

國立彰師大附工 107 學年度第一學期 高職一英文 期末考

選擇題 1-48 請用 2B 鉛筆劃卡,劃錯不計分

選擇題: (1-29 每題 1 分,30-48 每題 2 分) 共 67 分

非選擇題: 共 33 分—請用黑色原子筆作答

一. Part A 4%

Look at the pictures below. For each, you will hear a question and four answers. Choose the answer that matches the picture.

Question 1



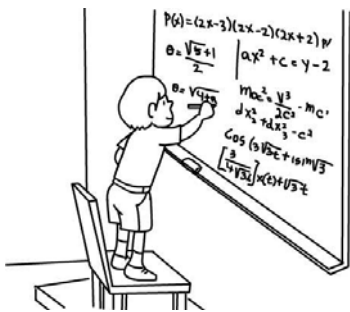
1. \_\_\_\_\_

Question 2



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

Question 3



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

Question 4



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

Part B 3%

In Part B, you will hear some questions or statements. Choose the correct response.

5. (A) You can watch a video of him.  
(B) You can stay at school longer.  
(C) You can write him a nice letter.  
(D) You can do something fun with him.
6. (A) Right; we shouldn't be doing other things.  
(B) Right; we don't have any work to do today.  
(C) Right; let's just do the work later.  
(D) Right; I finished my work already.
7. (A) Sure, I will ask someone to bring a sign.  
(B) Sure, I will look at the store's sign.  
(C) Sure, I will buy a sign for the store.  
(D) Sure, I will give you some of my ideas.

Part C 3%

In Part C, you will hear some short conversations between a man and a woman, and then a question following each conversation. Choose the best answer to the question.

8. (A) She will buy the book from Darren.  
(B) She will put the book in her backpack.  
(C) She will return the book to Darren.  
(D) She will sell the book to Darren.
9. (A) Their English paper has math problems in it.  
(B) They also need to do some math homework.  
(C) They must write English on their math homework.  
(D) The math homework is hard, but English is easy.
10. (A) He will find the right books for the woman.  
(B) He will buy new books at the store.  
(C) He will carry the books for the woman.  
(D) He will pick the books from the ground.

二、字彙測驗 & 綜合測驗

11. Some people read online \_\_\_\_\_ about a product before making their purchase.  
(A) information (B) lack (C) except (D) states
12. Some bus drivers might feel sleepy while driving, which can \_\_\_\_\_ passengers on the bus.

- (A) endanger (B) fear (C) arise (D) misuse
13. You have to \_\_\_\_\_ why you are late for school.  
(A) arise (B) represent (C) explain (D) misuse
14. Research reveals that people have \_\_\_\_\_ emotional responses to specific colors and in general, the brighter the color, the stronger the response.  
(A) ready (B) scared (C) calm (D) similar
15. Mary started her career as a high school teacher as soon as she \_\_\_\_\_ from college.  
(A) constructed (B) provided (C) graduated (D) limited
16. Recent studies suggest that \_\_\_\_\_ exercise improves memory and thinking skills.  
(A) final (B) directly (C) regular (D) accidental
17. Air pollution, water pollution, and the killing of \_\_\_\_\_ animals are all damaging our planet Earth.  
(A) valueless (B) available (C) priceless (D) rare
18. Weight-loss diets, which help us \_\_\_\_\_ our weight, keep to rise in popularity.  
(A) reveal (B) identify (C) allow (D) reduce
19. Physically, a computer addict can \_\_\_\_\_ symptoms such as dry eyes, headaches, and backaches after he hasn't eaten and slept properly for some time.  
(A) lend (B) develop (C) expose (D) drop
20. They believe that \_\_\_\_\_, which is a spiritual matter, isn't concerned with clothing.  
(A) thin (B) religion (C) generally (D) digestion
21. With a rough diet, you need lots of grinding teeth to help prepare your food for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) impression (B) obtain (C) generally (D) digestion
22. A: Life is so convenient with the Internet.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ I can do all the shopping at home with it.  
(A) It's none of my business. (B) But it's also dangerous.  
(C) I can't agree with you more. (D) It has led to lots of problems.
23. A: That boy was just hit by a car! What should we do now?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ Do you have your cell phone on you?  
A: Yes. I'll do that immediately.  
(A) Leave him alone! (B) Give me a call!  
(C) Don't get in my way! (D) Call the ambulance!
24. The puppy \_\_\_\_\_ by its owner right after it was born.  
(A) abandoned (B) was abandoning  
(C) was abandoned (D) has abandoned
25. The police have \_\_\_\_\_ one week looking into the cause of the accident.

