

請讀完下文才開始作答。

1. 本學科試題三張六面，交卷時只須交答案卷。
2. 每題都有 A、B、C、D 四個選項，其中只有一個選項是正確的，請將正確答案選出。
3. 作答時必須使用 2B 黑色鉛筆，將正確答案畫記答案卡上，請注意題號順序，無填錯位置，否則不予以記分。
4. 答案卡上畫記必須正確，塗改需擦拭乾淨，若畫記錯誤或不清楚影響電腦讀卡，將不予計分。
5. 本試卷共有四部分：一、文意字彙，共 14 題，每題 2 分，共 28 分；二、綜合測驗，共 12 題，每題 2 分，共 24 分；三、完漏字測驗，共 3 題，每題 2 分，共 6 分；四、閱讀測驗，共 12 題，每題 1 分，共 12 分。

**一、文意字彙 (28%)**

1. (     ) Teacher: Kevin, don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ the garbage and take it out before you go home.  
(A) park    (B) paste    (C) pass    (D) pack
2. (     ) Danny is feeling better now. I think he will \_\_\_\_\_ from his cold soon.  
(A) cause    (B) catch    (C) rest    (D) recover
3. (     ) I was \_\_\_\_\_ by the news that the superstar died yesterday.  
(A) shocked    (B) shouted    (C) shared    (D) shook
4. (     ) The machine the scientist is going to \_\_\_\_\_ will help people to travel in time.  
(A) event    (B) invent    (C) interest    (D) invite
5. (     ) He lost his \_\_\_\_\_, so he walked home instead of taking a taxi.  
(A) watch    (B) workbook    (C) wallet    (D) way
6. (     ) I have two \_\_\_\_\_ to the concert. Would you like to come with me?  
(A) tickets    (B) tapes    (C) findings    (D) fans
7. (     ) When you use LINE wisely, it can be a lifesaver and money \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) lover    (B) inventor    (C) raiser    (D) victim
8. (     ) In today's \_\_\_\_\_ village, no one can live without the help of others.  
(A) strange    (B) famous    (C) homeless    (D) global
9. (     ) He didn't do it \_\_\_\_\_. It was an accident.  
(A) in his blood    (B) on purpose    (C) for the better    (D) in return
10. (     ) A: What should I do if I want to contact more people at a time on LINE?  
      B: It's easy! You only need to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) send a message    (B) take a picture    (C) create a group    (D) make a video call
11. (     ) Because of the heavy rain, the baseball game has to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) put on    (B) put off    (C) put away    (D) put out
12. (     ) Maggie said she would wake me up at six this morning, and she did. She \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) kept a secret    (B) kept an eye on her sister    (C) kept a diary    (D) kept her word
13. (     ) Mark always \_\_\_\_\_ to help people in need.  
(A) volunteers    (B) creates    (C) raises    (D) drops
14. (     ) A: Could you pick me up at the \_\_\_\_\_? I'll arrive at ten.  
      B: Sure! See you then.  
(A) airport    (B) landline    (C) jam    (D) situation

**二、綜合測驗 (24%)**

15. (     ) We have a lot of noodles today. If one bowl of noodles is not enough, please have \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) another    (B) other    (C) the other    (D) the others
16. (     ) The man told the police that a car accident \_\_\_\_\_ this morning.  
(A) will happen    (B) has happened    (C) had happened    (D) happens

