

一、詞彙：第 1 至 8 題，請選出最適當的一個選項填入空格中完成句子。

16%，每題 2 分

1. We didn't know his _____ until we found we were cheated.
(A) pleasure (B) trick (C) bottom (D) knowledge
2. We share the housework among our family members. I _____ the floor while my sister does the dishes.
(A) borrow (B) collect (C) mop (D) knock
3. The letter was sent back to me because I had forgotten to put a stamp on the _____ when I mailed it the other day.
(A) lantern (B) uniform (C) dictionary (D) envelope
4. Facebook becomes very _____ all over the world because it is convenient for people to express their ideas and share their life with their friends.
(A) popular (B) interested (C) foreign (D) dangerous
5. "Remember to _____ your mistakes that I circled on your paper before you hand it back to me," said the teacher.
(A) repeat (B) attack (C) understand (D) correct
6. After months of practice, our class was _____ in the singing contest. We won first place.
(A) generous (B) successful (C) absent (D) jealous
7. It is one of the Chinese New Year traditions that people go to local _____ to pray for good luck for the new year.
(A) temples (B) libraries (C) theaters (D) factories
8. The technology company _____ to its customers for the inconvenience caused by the problems with its computer network.
(A) promised (B) complained (C) apologized (D) introduced

英文科試題，第 1 頁，共 5 頁

二、文意選填：第 9 至 18 題，每題一個空格，請依文意從(A)到(BC)選項中，分別選出最適當者，使段落完整連貫，並將其英文字母代號標示在答案卡上。請注意，若選項代號為雙字母，兩個字母均須劃記；請忽略字首大小寫。30%，每題 3 分

(A) hold	(B) quitting	(C) different	(D) goal
(E) passing down	(AB) worries	(AC) since	(AD) produce
(AE) while	(BC) strong-minded		

Taiwan's Tree King, Lai Bei-Yuan (賴倍元), is known for greening Taiwan with his forest army. People usually call him Lai san (賴桑) and he has planted 300,000 trees with his hands in the past 30 years. Having spent all his money (over NT\$2 billion) and energy planting trees, he has never regretted and he is now working toward a 9 of planting 500,000 trees.

The 59-year-old former CEO from Taichung City has loved woods 10 his teens. He visited forests to forget his 11 and escape the stress from working for his family's transportation company. He later founded his own transportation company and made a lot of money. At the age of 29, Lai bought a hill with trash and unwanted orchards in Daxueshan and started his tree game. 12 planting trees, he could run away from the guilt he felt about working in the energy-consuming transportation business.

Also, over the time, he saw the rise and fall of many owners. This led him to believe that no business would last forever. He decided to take a 13 road in life. Aged 31, he started to work full time on the tree farms after 14 his job. Though he was often seen as a fool and not understood by his family, he was 15 to safeguard Taiwan by planting trees.

The trees Lai plants are Taiwan's native species that can grow for a thousand years or more. They help 16 the soil together. They keep rain and water flowing through the soil to become ground water. They also absorb carbon dioxide. Some of these trees 17 very expensive wood. But Lai has a "three nos" policy—no cutting down trees, no land or tree sales, and no 18 the forests to his children. He believes that trees are the future and he wants to leave the forests to all the generations to come.

stress 壓力	transportation 運輸	orchard 果園
guilt 內疚、罪惡	energy-consuming 耗能源的	soil 土壤

三、閱讀測驗：第 19 題至第 36 題，每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意，選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡上。54%，每題 3 分

(19-22 為題組)

We love kids at the YaYa Café. In fact, almost everyone who works in this restaurant has kids of their own, and we had our own kids help us create this menu. We want kids to come to our restaurant and enjoy themselves. In fact, if you are under the age of twelve and have any suggestions about how we could make this menu better, please let your waiter know. We are keen to hear what you have to say. Thanks for coming to the YaYa Café!	
<u>Beverages</u>	
Homemade Juice: Strawberry-Apple, or Cherry-Berry	\$2.95
Milkshakes: Chocolate, or Banana	\$2.75
Fountain Drinks: Sodas, coke and tea (free refills)	\$1.25
<u>Entrées</u>	
Spaghetti and Meatballs with Garlic Bread	\$3.75
BBQ Chicken with Ketchup and onion rings	\$4.25
Baby Back Ribs with Apple Sauce	\$4.50
Grilled Cheese Sandwich and Fries	\$3.25
Hamburger or Cheeseburger and Fries	\$4.00
Fried Shrimp, Fries and Curry	\$4.75
<u>Desserts</u>	
Apple Pie with Cream	\$3.25
Chocolate Ice-Cream Sundae	\$2.50

