

適用班級：303, 307, 308

三年_____班_____號 姓名：_____

一、詞彙 (15%)

1. Mary is suffering from a stomachache and needs to eat food which is easy to _____.
(A)launch (B)invade (C)adopt (D)digest
2. Since our classroom is not air-conditioned, we have to _____ the heat during the hot summer days.
(A)consume (B)tolerate (C)recover (D)promote
3. Sue is so _____ that she always breaks something when she is shopping at a store.
(A)religious (B)visual (C)clumsy (D)intimate
4. Simon loves his work. To him, work always comes first, and family and friends are _____.
(A)secondary (B)temporary (C)sociable (D)capable
5. Although your plans look good, you have to be _____ and consider what you can actually do.
(A)dramatic (B)realistic (C)stressful (D)manageable
6. This tour package is very appealing, and that one looks _____ attractive. I don't know which one to choose.
(A)equally (B)annually (C)merely (D)gratefully
7. The police searched the house of the suspect _____. They almost turned the whole house upside down.
(A)relatively (B)thoroughly (C)casually (D)permanently
8. Steve's description of the place was so _____ that I could almost picture it in my mind.
(A)bitter (B)vivid (C)sensitive (D)courageous
9. The doors of these department stores slide open _____ when you approach them. You don't have to open them yourself.
(A)necessarily (B)diligently (C)automatically (D)intentionally
10. Nicole is a _____ language learner. Within a short period of time, she has developed a good command of Chinese and Japanese.
(A)convenient (B)popular (C)regular (D)brilliant
11. We hope that there will be no war in the world and that all people live in peace and _____ with each other.
(A)complaint (B)harmony (C)mission (D)texture
12. To have a full discussion of the issue, the committee spent a whole hour _____ their ideas at the meeting.
(A)depositing (B)exchanging (C)governing (D)interrupting
13. Rapid advancement in motor engineering makes it _____ possible to build a flying car in the near future.
(A)individually (B)narrowly (C)punctually (D)technically
14. When you take photos, you can move around to shoot the target object from different _____.
(A)moods (B)trends (C)angles (D)inputs
15. Built under the sea in 1994, the _____ between England and France connects the UK more closely with mainland Europe.
(A)waterfall (B)temple (C)tunnel (D)channel

二、綜合測驗 (15%)

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Words do have power. It should come as little surprise that mean and rude remarks may end up ___16___ our feelings, since most of us probably have encountered some form of verbal abuse at some point in our lives. ___17___ many of us may never have anticipated, however, is how ___18___ verbal abuse can affect us. As a matter of fact,

scientific research has indicated that verbal abuse can be damaging both emotionally and physically.

Verbal abuse can take many forms. Sometimes it is an active assault, ____19____ when a boss tells an employee off by calling him or her an “idiot” for failing to meet a deadline, or when a student is taunted or harassed by his or her peers for ____20____.

16. (A) to hurt (B) hurting (C) being hurt (D) to hurting
17. (A) That (B) Which (C) What (D) Where
18. (A) significant (B) little (C) unbelievable (D) much
19. (A) which (B) because (C) as (D) although
20. (A) different (B) differ (C) with differences (D) being different

第 21 至 25 題為題組

In the past, African-Americans were treated unfairly in the United States. ____21____ the government had gotten rid of slavery, blacks in some parts of the country were still segregated from whites in many areas. For instance, blacks ____22____ only the water fountains with signs that said “colored.” Furthermore, a rule ____23____ blacks ____23____ any seats in the first four rows of buses. ____24____, they had to sit in the back of the bus in the colored section. ____25____ these seats were all occupied?

21. (A) If (B) Despite (C) Even after (D) As
22. (A) restricted to use (B) were restricted to using (C) restricted themselves to using (D) were restricted to use
23. (A) forbade . . . to occupying (B) forbade . . . occupy (C) forbade . . . occupation (D) forbade . . . to occupy
24. (A) Instead (B) Nonetheless (C) Likewise (D) Besides
25. (A) If (B) What if (C) If only (D) As if

第 26 至 30 題為題組

The pineapple, long a symbol of Hawaii, was not a native plant. ____26____, pineapples did not appear there until 1813. The pineapple was ____27____ found in Paraguay and in the southern part of Brazil. Natives planted the fruit across South and Central America and in the Caribbean region, ____28____ Christopher Columbus first found it. Columbus brought it, along with many other new things, back to Europe with him. From there, the tasty fruit ____29____ throughout other parts of civilization. It was carried on sailing ships around the world because it was found to help prevent scurvy, a disease that often ____30____ sailors on long voyages. It was at the end of one of these long voyages that the pineapple came to Hawaii to stay.