17. ( ) Peter has changed a lot. He \_\_\_\_\_ play baseball with his friends on weekends, but now he doesn't.  
 (A) uses to (B) used to (C) gets used to (D) was used to
18. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ Nina heard this bad news, she got angry and broke the vase.  
 (A) As far as (B) As fast as (C) As soon as (D) As long as
19. ( ) My father has never been to Japan, and \_\_\_\_\_ I.  
 (A) neither have (B) neither do (C) so have (D) so do
20. ( ) Jack \_\_\_\_\_ mountain climbing tomorrow as long as he \_\_\_\_\_ his report.  
 (A) goes ; finishes (B) will go ; will finish (C) goes ; will finish (D) will go ; finishes
21. ( ) There are five cats in Peter's room. \_\_\_\_\_ is black, and \_\_\_\_\_ are white.  
 (A) Two ; the others (B) One ; the other (C) One ; other (D) One ; the others
22. ( ) Ms. Lee, your book fell on the ground. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ for you.  
 (A) pick it up (B) pick up it (C) pick them up (D) pick up them
23. ( ) Grace loves swimming very much, and \_\_\_\_\_ her brothers.  
 (A) so are (B) so do (C) so is (D) so does
24. ( ) The students \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom before the teacher came in.  
 (A) tidy up (B) will tidy up (C) had tidied up (D) have tidied up
25. ( ) Some teenagers think their parents \_\_\_\_\_, but \_\_\_\_\_ don't think so.  
 (A) care about them ; the others  
 (B) care about them ; others  
 (C) care them about ; the others  
 (D) care them about ; others
26. ( ) Lin: Did you see my glasses? Ben: Look, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) here they are (B) here are they (C) here it is (D) here is your glasses

### 三、克漏字測驗 (6%)

#### A story about the Chinese Zodiac



Somewhere above the clouds, the Jade Emperor was having a meeting with all the animals. "Naming the Chinese zodiac has troubled me for weeks, but now I know what to do!" The Jade Emperor rose from his seat and said, "I will hold a swimming race for you, and the first twelve to cross the river will be the signs."

After the meeting, Cat told his best friend, Rat, that he wanted to win the race, but he wasn't good at swimming. Rat, however, told him not to worry. "Ox is strong and swims fast. Let's ask him for help!" Rat said. The day of the race finally came. When the race started, Cat and Rat jumped onto Ox's back. \_\_\_\_27. \_\_\_\_ Ox, they were able to cross the river ahead of the others. When the finish line was in sight, Rat was only thinking about winning. He suddenly pushed Cat into the river, hopped off Ox's head, and won first place.

Poor Cat almost drowned. When he made it to the river bank, the race \_\_\_\_28. \_\_\_\_\_. Since then, cats \_\_\_\_29. \_\_\_\_ being friends with rats. This is why they are always waiting for a chance to get even.



Chinese zodiac 生肖 Jade Emperor 玉皇大帝 rat 老鼠 ox 牛 ahead of 在...之前 get even 報復

27. ( ) (A) According to (B) Because (C) On top of that (D) Thanks to
28. ( ) (A) ends (B) will end (C) had ended (D) has ended
29. ( ) (A) stopped (B) have stopped (C) stop (D) had stopped

#### 四、閱讀測驗 (12%)

A.

### Reusing and Recycling

Reusing and recycling may sound similar, but they are quite different. Recycling has become more and more popular around the world in the last 20 or 30 years, while people have reused materials throughout history. Now, people are talking more about reusing as a better alternative to recycling.

So how is reusing different from recycling? Well, reusing something means that the object is still used for its original purpose. The goal of reusing is to help objects and materials lengthen their lives. If you had an old oven, for example, you could reuse it by giving it to someone else. Maybe that person could fix it or upgrade it, but still use it as an oven. Recycling it, on the other hand, means the oven is taken apart. Its parts are used in different ways in new objects. When you give away clothes for other people to wear, that is reusing them. Cutting clothes up into rags is recycling them.

More people are now focusing on reusing. They say reusing should be our first step, before we think about recycling. Reusing uses less energy than recycling. It also causes less environmental damage, because recycling often means that materials must be broken down or melted in factories.

Clearly, reusing and recycling will both be important as we all try to be less wasteful. But perhaps recycling less might be our new goal for our Mother Earth!










throughout 貫穿    material 材料    object 物品    original 最初的    lengthen 延長    rag 破布    melt 熔化  
upgrade 升級    damage 損害

30. (    ) What hat does "alternative" mean?  
(A) Choice.    (B) Material.    (C) Step.    (D) History.
31. (    ) Which example is true for reusing or recycling?  
(A) Wearing the same shirt and pants to work every day is reusing.  
(B) Giving away the envelopes you don't use to others is recycling.  
(C) Getting a second-hand cellphone in a yard sale is reusing.  
(D) Putting the water bottle in the can for second-hand things is recycling.
32. (    ) What is the reading mostly about?  
(A) Reusing and recycling have become more popular over the past twenty or thirty years.  
(B) It catches more people's eye to recycle because it is a better way to help the Earth.  
(C) The idea of reusing has been around longer in history than recycling.  
(D) Reusing is more helpful than recycling to protect the Earth.