19. What is the first paragraph mainly about?
(A) The restaurant owners want kids to help them make a great kid’s menu.
(B) All the people who work at the restaurant love children.
(C) The restaurant owners want children to eat at their restaurant every week.
(D) The restaurant owners suggest children eat healthy meals.
20. What does the word “**entrée**” mean on this menu?
(A) Salad. (B) The main dish. (C) Soup. (D) Cheese and bread.
21. If Lisa only has \$5.00, what can she order from this menu?
(A) Baby Back Ribs and a sundae. (B) BBQ Chicken and a soda.
(C) Grilled Cheese Sandwich, fries and a juice. (D) Apple pie and a tea.
22. Which of the following could be added to the menu under the **Beverages** section?
(A) Cheese cake. (B) Banana pudding. (C) Hot chocolate. (D) Pizza.

(23-26 為題組)

Jimmy was preparing to go to bed one night when he heard a shrill screech coming from the barn outside. What could be making such a loud noise so late in the evening? He couldn’t fall asleep and tossed and turned all night long dreaming about the noisy monster in the barn. When Jimmy woke the next morning, he ran to the barn to discover what caused the loud noise the night before. Jimmy was **baffled**. He could not figure out what would make such a noise.

That evening after dinner, Jimmy gathered his courage, grabbed a flashlight and headed out to the barn.

“Where are you going?” Jimmy’s father asked as Jimmy made his way through the kitchen to the back door.

“I am going to find the monster in the barn that was making such a noise last night,” Jimmy replied bravely.

“If you are going to look for a monster, you might need some help,” Jimmy’s dad responded as he walked with Jimmy out to the barn.

“What did this monster sound like?” Jimmy’s dad asked.

“It was a screeching noise,” Jimmy said, “and it was coming from the barn. I know it!”

Jimmy’s dad began to chuckle as they moved near the barn, and he took the flashlight from Jimmy. Shining the flashlight up at the roof of the barn, Jimmy and his dad saw a small brown owl in the rafters of the roof.

“It was only a barn owl that you heard last night,” Jimmy’s dad said. “They are nocturnal predators so that is why you only heard him at night. He must have been hunting.”

Jimmy was relieved that it wasn’t really a monster. He thanked his dad as they walked back to the house. As they reached the door they heard a loud screech and looked up just in time to see the barn owl flying away into the night sky.

23. What is this reading mostly about?
(A) Learning about the life of barn owls.
(B) A boy dreaming of monsters.
(C) Finding out the source of a strange sound.
(D) A father and son going hunting.

barn 穀倉
chuckle 咯咯笑
rafter 屋頂的柱
source 來源

24. Why couldn't Jimmy sleep well that night?
- (A) Jimmy's dad told him a story about the monster in the barn.
 - (B) Jimmy heard a strange noise at bedtime.
 - (C) Jimmy and his dad had a scary walk in the barn.
 - (D) Jimmy was worried that the monster might eat the owl in the barn.
25. From the reading, what do we learn about the noise Jimmy heard the first night?
- (A) It's a monster screeching in the barn.
 - (B) It's the barn owl building a nest.
 - (C) It's the barn owl flying.
 - (D) It's the barn owl screeching.
26. In the first paragraph, what does the word "baffled" mean?
- (A) Confused.
 - (B) Surprised.
 - (C) Confident.
 - (D) Scared.

(27-31 為題組)

A recent study looked into the sleeping habits of 4000 Australian children aged 9-18, and found that they experienced changes in their sleep patterns.

Basically, the sleeping hours of kids go down from the age of 5, when they get around 11 hours. However, with the start of early youth, sleeping time gets longer. Teenagers need to sleep more, up to ten hours. They may sleep all day, or find it hard to get up in the morning. (Once the stage is over, the sleep pattern changes again. They wake earlier and sleep less like adults.) Another change has something to do with melatonin, a brain chemical which makes people feel sleepy. In teens, melatonin is released later at night, around 9 pm or 10 pm, than in adults. That is why it is nearly impossible to get teenagers to sleep before 11 pm. They tend to stay up late at night and sleep later during the morning. Interestingly, researchers also found that underweight teenagers had the most sleep, while overweight teenagers had the least sleep.

However, schools that start at 7 am to 8 am are preventing many teenagers from getting enough sleep. Such sleep deprivation may cause several side effects. It is believed to lead to weight gain. In addition, it is also linked to some disorders, such as smoking, hot temper, or bad behavior.

