

(1-44 題請畫卡,45-65 題請使用黑色原子筆作答於答案卷,使用其他色筆扣五分,座號及姓名於畫卡及答案卷畫記或填寫不完整各扣五分)

一. 英聽 : (10%)

**Part A 4%**

Look at the pictures below. For each, you will hear one or two questions and four possible answers, A to D. Write down the letter of the best answer (A, B, C, or D).

**Question 1**



1. \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 2**



2. \_\_\_\_\_

**Questions 3-4**



3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

**Part B 3%**

In part B, you will hear several questions or statements. Choose the best response or reply.

5. (A) Yes, you have lots of reasons to stay at your job.  
(B) No, the pay at your job isn't good enough.  
(C) I think so. You're not happy and you have good reasons to leave.  
(D) Sure. I'll explain my reasons to you again.
6. (A) Yeah, it's hard to work with something you don't know how to use.  
(B) You're right! You can work much faster and get more done.  
(C) True, I think we should replace that machine with a newer one.  
(D) Yes, the machine isn't in stores yet, so we'll have to wait.
7. (A) What will they do to get more pilots?  
(B) I hope they find more people to fix the planes.  
(C) It sounds exciting to work as an airline pilot.  
(D) How did they end up with too many pilots?

**Part C 3%**

In part C, you will hear one or more conversations between a man and a woman, and then a question following each conversation. Choose the best answer to that question.

8. (A) The restaurant has lots of salads.  
(B) The restaurant's soup is famous.  
(C) The restaurant doesn't make soup anymore.  
(D) The restaurant only has beef noodle soup on the menu.
9. (A) He knew he couldn't chew gum, but he broke the law anyway.  
(B) He thought the local laws wouldn't apply to foreigners.  
(C) He did not know that chewing gum isn't legal in Singapore.  
(D) He knew that Singapore has some strange laws.
10. (A) The man must wait for a few minutes.  
(B) The two-door cars are much cheaper.  
(C) There are no cars left in the shop.  
(D) Only two-door cars are available.

二. 高頻單字書：(10%)

11. The patient is under close \_\_\_\_\_ because he is seriously ill.  
(A) diagnosis (B) observation (C) classification (D) course
12. It's not wise to \_\_\_\_\_ in an argument.  
(A) treat (B) establish (C) interfere (D) demand
13. The government will never give in to threats and \_\_\_\_\_ with the terrorists.  
(A) negotiate (B) intend (C) refuse (D) rocket
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ condition is bad worldwide so many people are out of work.  
(A) peaceful (B) central (C) economic (D) volcanic
15. We can live a comfortable life because of the invention of many electronic \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) devices (B) prospects (C) sequences (D) comments
16. The student couldn't tolerate the pressure of exams and decided to give himself a break by taking a trip.  
(A) vote (B) bear (C) heat (D) fuel
17. The magician surprised the audience by making a rabbit disappear in a blink.  
(A) respect (B) remain (C) vanish (D) memorize
18. According to the weather prediction, a typhoon is coming soon.  
(A) forecast (B) courtesy (C) opinion (D) creature
19. Tina ignored her parents' advice and took a trip to India, where she faced a lot of danger.  
(A) toasted (B) treated (C) embarrassed (D) neglected
20. The manager wanted me to pick up Mr. Brown at the airport, since he was a potential customer.  
(A) recent (B) beneficial (C) prospective (D) luxurious

三. 克漏字選擇：(42%)

(A) Smartphones are attractive to many people, because they allow people \_\_(21)\_\_\_ messages, take selfies, search for information and play games. However, when people are busy \_\_(22)\_\_\_ with their smartphones, they seldom pay attention to those who are actually next to them, \_\_(23)\_\_\_ often upsets those people. Those are incidents of phubbing. Nowadays, there is a growing trend toward phubbing. (24)\_\_\_, more and more smartphone users ignore people by keeping using their smartphones. It seems that many people just can't resist \_\_(25)\_\_\_ their phones all the time.

Phubbing sometimes can even cause serious accidents. For instance, many traffic accidents occur because the road users are \_\_(26)\_\_\_ in the smartphones \_\_(27)\_\_\_ paying attention to the road. In addition, when people engage too much \_\_(28)\_\_\_ the virtual world, their personal

relationship get worse and this can have a negative effect \_\_(29)\_\_\_ their lives. It's obvious that using smartphones too often \_\_(30)\_\_\_ not a good idea.

It feels bad to be phubbed, and \_\_(31)\_\_\_ phubbing others. If you are a phubber, maybe it's time \_\_(32)\_\_\_ your smartphone down and go back to the real world.

- 21 . (A) to exchange (B) exchange (C) exchanging (D) exchanged
- 22 . (A) to interact (B) interact (C) interacting (D) interacted
- 23 . (A) which (B) that (C) it (D) who
- 24 . (A) For instance (B) However (C) That is (D) In addition
- 25 . (A) to use (B) use (C) used (D) using
- 26 . (A) yelled (B) connected (C) combined (D) absorbed
- 27 . (A) more than (B) rather than (C) due to (D) in order to
- 28 . (A) to (B) in (C) from (D) with
- 29 . (A) for (B) in (C) to (D) on
- 30 . (A) have (B) has (C) are (D) is
- 31 . (A) so is (B) so does (C) neither is (D) neither does
- 32 . (A) putting (B) put (C) to put (D) being put

(B) As an English learner in Taiwan, I had always been confident \_\_(33)\_\_\_ my English. However, when I traveled to the United States, I quickly discovered that the English \_\_(34)\_\_\_ in America could be quite different from the English that I \_\_(35)\_\_\_ in textbooks in Taiwan.