B.

Scientists found that the way you sleep may say something about what kind of person you are. The findings came from a study of around 1,000 people. Here are the six common sleeping positions that were studied.

						
Fetus (41%)	Log (15%)	Yearner (13%)	Soldier (8%)	Freefall (7%)	Starfish (5%)	

**Fetus:** This is the most common sleeping position. People who sleep in this position are thought to be strong on the outside but soft on the inside. They are shy but warm up quickly.


**Log:** People who sleep on their side with both arms down are social and easygoing. They are trusting of strangers and may be easily tricked.

**Yearner:** Yearners are people who sleep on their side with both arms out in front. They are slow to make up their minds, but once they have made a decision, they don't want to change it.

**Soldier:** In this position, people lie on their back with arms down at their sides. These sleepers are quiet and don't like to share their feelings or thoughts.

**Freefall:** These people lie on their stomach with arms up. They are friendly and they enjoy meeting and talking to people. However, they care too much about what others think of them.

**Starfish:** People who sleep on their backs with arms up make good friends because they are helpful and always ready to listen to others. However, they hate being the center of attention.

The rest of those in the study said the position they fell asleep changed a lot or they did not know what their position was.  position 姿勢 soft 柔軟的 easygoing 隨和的 attention 焦點；專注

33. ( ) Read and find out what Diane's sleeping position is.

Anna: My sister Diane likes to help others and her friends love to talk to her about their feelings of thoughts. But when anyone wants to hold a birthday party for her, she always says no.

Grace: \_\_\_\_\_

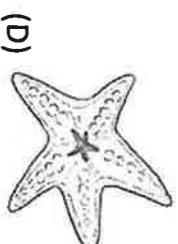
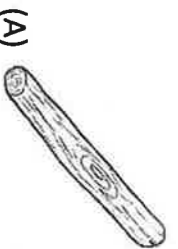
Anna: Yeah. How do you know? I'm the one who shares a room with her, not you.

Grace: I read an article about sleeping positions. It says people sleeping in that position are nice and kind but don't want others to notice them.

Anna: How interesting!

- (A) Does she sleep on her back with arms up?
- (B) Is her sleeping position like a log?
- (C) Does she lie on her side with arms out in front when she sleeps?
- (D) Does she lie on her back with arms down at their sides?

34. (    ) What might a log look like?



35. (    ) What can we learn about the people in the study?

(A) Fewer than 100 of them sleep in the log position.

(B) Half of them sleep like a fetus.

(C) The soldier position is less common than the freefall position.

(D) About one-tenth of them don't belong to any of the positions.

c.



### Breaking Up Is Hard to Do

Jill is the host of a popular TV show. Today she is interviewing Sarah, a relationship expert who published a book last month.

**Jill:** Could you tell us a little about your book?

**Sarah:** It talks about a very important subject: breaking up.


**Jill:** That's something many of us have experienced before. Could you tell us more?

**Sarah:** The book tells the whole truth on what it feels like to break up with someone you love: It's the worst feeling in the world. You second-guess yourself, wonder if you can love again, and lose all your confidence. Sometimes it can seem like the world is ending.

**Jill:** How can someone go through this terrible period?

**Sarah:** Remember that these feelings are temporary. Though it might be painful now, things will be better with time. In a year or two you'll look back on the breakup with new eyes. Therefore, the important thing is never to hurt yourself or anyone else.

**Jill:** Well said. I wish your book had been there when I was a teenager.

 relationship 關係    expert 專家    confidence 信心    period 階段    temporary 短暫的    publish 出版  
therefore 因此

36. (    ) What is this reading about?