26. (A) For example (B) In fact (C) As a result (D) Little by little
27. (A) nearly (B) recently (C) originally (D) shortly
28. (A) that (B) what (C) which (D) where
29. (A) spread (B) to spread (C) should spread (D) will spread
30. (A) bothered (B) contacted (C) suffered (D) wounded

四、文意選填 (10%)

(A) arranged	(B) challenges	(C) competitors	(D) cooperate	(E) fast
(AB) finishing	(AC) identify	(AD) opposite	(BC) same	(BD) teamwork

Familiar fables can be narrated differently or extended in interesting and humorous ways. The end of the famous fable of “The Tortoise and the Hare” is well known to all: the tortoise wins the race against the hare. The moral lesson is that slow and steady wins the race. We all have grown up with this popular version, but the ___31___ fable can be extended with different twists. At the request of the hare, a second race is ___32___ and this time, the hare runs without taking a rest and wins. The moral lesson is that ___33___ and consistent will always beat slow and steady. Then it is the tortoise that ___34___ the hare to a third race along a different route in which there is a river just before the final destination. This time, the tortoise wins the race because the hare cannot swim. The moral lesson is “First ___35___ your strengths, and then change the playing field to suit them.”

But the story continues. Both ___36___ know their own drawbacks and limitations very well; therefore, they jointly decide to have one last race—not to decide who the winner or loser is, but just for their own pleasure and satisfaction. The two ___37___ as a team. Firstly, the hare carries the tortoise on its back to the river. Then, the tortoise carries the hare and swims to the ___38___ bank of the river. Lastly, the hare carries the tortoise again on its back. Thus they reach the ___39___ line together. Overall, many moral lessons from the last match are highlighted. The most obvious one is the importance of ___40___. Another moral which also means a great deal is “competition against situations rather than against rivals.”

五、閱讀測驗 (32%)

第 41 至 44 題為題組

Howler monkeys are named for the long loud cries, or howls, that they make every day. They are the loudest land animal and their howls can be heard three miles away through dense forests. Male howler monkeys use their loud voices to fight for food, mates, or territory. Everyone starts and ends the day by howling to check out where their nearest competitors are.

Interestingly, when there are few howler monkeys in an area, the howling routine takes on a different pattern. In Belize, where howler monkeys were newly reintroduced into a wildlife sanctuary, the howler monkeys were heard only a few times a week rather than every day. Apparently, with plenty of space and no other howler monkeys around, there was no need to check on the whereabouts of their competitors. At the sanctuary, keepers now use recorded howler sounds from a distance so that the monkeys feel the need to make the territorial calls as they would do in the wild. In the future when the population grows, there will be no need for the recording because the howler monkeys will have more reason to check in with the neighbors to define their own territories.

41. Why do howler monkeys howl?

- (A) To claim their territory.
- (B) To check how popular they are.
- (C) To tell others they are going to leave.
- (D) To show friendliness to their neighbors.

42. Why did the howler monkeys in Belize howl less often?

- (A) They lived too close to each other.
- (B) There was enough food for all of them.
- (C) There were no other competitors around.
- (D) They were not used to the weather there.

43. Why do the keepers at the sanctuary use recorded howls?

- (A) To prevent the howler monkeys from getting homesick.
- (B) To help howler monkeys maintain their howling ability.
- (C) To trick the monkeys into the belief that there is plenty of space around.
- (D) To teach the monkeys how to make the loudest cries to scare people away.

44. According to the passage, which of the following is true about howler monkeys?

- (A) They howl most often at noon.
- (B) They originally came from Belize.
- (C) People can hear their howls three miles away.
- (D) Female monkeys howl to protect their babies.

