

【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。】





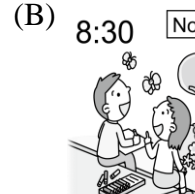


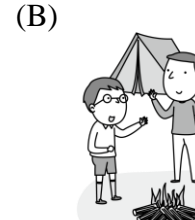
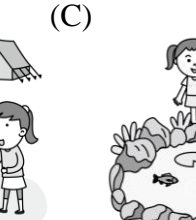
【手寫答案卷需用藍色或黑色墨水筆書寫，違者一律扣總分五分，使用鉛筆書寫扣五分。】

第一部分、劃卡部分 70%

一、聽力測驗: 20%

A: 辨識句意：根據聽到的內容，選出符合句子描述的圖片

(每題一分) 5%


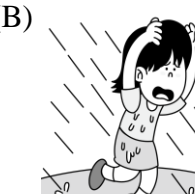
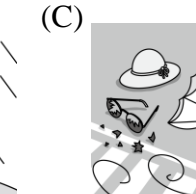
1. (A)  (B)  (C) 
2. (A) 8:00  (B) 8:30  (C) 8:30 
3. (A)  (B)  (C) 
4. (A)

Study Plan
Mon: English
Tue: Math
Wed: Science
Thu: English
Fri: Math
Sat: Chinese
Sun: English

 (B)

Study Plan
Mon: English
Tue: Math
Wed: Chinese
Thu: English
Fri: Science
Sat: Math
Sun: Chinese

 (C)

Study Plan
Mon: Math
Tue: Chinese
Wed: Science
Thu: Math
Fri: Chinese
Sat: Science
Sun: English
5. (A)  (B)  (C) 

B: 基本問答：根據聽到的內容，選出一個最適合的回應。

(每題一分) 5%

6. (A) I usually go swimming five times a week.
(B) Swimming is too hard for me.
(C) It is a good idea to go swimming. (U7)
7. (A) Yes, but it hates bath time.
(B) Sometimes, I don't feed it on time.
(C) Yes, I take it to the park every day. (U7)

8. (A) This place is busy in fall.
(B) This place is in the mountains.
(C) The spring flowers. Many people come for them. (U8)
9. (A) I really like my city.
(B) It is very sunny and hot.
(C) It is big and beautiful. (U8)
10. (A) No, I was at home.
(B) No, I was at my friend's place.
(C) Yes, I was at school. (U9)

C: 言談理解：根據聽到的內容，選出一個最適合的答案。

(每題兩分) 10%

11. (A) Take care of it.
(B) Make the dog happy.
(C) Cook dinner for its family. (U7)
12. (A) She washes Mary three times a week.
(B) She loves taking a bath.
(C) She is always full. (U7)
13. (A) It snows three times a year.
(B) People can make a snowman in winter there.
(C) You can say that again. (U8)
14. (A) Tim keeps a dog only.
(B) Tim keeps a rabbit only.
(C) Tim keeps a dog and a rabbit. (U8&U9)
15. (A) Some fish.
(B) Some birds.
(C) Some birds and fish. (U9)

二、綜合測驗: 選出最適當的答案 50% (每題兩分)

16. Lala: _____ do you read English stories?
Jeff: Three times a week. (U7)
(A) How often (B) How long (C) When (D) How many
17. Cindy: _____ hours do the children practice singing every day?
Kelly: About three hours. (R3)
(A) How many (B) What time (C) How often (D) How long
18. Alice: _____ often rain in Taipei in winter?
Amy: Yeah. It's often _____ in Taipei in winter. (U8)
(A) Are there; cold and wet (B) Do we; warm and wet
(C) Is it; cool and wet (D) Does it; cold and wet
19. _____ a little snow in Taiwan in winter? (U8)
(A) Are there (B) Is it (C) Is there (D) Does it

20. Jane: _____ is the ruler?

Kiki: It's fifteen centimeters. (R3)

(A) How tall (B) How long (C) How many (D) How much

21. _____ many trees here before, but _____ a gym now. (U9)