- (A) spent (B) cost (C) taken (D) lent
26. I really love this movie. I \_\_\_\_\_ it five times.  
(A) was watching (B) have watched (C) was watched (D) am watching
27. There are three boys in my family, and I am \_\_\_\_\_ of all.  
(A) young (B) younger (C) youngest (D) the youngest
28. Some people just talk about their dreams, \_\_\_\_\_ others take real action to make their dreams come true.  
(A) since (B) once (C) because (D) while
29. Jessica is \_\_\_\_\_ a movie star. No wonder so many boys like her.  
(A) more beautiful as (B) more beautifully as  
(C) as beautiful as (D) as beautifully as

### 三、克漏字測驗

< 1 > People around the world welcome the new year in different ways as well. 30 the old year away, the Japanese eat buckwheat noodles. Igbo people lock their doors 31 the old year from taking away their children. As for Japanese kids, they get money 32 gifts on New Year's Day. Moreover, in Russia, New Year's Eve is 33 Christmas in the United States. A great party 34 in the Kremlin in Moscow. Children there will wait for Grandfather Frost excitedly because he always gives out gifts when he arrives.

30. (A) Having sent (B) On sending (C) Sending (D) To send  
31. (A) keeping (B) by keeping (C) to keep (D) so keep  
32. (A) from (B) with (C) as (D) for  
33. (A) as importantly as (B) as important as (C) so importantly than (D) so important than  
34. (A) hold (B) held (C) is holding (D) is held

< 2 > The people in Scotland have a special new year custom which is 35 "first-footing." The first visitor to a house on New Year's Day 36 "first-footer," and people believe that the first-footer can 37 either good luck or bad luck 37 the owner. 38, people wait for the first-footer on New Year's Eve. Some believe a man or a dark-haired visitor can 39. 40, a woman or a fair-haired visitor are unlucky. It is important to 41 the house from the front door and 41 from the back door. That way, the good luck will last for the whole year. Besides, the first-footer will carry some gifts, such as bread and coins, to wish the owner enough food and money in the coming

year.

35. (A) knowing by (B) known at (C) knew in (D) known as  
36. (A) has called (B) is calling (C) is called (D) calls  
37. (A) bring . . . to (B) bring . . . with (C) show . . . to (D) show . . . at  
38. (A) Finally (B) Therefore (C) However (D) Apparently  
39. (A) give the owner to good luck (B) give good luck at the owner  
(C) give the owner good luck (D) give good luck the owner  
40. (A) However (B) Later (C) Now (D) Luckily  
41. (A) enters . . . leaves (B) enter . . . leave  
(C) enter . . . leaving (D) entering . . . leaving

<3> Many great inventors get their ideas from their own experiences in everyday lives. Charles Darrow is a good example. He is famous for the inventor of the game “Monopoly.” In 1929, the world situation was very bad. Having no money to go on vacation 42 Darrow 42 invent this game. In the real world, people might live a(n) 43 life. Then, in the game, they could end up 44 a lot of houses and businesses. This comforting idea helped many people 45 through difficult times. Thus, more and more people started to play Monopoly.

