

I. 詞彙：請選出 1 個最合適的答案，每題 2 分，共 12 分

1. Mike: Thank you so much for driving us to the High Speed Rail station.  
Lee: It's my \_\_\_\_\_. Have a safe trip home.  
(A) work (B) scooter (C) pleasure (D) treat
2. My brother used to be \_\_\_\_\_, but he has put on more than 20 pounds since he got married and cannot fit in those pants anymore.  
(A) present (B) slim (C) wise (D) heavy
3. People in different parts of the world \_\_\_\_\_ the coming of a new year in different ways.  
(A) celebrate (B) prepare (C) decide (D) appear
4. He tried to come up with a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ headline for the story so that people would want to read it.  
(A) excited (B) interesting (C) surprised (D) disgusting
5. Some people believe school should start later. If students do not have to \_\_\_\_\_ so early to go to school, they can sleep longer and learn better.  
(A) pull off (B) get off (C) stay up (D) wake up
6. Even though doctors do not always agree on what foods are good for us, they are on the same \_\_\_\_\_ when it comes to what we should avoid—sugar.  
(A) sight (B) order (C) head (D) page

II. 綜合測驗：請替每個空格選出 1 個最合適的答案，每題 2 分，共 12 分  
第 7 至 12 題為題組

For one hundred years, the southern states in the United States had had laws that kept black people and white people apart. In some cities, laws said that Black people could not sit next to white people on buses or use the same drinking fountains 7 white people.

One day, an African American woman named Rosa Parks got on a bus. 8 she sat down, the bus became full. The bus driver told Parks to give up her seat to a white man, but she refused. She believed 9 was not fair that she had to give up her seat. Parks was later arrested for refusing to move. When people heard about the black woman 10 for her right to sit, they started to talk about fairer laws. Soon, more people started to ask for the laws to be changed.

11, places in the United States began changing their laws. Bus drivers were not allowed to 12 Black people give up their seats. Rosa Parks spoke out for what she believed in, and today, she is remembered as a hero.

7. (A) for (B) of (C) with (D) as  
8. (A) Until (B) While (C) After (D) Although  
9. (A) it (B) that (C) what (D) he  
10. (A) fight (B) fought (C) who fought (D) to fight  
11. (A) Slowly (B) After all (C) So far (D) From now on  
12. (A) let (B) ask (C) make (D) hurt

III. 文意選填：請替每個空格選出 1 個最合適的答案，每題 2 分，共 16 分  
第 13 至 20 題為題組

At this very moment, your body is producing a valuable renewable resource. It could be used to power and 13 your home. What is it? It's poop! Poop contains the materials necessary to produce methane gas, which you can 14 to produce energy. But you can't just light your toilet on fire and plug your phone in. There are a few important 15 between pooping and using that poop for energy.

First, we need to 16 the poop, and separate it from sewage water at a treatment plant. Then, we put the poop in a warm oxygen-17 tank where some poop-eating bacteria break down the complex molecule poop into simpler molecules. Finally, other bacteria eat up these new molecules and breathe them out as gas, which is mostly methane, the 18 carbon-based molecule.

Most sewage treatment plants do this poop magic 19 simply to get rid of poop, but a few plants have started using the methane to power their buildings. And some are producing so much gas and electricity that they have started selling it.

With this poop power, we could produce 20 electricity to power over 13 million homes every year. If we stop wasting our waste and fully embrace poop power, our number two will be number one.

(A) trick	(B) burn	(C) free	(D) collect
(AB) simplest	(AC) heat	(AD) steps	(BC) enough

IV. 閱讀理解：請選出 1 個最合適的答案，每題 4 分，共 60 分

第 21 至 24 題為題組

Theater began thousands of years ago in ancient Greece. Greek drama dates from the 6th century B.C.E. , when singing groups called choruses put on shows to honor Dionysus, an ancient Greek god.

In 534 B.C.E., in the city of Athens, a contest was held. Men competed to be the best actor in Greece. A man named Thespis won. This is why actors today are sometimes called thespians.

