writer's points in the reading:

- a. Some locals ask tourist to leave
- b. A way to fix the problems
- c. The changes in Barcelona

In what order does the writer talk about her points?

- (A) a→b→c
- (B) c→a→b
- (C) a→c→b
- (D) c→b→a

44. What words may people see on the "signs"?

- (A) GO FOR IT, TOURISTS!
- (B) TOURISTS, GO HOME!
- (C) WELCOME TO BARECLONA!
- (D) COME AND LIVE WITH US!

45. Which idea may the writer agree with?

- (A) The local government should help the locals make a living from tourists.
- (B) Tourists have to pay more than the locals when they shop in the city.
- (C) All the locals are doing their best to get more tourists to visit their city.
- (D) Close the city and make tourists visit or stay in other places.

第二部分 手寫部分：(20%)

一、寫出符合下列英文單字：5% (每題 1 分)

- 1. 收集 (U4)
- 2. 外國人 (U5)
- 3. 機會 (U6)
- 4. 制服 (U5)
- 5. 有禮貌的 (U6)

二、提示作答：6% (每題 2 分)

- 1. The teachers should ask the students to follow the school rules.
(改寫為被動式) (U4)
- 2. Where can Amy hide her pocket money?
Amy doesn't know it. (用名詞片語合併) (U5)
- 3. The water is too dirty to drink.
(用 not ... enough to 改寫) (U6)

三、引導式翻譯填充：9%

(填充不限一字,每格一分,全對才給分)

- 1. I was _____ that I _____ home.
我是如此寂寞以至於我想到回家鄉。 (U6)
- 2. Now four-meter-high nets _____ to stop these butterflies _____.
現在架設四公尺高的網子就是為了防止這些蝴蝶飛進高速公路車流。 (U4)
- 3. She _____ to be angry with me, but she won't tell me _____.
她好像在生我的氣,可是她不跟我說發生了什麼事。 (U5)
- 4. I have _____ to _____.
我不知道如何拒絕他們。 (U5)
- 5. It was _____ in Taiwan.
這是在臺灣生活的轉捩點。 (U6)

手寫分數	電腦閱卷分數	總 分

非選擇題答案卷

【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】

一、寫出符合下列英文單字: 5% (每題 1 分)

1.				3.				4.				5.			
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二、提示作答 :6% (每題 2 分)

1.	
2.	
3.	

三、引導式翻譯填充 :9% (填充不限一字,每格一分, 全對才給分)

1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
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