42. (A) led...to (B) tried...on (C) stopped...from (D) threw...away  
43. (A) wonderful (B) daily (C) tough (D) apparent  
44. (A) to own (B) own (C) owned (D) owning  
45. (A) get (B) got (C) getting (D) to getting

### 閱讀測驗

#### *The Inventor of Instant Noodles*

It's a common *situation*: You are hungry, but there are no restaurants open and there's nothing to eat in the kitchen. What would you do? The answer, as you may already know, is to get some instant noodles.

Instant noodles are popular because they **provide** a quick and convenient meal. The person who invented instant noodles is Momofuku Ando (Wu Pai-fu). He was born in Taiwan in 1910 and moved to Japan in 1933. One day, when he was walking on a street, he

noticed that many people were waiting in line for a bowl of simple noodles. This gave him an idea—to make noodles that were delicious, inexpensive, and easy to prepare. Thus, he started to do *experiments* with noodles. In 1958, he successfully created his first chicken-flavored instant noodles. All people had to do was add hot water, wait for three minutes, and *stir*. Later, he *renamed* his company “Nissin Food Products Co., Ltd.” and continued to create more kinds of instant noodles.

Momofuku Ando is now known as the father of instant noodles. He has become a *legend* in the food *industry*. However, his invention was not a *recipe* for instant success. It took years of hard work to *turn* his dream *into* a reality.

46. When Momofuku Ando \_\_\_\_\_, he started to have the thought of inventing instant noodles.  
(A) found no food in his refrigerator  
(B) saw people waiting in line for noodles  
(C) ate noodles for dinner at a restaurant  
(D) felt hungry on the street
47. According to the passage, the first instant noodles \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) were pork-flavored (B) were invented in 1958  
(C) were difficult to prepare (D) appeared in Taiwan
48. The word **provide** in the second paragraph most likely means “\_\_\_\_\_.”  
(A) need (B) get (C) buy (D) offer

### 非選擇題: 共 33 分

#### 四、文意字彙 & 詞類變化 (49-58 每題 1 分, 59-63 每題 2 分共 20 分)

49. As the country's e \_\_\_\_\_ y grew, its people became richer.  
50. Most people think a singer makes a lot of money, but it is not always true in r \_\_\_\_\_ y.  
51. In the special show, the m \_\_\_\_\_ n pulled a rabbit out of a hat.  
52. All men are c \_\_\_\_\_ ted equal, so everyone should respect each other.  
53. It took me some time to find the classroom because I forgot to check the l \_\_\_\_\_ n of the exam.  
54. Some English words come from Chinese. For example, the o \_\_\_\_\_ n of the word “tea” is from Chinese “te.”  
55. My family and I always put up Christmas d \_\_\_\_\_ ns one week before Christmas.

56. When people have problems in their lives, some go to a church, while others go to a t\_\_\_\_\_e.
57. Gina can speak Chinese and English. In a \_\_\_\_\_n, she can speak Greek.
58. Hellen is full of cr\_\_\_\_\_. She never runs out of ideas, so many people admire her.
59. Tom wanted to look for a \_\_\_\_\_ (solve) to his family problem.
60. My little sister bought a book about the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ (invent) in the world, such as planes and computers.
61. All the machines in the factory are \_\_\_\_\_ (control) by a main computer.
62. The English club will give a \_\_\_\_\_ (perform) of *Romeo and Juliet* tonight.
63. Many cities around the world have big \_\_\_\_\_ (celebrate) on New Year's Eve.

五、引導式翻譯(每格1分)&句子(每格2分)(共13分) 64---72 不限填一字(每格1分)

64+65. Ben 養不起那隻小狗，所以把牠送走了。

Ben couldn't \_\_\_\_\_, so he \_\_\_\_\_.

66. 要確保不讓那小女孩靠近滾燙的茶壺。

Be sure to keep the little girl \_\_\_\_\_.

67. 那間餐廳供應很棒的海鮮，而且那裡的服務也很好。

The restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ there is good as well.