(A) There were; there was (B) They are; it's

(C) They were; there is (D) There were; there is

22. _____ the weather like in Taipei the day before yesterday? (U8&U9)

(A) What's (B) How was (C) What was (D) How's

23. The notice(通知) says: " _____ be on time for the meeting." Let's hurry up! (U7)

(A) Sometimes (B) Never (C) Always (D) May

24. Dad _____ has dinner with us because of his busy work, but when he does, he takes us to a very nice restaurant. (U7)

(A) always (B) never (C) often (D) seldom

25. David: You don't want to play basketball with Bob? (U9)
Aren't you good friends?

Kevin: Well, we _____. But I had a fight with him a week ago. We don't talk anymore. had (have 的過去式)

(A) are (B) can (C) do (D) were

26. Tina likes dancing and goes to the gym almost every day. She _____ there, but she _____ yesterday because of her homeworkwork.

(A) is often ; was (B) usually is ; wasn't

(C) is usually ; wasn't (D) isn't always ; was (U7&U9)

27. David often cooks dinner for his family, but Mr. Brown _____ . (U7)

(A) never does (B) always is

(C) seldom doesn't (D) is never

David: Why are you late for the meeting? The boss is very angry with you. Don't you know it is very important one?

Kate: Yes, I got up late and took the wrong bus.

David: Do you _____ (28) _____ a mistake like this?

Kate: No, I _____ (29) _____. This is my first time to take the wrong bus.

David: Don't you know the way here?

Kate: _____ (30) _____. I just forgot to wear my glasses, and _____ (31) _____ then.

David: You should get up early when _____ (32) _____ an important meeting the next day.

Kate: OK. important 重要的 mistake 錯誤

28. (A) often make (B) make often

(C) often making (D) often makes

29. (A) never am (B) never do (C) do never (D) never does

30. (A) Yes, I do. (B) No, I don't.

(C) I don't know. (D) Of course not.

31. (A) it was rainy (B) it had rain

(C) it rains a lot (D) it was lots of rain

32. (A) that's (B) there's (C) it's (D) let's

Today my friend and I enjoy the fresh air in Aowanda Park in Nantou. The mountain is popular for its wild plants, animals, and

its beautiful colors. In autumn, the maple trees are the most colorful trees here. During **this season**, the maple tree leaves change color. They can change quickly, and then they die and fall off the trees. So come to visit Aowanda before the leaves fall to the ground.

On our hike, we found a beautiful waterfall. In the stream were some small fish. The waterfall was clean and a nice place to rest. There were also many kinds of wild birds in Aowanda. Many people came here with their **binoculars** just to watch the birds. How relaxing! My friend told me that cherry blossom trees show their pink flowers in spring! People can watch fireflies in April and May. It must be a beautiful sight! Hope we can visit here again.

wild 野生的 plant 植物 maple 楓樹 quickly 快速地
stream 小河 cherry blossom 櫻花 firefly 螢火蟲
sight 景色

33. What does **this season** refer to?

(A) Spring. (B) Summer. (C) Fall. (D) Winter.

refer to 指的

34. According to(根據) the reading, which is **NOT** true?

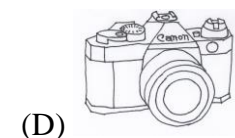
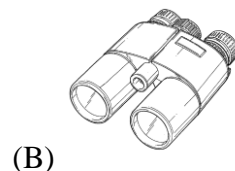
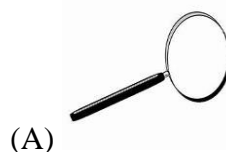
(A) People can enjoy fresh air and beautiful plants in Aowanda.

(B) People can watch fireflies in April and enjoy colorful maple trees in fall.

(C) People can go cherry picking and go bird watching there.

(D) People can take a walk and rest near the waterfall.