(A) A finding.    (B) A book.    (C) A breakup.    (D) A host.

37. (    ) Which of the following is **not** one of Sarah's ideas on breakups?

- (A) Never hurt yourself or others.
- (B) The bad feelings never go away.
- (C) It may be like the world is ending.
- (D) You can lose confidence in yourself.

38. (    ) Which one may be **true** about Jill?

- (A) She doesn't like Sarah's book at all.
- (B) She was Sarah's teacher before.
- (C) She had a bad breakup when she was a teenager.
- (D) She doesn't think breaking up with someone is a big deal.

D.

### Paying on the Go

Don't get too attached to your wallet. One day it will belong in a museum, along with everything in it. That's because credit cards and cash are being replaced by mobile payments made on smartphones.

Mobile payments are changing the way we shop, and they're doing it quickly. There are now over 4.8 billion smartphone owners in the world. In the United States, 39% of smartphone users made at least one mobile payment in 2015. That's up from just 14% in 2014. It is estimated that by 2020, over 90% of all smartphone users will have made a mobile payment.

But what are mobile payments? Well, there are a few different types. First, they are everyday payments you can make on your smartphone. For example, surf a website and buy a new pair of shoes. There are also "point-of-sale" payments and mobile wallet apps. These are for when you're at Starbucks or McDonald's and want to pay with your smartphone. Various other apps can help you manage your money with your smartphone. Like banking apps, which let you easily send money to friends and families are very popular.

Mobile payments are a potential game-changer. For example, just think if every store in the world used the same point-of-sale system. You could safely use your smartphone to buy things from anywhere on the Earth.

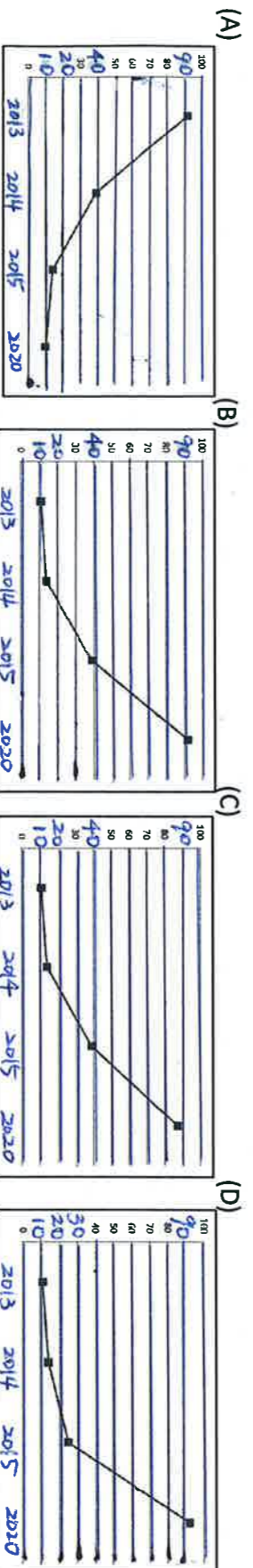
Vacation shopping would never be the same.

But let's not forget the one big disadvantage of mobile payments. It would make losing your phone even more of a nightmare!

 attached 依戀的 replace 取代；替代 mobile payment 行動支付 billion 十億 estimate 估計 manage 處理

various 各種各樣的 potential 潛在的 disadvantage 不利條件 nightmare 夢魘 chart 圖表

39. ( ) Which chart can show the change in the number of mobile payments in the USA?



40. ( ) What can we know about mobile payments from the reading?

- (A) They can be used in daily payments, banking apps, and point-of-sale payments.
- (B) They will make all kinds of shopping except online shopping.
- (C) They will be seen in all kinds of stores in the world by 2020.
- (D) They have made credit cards and cash thrown away so far.

41. ( ) What does "it would make losing your phone even more of a nightmare" mean?

- (A) People will have had dreams every night because of mobile payments.
- (B) Mobile payments have brought a lot of pain to smartphone users.
- (C) Buying things will not be convenient without a smartphone.
- (D) People should be careful when using mobile payments.