68. Yvonne 是我見過最有創意的設計師之一。

Yvonne is one of \_\_\_\_\_ I have ever seen.

69+70. 約有二十人已在今早發生的那場空難中喪生。

About twenty people have \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_.

71+72. 這項安全裝置在臺灣被普遍使用，我們相信不久後它也會被引進到其他國家。

The \_\_\_\_\_ in Taiwan, and we believe that before \_\_\_\_\_ to other countries, too.

73. has/The man/put/been/for/in prison/a long time 重組句子----- (大小寫不更動)

74. To help the elderly people in the hospital was great satisfaction for Kelly.

(以 It 開頭改寫句子)

國立彰師大附工 107 學年度第一學期 高職一英文 期末考 選擇題 1-48 請用 2B 鉛筆劃卡,劃錯不計分

選擇題: (1-29 每題 1 分,30-48 每題 2 分) 共 67 分

非選擇題: 共 33 分—請用黑色原子筆作答 違者扣 5 分

答案欄 班級 \_\_\_\_\_ 座號 \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名 \_\_\_\_\_

四. 文意字彙及詞類變化: (49-58 每題 1 分, 59-63 每題 2 分, 共 20 分)

49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	

五. 翻譯填充: (每格 1 分, 共 9 分 不限填一字)

64
65
66
67
68
69
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71
72

改寫句子&重組 (2 分) 共 4 分

73
74



、字彙填空:

1. Weight-loss diets, which help us \_\_\_\_\_ our weight, \_\_\_\_\_ to rise in popularity.  
幫助我們減輕體重的減肥餐持續受到歡迎。 【8-0】

解答 reduce; continue

解析 【106 統測】

2. Will you attend the singing \_\_\_\_\_ next month?  
你下個月要參加歌唱比賽嗎? 【7-0】

解答 contest

解析 【106 統測】

3. Mary started her \_\_\_\_\_ as a high school teacher as soon as she \_\_\_\_\_ from college.  
瑪莉一從大學畢業後就立刻開始她的職業，成為一位高中老師。 【7-0】

解答 career; graduated

解析 【101 統測】

4. Recent studies suggest that \_\_\_\_\_ exercise improves memory and thinking \_\_\_\_\_.  
最近的研究指出規律的運動會改善記憶力與思考技巧。 【8-0】

解答 regular; skills

解析 【104 統測】

5. Air pollution, water pollution, and the killing of \_\_\_\_\_ animals are all \_\_\_\_\_ our planet Earth.  
空氣汙染、水汙染、與殺害稀有動物都對我們的地球有傷害。【7-0】

解答 rare; harming

解析 【94 統測】

二、字彙選擇:

( ) 1. Physically, a computer addict can \_\_\_\_\_ symptoms such as dry eyes, headaches, and backaches after he hasn't eaten and slept properly for some time.  
(A) lend (B) develop (C) expose (D) drop 【7-0】

解答 B

解析 【101 統測】

( ) 2. In the United \_\_\_\_\_, the number of people who were injured seriously doubled from 2004 to 2010.  
(A) information (B) Lack (C) except (D) States (E) proved 【7-0】

解答 D

解析 【103 統測】

( ) 3. They believe that \_\_\_\_\_, which is a spiritual matter, isn't concerned with clothing.  
(A) thin (B) calm (C) generally (D) digestion (E) religion 【8-0】

解答 E

解析

【99 統測】

( ) 4. With a rough diet, you need lots of grinding teeth to help prepare your food for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) thin (B) calm (C) generally (D) digestion (E) religion 【8-0】

解答 D

解析

【98 統測】

( ) 5. A relief team rescued 500 villagers from mudslides caused by the typhoon, but there were still five people who vanished into \_\_\_\_\_ air and were never seen again.  
(A) thin (B) calm (C) generally (D) digestion (E) religion 【8-0】