All Greek actors were men. They wore masks and played the female roles as well as the male roles. One character could have several different masks. If the character was happy, the actor would wear a mask with a smiling face. If the character was angry, the actor would put on a mask with an angry face. One actor played many different roles in the same play. To change characters, he would just change masks.

Most ancient Greek dramas were tragedies. The tragedies always had sad endings. Nothing ever seemed to work out for the main characters. There was often death and destruction, betrayal and broken hearts. A few Greek dramas were comedies. The comedies were full of humor. We may not always understand the jokes today. However, they were funny to the ancient Greeks.

One thing all Greek dramas had in common was the chorus. The chorus was usually made up of three men. It would come out between characters' speeches and give an explanation of what was happening in the play through singing.

21. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Ancient Greek theater and what it was like.
- (B) The most famous actor in ancient Greece.
- (C) Important Greek dramas and their writers.
- (D) The differences between modern and ancient theaters.

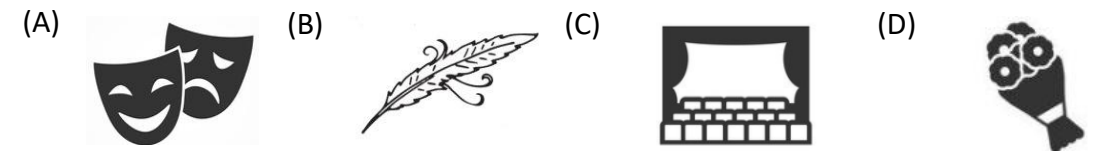
22. What can be said about ancient Greek actors?

- (A) They were called thespians.
- (B) They were all men.
- (C) They wrote jokes for comedies.
- (D) They enjoyed tragedies more.

23. Which of the following descriptions about the chorus is **NOT** true?

- (A) They were in all Greek dramas.
- (B) There were usually three people.
- (C) They sang when the drama ended.
- (D) They explained the story.

24. What can be a symbol of Greek dramas?



第 25 至 27 題為題組

One sunny morning, Zebra visited the river to get a cool drink. Suddenly, he heard a voice. "Help me, Zebra!" cried Wasp. "I'm caught in a spider web. ① "

Zebra looked into a thornbush and saw Wasp struggling in a web of silver thread. Carefully, Zebra reached into the branches to free her, but the thorns jabbed his lips.

"Ouch!" wailed Zebra. He jerked his head back. "If I save you, I'll hurt myself. ② "

"Please help me," said Wasp. "One day I will return the favor and help you."

Zebra laughed. "I'm fast and strong. No spider can trap me in its web! ③ Why would I need help from a little wasp?"

"Please try one more time," Wasp said.

With a sigh, Zebra poked his head into the bush again and knocked at the web. Luckily, it was enough to free Wasp. She tumbled to the ground.

"Thank you! ④ " Wasp cried.

Zebra turned around and galloped back to his herd. All day, the herd wandered across the plain. Zebra stayed with his herd until he noticed some berries. Licking his lips, Zebra went to taste the berries.

Wasp was resting in the bushes when she saw Zebra walking in her direction. She also spied Lion hiding in the leaves. If Zebra got too close to Lion, Lion would catch him! Thinking quickly, Wasp zoomed down and stung Lion. The surprised lion howled, "Roooooaaar!" Zebra heard the loud cry. In a flash, he turned around and galloped back to his herd.

25. What is the main message of the fable?

- (A) It's more important to be smart than it is to be strong.
- (B) You never know when you might need someone's help.
- (C) It's a friend's job to make sure you stay out of trouble.
- (D) Stay with your group and you can keep away from danger.

26. Find ① ② ③ ④ in the text. Where can you put the sentence below?

"Besides, I have a whole herd of friends."

- (A) ①
- (B) ②
- (C) ③
- (D) ④

27. Why did Wasp sting Lion?

- (A) To hurt Lion.
- (B) To make Lion cry out.
- (C) To drive Lion away.
- (D) To show her bravery

**第 28 至 31 題為題組**

Denmark is known as a country of cyclists. Danes ride bikes at least 1.6 km every day on average. They aren't just doing it for fun. They use them to get to work, to take their kids to places, and even to carry cargo.