27. What is the main idea of the reading?
- (A) The reason for teenagers' bad behavior.
 - (B) The changes in teenagers' sleeping habits.
 - (C) The side effects of not getting enough sleep.
 - (D) The solution to the problem of not getting enough sleep.
28. How many hours of sleep does a 3-year-old kid need?
- (A) 8 hours.
 - (B) 9 hours.
 - (C) 10 hours.
 - (D) More than 11 hours.
29. Why do teenagers have trouble getting to sleep early?
- (A) Because they are overweight.
 - (B) Because they are underweight.
 - (C) Because they are experiencing growth.
 - (D) Because a chemical is released later than regular.
30. In paragraph 3, the word "deprivation" is connected with the idea of "_____."
- (A) less
 - (B) more
 - (C) great
 - (D) weak
31. Below are the sentences in the 4th paragraph, please put them in the correct order.
- ① Teenagers can then get the sleep they need without having to wake earlier than they should.
 - ② In this way, everyone will be happier about their performance at school, sport, work and they will be as well.
 - ③ One solution is for our society to make changes and allow schools to start later.
- (A) ③→②→①
 - (B) ②→①→③
 - (C) ③→①→②
 - (D) ②→③→①

☞ connect 和...有關聯

☞ performance 表現

chemical 化學物質
release 釋放
prevent 阻止
behavior 行為

(32-36 為題組)

Plastic is everywhere. People make a lot of things out of plastic because it is cheap and useful. Simply in Taiwan alone, 16 billion plastic bags are used in one year, not to mention all the plastic humans make every year. But where have all the waste plastics gone? Less than 5% are recycled and most of the others are thrown away.

The plastic people throw away ends up in the soil, on farmlands, rivers, lakes and, shockingly, 8 million tons of plastic trash goes to the world's oceans every year. These floating ocean plastics are way out of sight of land, but they do cause serious problems. _____. For instance, sea turtles often mistake plastic bags for jellies, their favorite food. Sea birds even mistake plastic pieces for fish eggs and feed them to chicks. The plastic they eat blocks their digestive system so they get hungry and die. Sea mammals, like dolphins and seals, often get trapped by plastic bags, nets or ropes; they can't move and finally either drown or die of hunger. Besides, much of the floating ocean plastic sinks to the sea floor and the sea animals living there eat it.

What's worse, over time, most plastics that enter the ocean get broken down by the sun and waves into tiny pieces smaller than 5 mm, called microplastics. They enter the food chain as they get eaten by countless small sea animals that bigger sea animals feed on. These poisonous microplastics build up within the food chain and then can cause health problems for all animals and, also humans, which are at the top of the food chain.

We humans are now getting a taste of our own medicine. Every one of us has to do something to stop plastic pollution.

32. What does the reading mainly tell us?

- (A) How to deal with waste plastic.
- (B) The amazing use of plastic in our life.
- (C) The harm plastic does to humans.
- (D) The horrible facts of plastic pollution in oceans.

plastic 塑膠
floating 漂浮的
digestive system 消化系統
drown 溺死
chain 鏈條

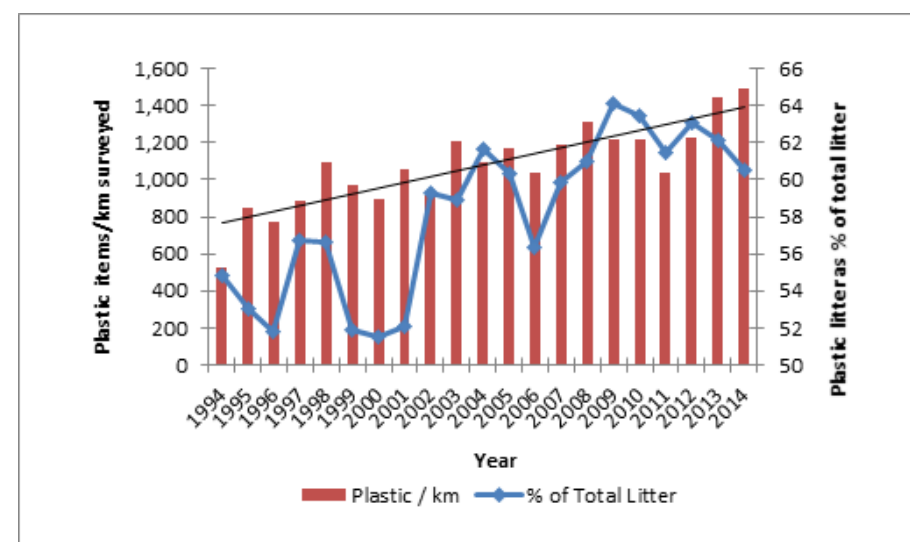
33. Which of the following sentences best fits in the blank in paragraph 2?