解答 A

解析

【101 統測】

( ) 6. Some people read online \_\_\_\_\_ about a product before making their purchase.  
(A) information (B) Lack (C) except (D) States (E) proved 【7-0】

解答 A

解析

【106 統測】

( ) 7. Some bus drivers might feel sleepy while driving, which can \_\_\_\_\_ passengers on the bus.  
(A) endanger (B) fear (C) arise (D) misuse 【8-0】

解答 A

解析

【99 統測】

( ) 8. You have to \_\_\_\_\_ why you are late for school.  
(A) arise (B) represent (C) explain (D) misuse 【8-0】

解答 C

解析

( ) 9. Research reveals that people have \_\_\_\_\_ emotional responses to specific colors and in general, the brighter the color, the stronger the response.  
(A) ready (B) scared (C) calm (D) similar 【8-0】

解答 D

解析

【100 統測】

( ) 10. The lawyer's evidence \_\_\_\_\_ to be false although it looked convincing when first presented.  
(A) information (B) Lack (C) except (D) States (E) proved 【7-0】

解答 E

解析

【101 統測】

1. Maria 送我一本書當作生日禮物。另外，她還為我烤了一個蛋糕。

Maria gave me a book as my birthday gift. \_\_\_\_\_, she baked a cake for me.

2. 要確保不讓那小女孩靠近滾燙的茶壺。

Be sure to \_\_\_\_\_ the little girl \_\_\_\_\_ from the steaming teapot.

4. Ben 養不起那隻小狗，所以把牠送走了。

Ben couldn't afford to keep the puppy, so he \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 打掃這個髒亂的房間時，記得要戴手套。

Remember to wear gloves when you \_\_\_\_\_ the dirty room.

6. 昨天 Leo 為了要把作業寫完而熬夜。

Yesterday, Leo \_\_\_\_\_ to finish his homework.

1. 那間餐廳供應很棒的海鮮，而且那裡的服務也很好。

The restaurant serves great seafood, and the service there is good \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Yvonne 是我見過最有創意的設計師之一。

Yvonne is one of \_\_\_\_\_ designers that I have ever seen.

3. 我今年夏天造訪了住在芝加哥的叔叔。

I \_\_\_\_\_ to my uncle in Chicago this summer.

4. 約有二十人已在今早發生的那場空難中喪生。

About twenty people \_\_\_\_\_ killed in the plane crash that occurred \_\_\_\_\_ this morning.

5. 這項安全裝置在臺灣被普遍使用，我們相信不久後它也會被引進到其他國家。

The safety device \_\_\_\_\_ is commonly used in Taiwan, and we believe that \_\_\_\_\_ it will be introduced to other countries, too.