第 45 至 48 題為題組

Ice sculpting is a difficult process. First, ice must be carefully selected so that it is suitable for sculpting. Its ideal material is pure, clean water with high clarity. It should also have the minimum amount of air bubbles. Perfectly clear ice blocks weighing 140 kg and measuring 100 cm × 50 cm × 25 cm are available from the Clinebell Company in Colorado. Much larger clear blocks are produced in Europe and Canada or harvested from a frozen river in Sweden. These large ice blocks are used for large ice sculpting events and for building ice hotels.

Another difficulty in the process of ice sculpting is time control. The temperature of the environment affects how quickly the piece must be completed to avoid the effects of melting. If the sculpting does not take place in a cold environment, then the sculptor must work quickly to finish his piece. The tools used for sculpting also affect when the task can be accomplished. Some sculptures can be completed in as little as ten minutes if power tools are used. Ice sculptors also use razor-sharp chisels that are specifically designed for cutting ice. The best ice chisels are made in Japan, a country that, along with China, has a long tradition of magnificent ice sculptures.

Ice sculptures are used as decorations in some cuisines, especially in Asia. When holding a dinner party, some large restaurants or hotels will use an ice sculpture to decorate the table. For example, in a wedding banquet it is common to see a pair of ice-sculpted swans that represent the union of the new couple.

45. What kind of ice is ideal for sculpting?

- (A) Ice from ice hotels.
- (B) Ice from clean water.
- (C) Ice with lots of bubbles in it.
- (D) Ice weighing over 100 kilograms.

46. Why is ice sculpting difficult?

- (A) It is hard to control the size and shape of the ice.
- (B) The right theme for ice sculpting is not easy to find.
- (C) The appropriate tools are only available in some countries.
- (D) It is not easy to find the right kind of ice and work environment.

47. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?

- (A) The uses of ice sculptures.
- (B) The places where ice is sculpted.
- (C) The quality of ice sculptures.
- (D) The origin of ice sculpting parties.

48. Which of the following statements is true about the process of sculpting ice?

- (A) It takes more time to carve with razor-sharp chisels.
- (B) It can be finished in 10 minutes if the right tools are used.
- (C) Larger blocks of ice from Sweden are easier to handle for sculptors.
- (D) The carver must work fast in a cold environment to avoid catching cold.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

To Whom It May Concern:

Your address was forwarded to us by Why Bother Magazine. All of us here think The International Institute of Not Doing Much is the best organization in the world. You know how to avoid unnecessary activities! We closely followed the advice in your article. First, we replaced all our telephones with carrier pigeons. Simply removing the jingle of telephones and replacing them with the pleasant sounds of birds has had a remarkable effect on

everyone. Besides, birds are cheaper than telephone service. After all, we are a business. We have to think of the bottom line. As a side benefit, the birds also fertilize the lawn outside the new employee sauna.

Next, we sold the computers off to Stab, Grab, Grit, and Nasty, a firm of lawyers nearby. Our electricity bill went way down. Big savings! The boss is impressed. We have completely embraced paper technology. Now that we all use pencils, doodling is on the increase, and the quality of pencilwomanship is impressive, as you can tell from my handwriting in this letter. By the way, if you can, please send this letter back to us. We can erase and reuse it. Just tie it to **Maggie**'s leg and she'll know where to take it.

Now it's very calm and quiet here. You can notice the difference. No more loud chatter on the telephones! All we hear is the scratching of pencil on paper, the sound of pigeons, and the delivery of inter-office correspondence by paper airplane.

I've always wanted to work for an insurance company ever since I was a little girl. Now it's perfect.

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor Lightly

Spokeswoman and Company Hair Stylist

ABC Activity Insurance: Insure against overdoing it

49. Which of the following best describes the life the author is leading?

- (A) A simple, slow-paced life.
- (B) A life of hard work and security.
- (C) A religious, peasant-like life.
- (D) A life away from paper and pencils.

50. Where is Eleanor's letter sent to?

- (A) Why Bother Magazine.
- (B) ABC Activity Insurance Company.
- (C) Stab, Grab, Grit, and Nasty Law Firm.
- (D) The International Institute of Not Doing Much.