Bicycles arrived in Denmark in the 1880s, about 60 years after they were invented. They quickly became popular. In the 1920s and 1930s, people from every social class were biking in cities and in the countryside. Gas and other supplies were hard to come by during World War II, so people turned to bikes as their main mode of transportation. Cars made a comeback in the 1950s, but about one-third of Danes continue to use bikes regularly. When another gas shortage hit in the 1970s, bicycle usage quickly rose. People also started to notice the pollution caused by cars. Copenhagen began "Car Free Sundays." Today, more and more people are choosing bikes over cars.

Riding a bike in traffic can be dangerous. To keep riders safe, Denmark is developing cycling-only superhighways. The roads have a smooth surface for easy riding. Traffic lights are timed for the speed of a cyclist. The routes are often connected to public transportation stations so that people can combine cycling with taking a train or bus. Cycle superhighways are marked with an orange "C" to make them easy to follow. They are all separated from car lanes and sidewalks for safety.

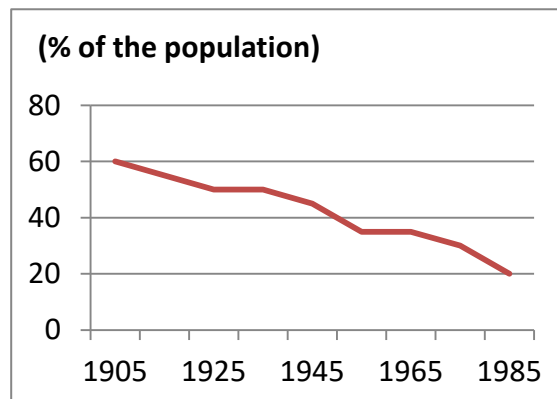
People who move to Denmark and don't know how to ride a bike usually learn very quickly. They soon find that their bicycle has become their best friend.

28. What is the best title for the passage?

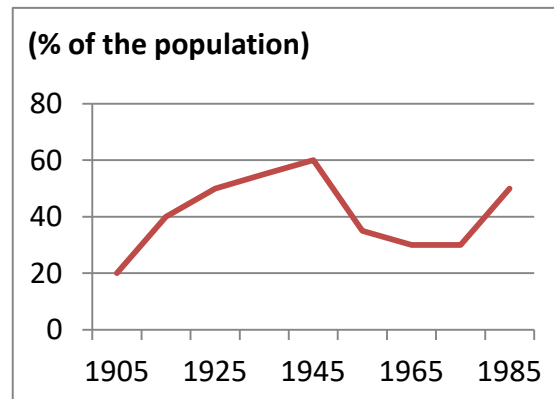
- (A) A Dane's best friend. (B) Traveling in Denmark.  
(C) Top spots for cyclists. (D) How to choose a bicycle.

29. Which graph mostly likely shows regular bicycle usage in Denmark?

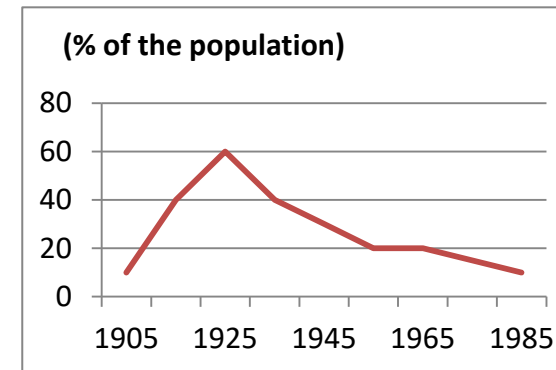
(A)



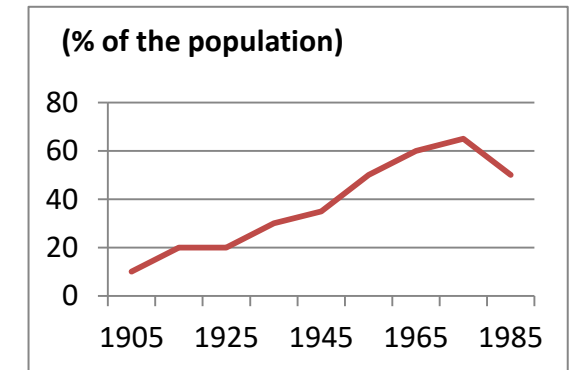
(B)