35. Which picture are **binoculars**?



Giant pandas are special animals. They live in China. Most people think they only eat bamboo, but they are the family of meat eaters. If they need to, they will eat fish eggs, and even birds. Bamboo is the main part of their food, though. Giant panda are in danger, but it's not because people are killing them. It's because people are destroying their homes. The animals can only live in certain kinds of forests. If people destroy those forests, the pandas will have no place to go.

Scientists are working to help giant pandas. They are raising panda babies in zoos and then putting them back into the wild. Today, about 2,000 giant pandas are living in the wild. Hopefully, there will be more in the future.

bamboo 竹子 main 主要的 though 雖然
danger 危險 destroy 破壞 certain 某種
forest 森林 scientist 科學家 will 將
future 未來

36. What can giant pandas eat?
 (A) Bamboo and plants. (B) Only bamboo and fish.
 (C) Bamboo and meat. (D) Only baby birds and fish eggs.
37. Why are giant pandas in danger?
 (A) People catch them and put them in zoos.
 (B) People eat their food.
 (C) People cut down their forests.
 (D) People kill them for their meat.

Do you like chocolate? Do you know the history of chocolate? People discovered chocolate around 4,000 years ago. Early Mexicans and Central Americans made it into a drink. It tasted bitter, not sweet. Only important people could drink it.

Later, people from Spain discovered the drink. They made it sweet and called it cocoa. It was very expensive, and only rich people had enough money to buy it. In 1828, a Dutchman knew how to take the fat out of chocolate and turn it into a powder. People could mix it with other things. Cocoa powder was a cheap and easy way to give other products a chocolate flavor.

After that, chocolate went from an expensive drink to a delicious food that everyone could enjoy.

discover 發現	Mexican 墨西哥人	bitter 苦的
important 重要的	Spain 西班牙	Dutchman 荷蘭人
fat 油脂	powder 粉末	product 產品
flavor 口味		

38. Who could have chocolate in early Mexico?
 (A) Kings and queens. (B) Poor people.
 (C) Children. (D) Everyone.
39. What did the Spanish do?
 (A) They taught Mexcians how to make cocoa.
 (B) They were the first to make cocoa powder.
 (C) They introduced chocolate to the Dutch.
 (D) They made their chocolate drinks sweet.

taught (teach 的過去式)	introduce 介紹
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40. From the article, who made cheap chocolate possible?
 (A) A Spanish man. (B) A Mexican.
 (C) A Dutchman. (D) A Central American.

第二部分、手寫部分: 30%

一、寫出下列英文單字: 5% (每題 1 分)

1. 市場(U7) 2. 雨傘(U8) 3. 祖父母(複數) (U9)
 4. 河流(U9) 5. 毛巾(U8)

二、文意字彙: 5% (每題 1 分)

6. _____ It's fun to f_____d the baby sheep milk on the farm. (U7)
 7. _____ Luke: Can monkeys c_____b trees?
 Cindy: Of course. Look! They are picking fruit. (U9)
 8. _____ We can't go camping because of the h_____y rain. Let's go next Sunday. I hope it will be sunny. (U8)
 9. _____ There are many fish and turtles in the p_____d. (U9)
 10. _____ My mother grows many kinds of flowers in the g_____n. It's her favorite time. (U9)

三、依提示回答問題: 10%

11. How often does Susan's dog see a vet? (3%) (U7)
 (用人稱代名詞和一年兩次詳細回答)
 12. How was the weather at Alishan two days ago? (4%)
 (以多雲且多風詳細回答) (U8&U9)
 13. Who is with Amy at the lake? (3%)
 (問句加入 **then** 改寫句子, 並以 Kelly 和 Betty 簡答) (U9)

四、中翻英: 10%

14. 也許 Buddy 一輩子洗一次澡。 (3%) (U7)
(第 14 題請以連續體作答, 否則不予計分)
 15. 在冬天及初春時, 那裡有時候會下雪。 (3%) (U8)
 16. 一個月前我不是隻青蛙。那時候我是隻可愛的蝌蚪。 (4%) (U9)