☞ fit 適合

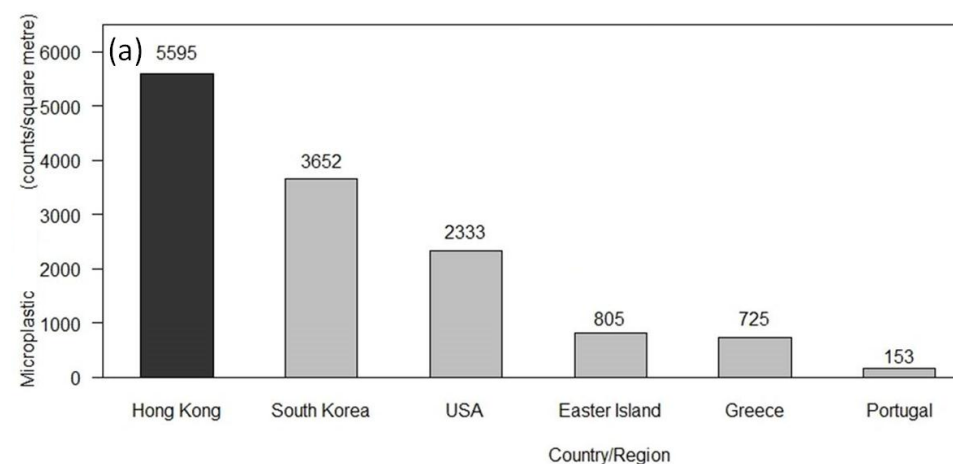
- (A) They are very harmful to sea life and have affected at least 267 different kinds of sea animals.
- (B) Plastic stays almost forever and does not fully break down in nature.
- (C) Some plastics get burned to make heat energy but cause serious air pollution.
- (D) Another big source of microplastics is waste water from washing machines.

34. Which of the following charts best shows the writer's idea in paragraph 3?

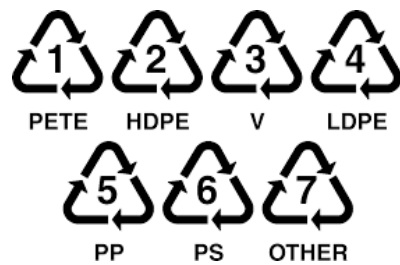
(A) ☞ item 項目; survey 調查; litter 垃圾



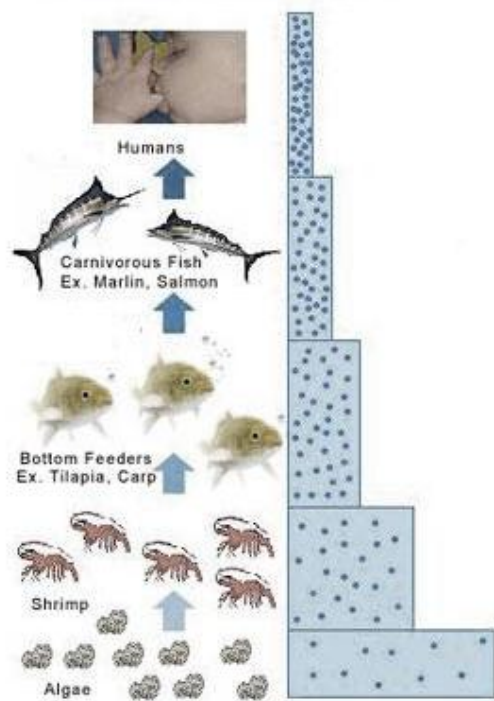
(B)



(C)



(D)



35. What does “We humans are now getting a taste of our own medicine” mean in the third paragraph?

- (A) We need to take medicine for the health problems caused by plastic pollution.
- (B) We are getting the same bad treatment that we have given to others.
- (C) We are looking for the best way to solve the problem.
- (D) We are sure to get stronger after we get through a difficulty.

36. From the reading, we learn that we humans have to do something to stop plastic pollution. Which of the following is **NOT** what we can do to help?
- (A) Say “NO” to single-use plastics like bags. Bring our own reusable or cloth bags when we go shopping.
 - (B) Recycle as much plastic waste as we can.
 - (C) Drink bottled water because it is convenient.
 - (D) Join a beach cleanup to help pick up unwanted plastics and trash.

英文科試題結束