(C)



(D)

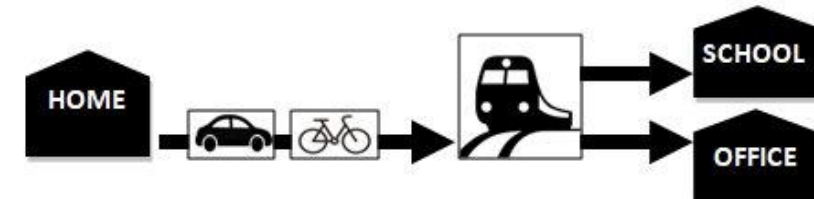


30. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?

- (A) When bicycles were invented. (B) A problem caused by cars.  
(C) Roads made for cyclists. (D) Why cycling is good for one's health.

31. Which of the following shows the superhighways in paragraph 3?

(A)



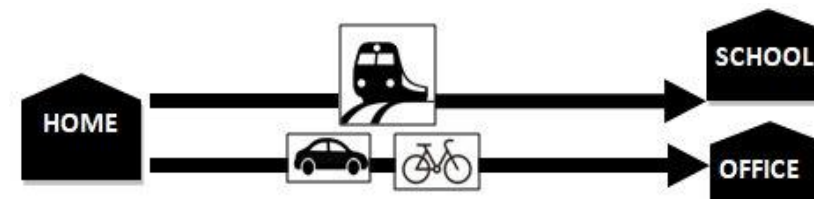
(B)



(C)



(D)



第 32 至 35 題為題組

Life around the world

Friday, 5 December, 2019 - 19:21

## High school in the UK

by : Lizzieblogger

It's interesting to have a chance to teach English abroad because you get to see a different education system from the one you experienced. I am teaching in Belgium this year and I have noticed that there are some big differences.

In the UK, for example, it is common to wear a school uniform. There are some **advantages** to this. Students will feel less excluded and more like a member of a team because everyone looks the same. It is also nice to wear a school uniform because you don't have to think about what to wear in the morning. This saves a lot of time as you don't have to worry about what to wear or what is fashionable.

Another difference I have noticed is also about clothing: teachers dress in a more relaxed way in Belgium. They wear jeans and trainers for example. In my experience, teachers in the UK dress much more formally to work in a school. They wear similar things to the people who work in an office: a shirt and tie for men; dresses, skirts, dark trousers and shirts for women.

As I am working with older students (who are aged from 16 to 18), I have also noticed that they have a lot more subjects than I did at their age. In the UK, at 16, you enter 'sixth form' and you have to choose four subjects. Some people like this, as it means you do not have to study subjects you don't like. Others feel that it is too early to make such a big choice, because the subjects you choose at 16 will have an impact on what you can study at university. Me? I loved this system. I threw myself into my four favourite subjects and I am grateful for the experience I had.

32. What do we know about Lizzieblogger?

- (A) She was raised in Belgium.
- (B) She has never taught in another country.
- (C) She went to school in the UK.
- (D) She has to travel abroad a lot for her work.

33. What does "advantages" mean?

- (A) Hidden damage (B) Weak parts (C) Funny ideas (D) Positive things

34. What is **NOT** something a teacher in the UK will wear to work?

- (A) Trainers (B) A tie (C) Dark trousers (D) A dress

35. Read what the students in Belgium say about their school life. Who do you think Lizzieblogger will agree with the most?

(A)

I am not very good at math, but it is an important subject. So I am working as hard as I can to catch up.



Lucas

(B)



Olivia

I am not sure what I want to do in the future, so it is a good thing that I can take different classes to find out what I like.

(C)

I wish I had more time to play sports after school. I have been so busy studying lately that I have no time for football!



Emma

(D)



Gabriel

I think it will be better if we only need to take classes we are interested in. Some classes are so boring!