Because of the difference between the literal and the actual meaning of some \_\_(36)\_\_\_ colloquial phrases, I made lots of mistakes when \_\_(37)\_\_\_ to Americans, some of which even made me blush \_\_(38)\_\_\_ embarrassment. For instance, when asked questions by the locals, I always \_\_(39)\_\_\_ the standard answers taught in Taiwan and thus caused a lot of misunderstanding. Sometimes, people there seemed to be stunned by my reply, but most of them were \_\_(40)\_\_\_ to explain to me the correct expressions. After this experience, I knew that I still had a lot to learn, especially \_\_(41)\_\_\_ the colloquial English.

- 33 . (A) for (B) to (C) with (D) of
- 34 . (A) was spoken (B) spoke (C) spoken (D) which spoken
- 35 . (A) learning (B) learn (C) have learned (D) had learned
- 36 . (A) confuse (B) confuses (C) confused (D) confusing
- 37 . (A) talk (B) talked (C) talking (D) having talked
- 38 . (A) with (B) for (C) at (D) of
- 39 . (A) hung out with (B) went with (C) tripped up (D) was eager to
- 40 . (A) enough patient (B) patient enough  
(C) enough patiently (D) patiently enough

4 1 . (A) meaning (B) regarding (C) considering (D) saying

四. 閱讀測驗：(3%)

Imagine someone tells you that you are “worth your salt”. If you have never heard that phrase before, you might be confused, especially when it has nothing to do with the conversation. The modern meaning is that you have earned your reward for a job well done. But how that idiom came about is a different story.

The popular belief is that it dates back to Roman times, when soldiers were paid with salt instead of money, since salt was quite valuable at the time. Many idioms have a long history, tracing back to familiar roots such as the Bible, Shakespeare, and even more distant sources like Confucius (孔子), the Chinese philosopher. There are countless examples to be found in literature, politics, films, sports, and music. Even the phrase “rock ‘n’ roll” started out as a slang term (俚語) to describe that the movement of a ship.

The English language is always changing, so new terms are created to match new trends. But where does it end? There are tens of thousands of unique expressions describing different objects and situations, and chances are that mastering all of them turns out to be slim. That is, even an English speaker may fail to learn all of them.

4 2 . The phrase “**worth your salt**” in the first paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) you work hard to support your family
- (B) you spend money quickly without thinking
- (C) you earn respect for doing your job well
- (D) you earn money without much difficulty

4 3 . According to the passage, which of the following is NOT the source of English idioms?

- (A) Shakespeare’s stories. (B) The Bible. (C) Films (D) Bookstores.

4 4 . What does the author think about learning the English language?

- (A) Although learning English is hard, we should try to learn them all.
- (B) Learning English is a piece of cake.
- (C) When learning English, we should follow the trend.
- (D) It’s impossible to learn all the English idioms.

(背面尚有題目)

45-65 題請使用黑色原子筆作答於答案卷

五. 文意字彙：(20%)

45. My flexible working hours enable me to start and finish my work anytime of the day.  
 46. The man likes to boast about how rich he used to be though he is quite poor now.  
 47. Sean attempted to finish his report in two days but he failed in the end.  
 48. I usually communicate with my friends in American by e-mail.  
 49. The latest movie of the superstar attracted to people of all ages and became very popular.  
 50. Tina has worked four hours without interruption. She must be very tired now.  
 51. Against all expectations, the promising player didn't win the game.  
 52. Roy has a little misunderstanding with Amy and he is eager to clarify it.  
 53. An adult should take full responsibility for his own behavior (behave).  
 54. The medicine I just took is very effective (effect). I feel much better now.

六. 翻譯填充：(5%) 每格答案不限字數

足球比賽因豪雨而延期。

The soccer game (55) \_\_\_\_\_ the heavy rain.

這個英文句子一點都說不通。我完全無法理解。

The English sentence doesn't (56) \_\_\_\_\_. I can't understand it at all.

Joe 有時候會跟朋友出國旅行。

Joe travels abroad with his friends (57) \_\_\_\_\_.

這名害羞的男孩在老師面前總是很緊張。

The shy boy always feels nervous (58) \_\_\_\_\_.

開始下雨了，Lisa 別無選擇只好取消購物計畫。

It started to rain so Lisa (59) \_\_\_\_\_ cancel her plan for shopping.

七. 重組及改寫句子 (全對才給分)：(4%)

60. interesting/The book/the Japanese writer/written/ is/by (2%)

61. The students have taken the English exam, \_\_\_\_\_? (完成附加問句, 只寫附加問句部分) (1%)

62. Mr. Wang seldom drives to work, \_\_\_\_\_? (完成附加問句, 只寫附加問句部分) (1%)

八. 整句翻譯 (和課本一樣才給分)：(6%)

63. Adrian 為什麼突然這麼生氣?

64. 那些國家幾乎要開戰了。

65. Zack 想要得知在他出國期間發生的所有重大新聞。

# 答案卷

班級 \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名 \_\_\_\_\_ 座號 \_\_\_\_\_

五. 文意字彙：(20%)

|     |     |
|-----|-----|
| 45. | 46. |
| 47. | 48. |
| 49. | 50. |
| 51. | 52. |
| 53. | 54. |

六. 翻譯填充：(5%) 每格答案不限字數

|     |     |
|-----|-----|
| 55. | 56. |
| 57. | 58. |
| 59. |     |

七. 重組及改寫句子 (全對才給分)：(4%)

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|-----|
| 60. |
| 61. |
| 62. |

八. 整句翻譯 (和課本一樣才給分)：(6%)

|     |
|-----|
| 63. |
| 64. |
| 65. |