51. Which of the following is practiced in the author's company?

- (A) Replacing the manual work system with modern technology.
- (B) Turning off lights in the daytime to save electricity.
- (C) Recycling paper resources whenever possible.
- (D) Buying birds and pets as company for the staff.

52. What is true about **Maggie**?

- (A) She works as a manager in the author's company.
- (B) She sometimes helps fertilize the lawn outside the sauna.
- (C) She often helps with inter-office correspondence using e-mail.
- (D) Her handwriting has improved a lot after entering the company.

第 53 至 56 題為題組

Children normally have a distrust of new foods. But it's the parents' job to serve a variety of foods and expose their children to healthy dieting habits.

Some simple strategies can help even the pickiest eater learn to like a more varied diet. First of all, you don't have to send children out of the kitchen. With hot stoves, boiling water and sharp knives at hand, it is understandable that parents don't want children in the kitchen when they're making dinner. But studies suggest that involving children in meal preparation is an important first step in getting them to try new foods. In one study, nearly 600 children from kindergarten to sixth grade took part in a nutrition curriculum intended to get them to eat more vegetables and whole grains. The researchers found that children who had cooked their own foods were more likely to eat those foods in the cafeteria than children who had not. Kids don't usually like radishes, but if kids cut them up and put them in the salad,

they will love the dish.

Another strategy is not to diet in front of your children. Kids are tuned into their parents' eating preferences and are far more likely to try foods if they see their mother or father eating them. Given this powerful effect, parents who are trying to lose weight should be careful of how their dieting habits can influence a child's perceptions about food and healthful eating. In one study of 5-year-old girls about dieting, one child noted that dieting involved drinking chocolate milkshakes, because her mother was using Slim-Fast drinks. Another child said dieting meant "you fix food but you don't eat it." By exposing young children to **erratic** dieting habits, parents may be putting them at risk for eating disorders.

53. What is the main purpose of this article?

- (A) To explain what causes children's eating disorder.
- (B) To teach children about the meal preparation process.
- (C) To advocate the importance of vegetables and whole grains.
- (D) To inform parents how they can help their children like varied foods.

54. Which of the following groups will eat more balanced meals?

- (A) The children who help cook food.
- (B) The children whose parents are on a diet.
- (C) The children who do not love radishes.
- (D) The children whose parents work in a cafeteria.

55. What does **erratic** in the last sentence imply?

- (A) Obvious.
- (B) Healthful.
- (C) Dishonest.
- (D) Inappropriate.

56. Which of the following is true about Slim-Fast?

- (A) It is children's favorite food.
- (B) It looks like a chocolate milkshake.
- (C) It contains a variety of vegetables.
- (D) It is intended for slim, fast people.

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、翻譯題 (8 %)

1. 我們不要期待每個人都同意我們的看法，但是我們必須尊重不同的觀點。
2. 給我深刻印象的不是他的演說方式，而是他的演講內容。

二、英文作文 (20 %)

說明：1. 依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇英文作文。

2. 文長至少 120 個單詞 (words)。

提示：你(英文名字必須假設為 George 或 Mary)向朋友(英文名字必須假設為 Adam 或 Eve)

借了一件相當珍貴的物品，但不慎遺失，一時又買不到替代品。請寫一封信，第一段說明物品遺失的經過，第二段則表達歉意並提出可能的解決方案。

請注意：未避免評分困擾，請使用上述提示的George或Mary在信末署名，不得使用自己真實的中文或英文姓名。

適用班級：303, 307, 308,

畫答案卡：■是□否

三年____班____號 姓名：_____

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、翻譯題（8 %）

1. We can't expect everyone to agree with us, but we do have to respect different points of view.2. I was not impressed by/with the way he delivered the speech, but by/with the content of his speech.

二、英文作文（20 %）

1~5 DBCAB 6~10 ABBCD

11~15 BBDCC 16~20 BCD CD

21~25 CBDAB 26~30 BCDAA

31~35 (BC)AEB(AC) 36~40 CD(AD)(AB)(BD)

41~44 ACBC 45~48 BDAB

49~52 ADCB 53~56 DADB