1. as well
2. the most creative
3. paid a visit
4. have been...occurred

5. device...before long

1. Our original plan was to go fishing, but we couldn't go because of the typhoon.

2. That problem won't be solved if you keep ignoring it.

3. Diane didn't buy her wedding dress. She designed it and made it by herself.

4. As the country's economy grew, its people became richer.

5. The accident happened because the driver lost control of his car and hit another car.

6. Most people think a singer makes a lot of money, but it is not always true in reality.

7. Coffee is an important part of my daily life. I need to drink a cup of coffee every morning.

8. This map doesn't show the location of the museum, so I'm not sure how to get there.

9. James suddenly left the meeting, and everyone was wondering what was wrong.

1. The writer sold the rights \_\_\_\_\_ her new book for a high price.

2. My sister works \_\_\_\_\_ a nurse in a public hospital.

3. The man always works hard to put his plans \_\_\_\_\_ practice.

4. Amy started out \_\_\_\_\_ a poor girl, but she became rich later in life.

5. Edward moved away \_\_\_\_\_ telling me. I didn't know anything about it.

1. I really miss the good times \_\_\_\_\_ I was in junior high school.

(A) when (B) where (C) which (D) whom

2. I wanted to eat pizza at first, but I ended up \_\_\_\_\_ beef noodles.

(A) have (B) had (C) having (D) to have

3. In the past, Taiwan was \_\_\_\_\_ as Formosa.

(A) knows (B) knew (C) known (D) knowing

4. Barbara is the \_\_\_\_\_ child in her family. She has two older brothers.

(A) younger (B) youngest (C) less young (D) least young

5. Vicky \_\_\_\_\_ English since she was ten.

(A) studies (B) studied (C) was studying (D) has studied

Many cities around the world have big celebrations on New Year's Eve.

My family and I always put up Christmas decorations one week before Christmas.

In the magic show, the magician pulled a rabbit out of a hat.

The English club will give a performance of *Romeo and Juliet* tonight.

When people have problems in their lives, some go to a church, while others go to a temple.

Gina can speak Chinese and English. In addition, she can speak Greek.

This machine \_\_\_\_\_ (control) by a built-in sensing device.

- ( **B** ) 16. Irene wants to go to Hawaii because she \_\_\_\_\_ there before.  
 (A) is never being (B) has never been (C) was never been (D) never goes
- ( **D** ) 17. Jasmine \_\_\_\_\_ to play the violin since she was six.  
 (A) learns (B) is learning (C) will learn (D) has learned
- ( **C** ) 18. Jamie is \_\_\_\_\_ swimmer in our school. No one can beat her.  
 (A) fastest (B) faster (C) the fastest (D) the faster
- ( **D** ) 19. The thief ended up \_\_\_\_\_ from the roof and was caught by the house owner.  
 (A) fall (B) fell (C) fallen (D) falling
- ( **A** ) 20. Nobody knows \_\_\_\_\_ made Henry so mad.  
 (A) what (B) why (C) how (D) when

### III. 綜合測驗 (20分, 每題2分)

Some people invent things when they feel the need, 21 others do this just for fun. The 22 stories are good examples. One day, Charles Darrow thought of the good old days 23 he still had enough money to 24 a visit to his favorite city. He then wrote down some street names of the city and put some price tags on them. This was how the game Monopoly was invented.

25 story is about a new kind of faucet. Its inventor, Teng Hung-chi, faced a problem when he worked 26 a mechanic in a factory. Teng didn't want to touch the faucet because his hands were dirty. 27, he made up his mind to make a faucet that could work without 28. He put his idea 29 practice and soon had success. Teng sold his rights 30 his faucet for a great amount of money, and it is now a useful thing in everyday life.

- ( **C** ) 21. (A) since (B) before (C) while (D) so
- ( **D** ) 22. (A) follow (B) followed (C) follows (D) following
- ( **A** ) 23. (A) when (B) which (C) what (D) where
- ( **B** ) 24. (A) put (B) pay (C) turn (D) come
- ( **D** ) 25. (A) The others (B) Others (C) Other (D) Another
- ( **C** ) 26. (A) to (B) by (C) as (D) from
- ( **A** ) 27. (A) Thus (B) However (C) Finally (D) Moreover
- ( **C** ) 28. (A) touched (B) be touched (C) being touched (D) to touch
- ( **D** ) 29. (A) for (B) in (C) to (D) into
- ( **B** ) 30. (A) from (B) to (C) on (D) with

### IV. 對話 (10分, 每題2分)

- ( **A** ) 31. A: I can't decide which shirt to buy. They all look nice.  
 B: \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: Yeah, you're right. I'll take the red one.  
 (A) I think the red one looks best on you.  
 (B) Don't worry. We'll find something else.  
 (C) No way. I don't like any of them.  
 (D) Sorry, they're not available now.
- ( **B** ) 32. A: I hurt my leg the other day, so I won't be able to go to the dance party with you.  
 B: \_\_\_\_\_ You wanted to go to the party so badly.  
 (A) Good for you. (B) That's too bad.  
 (C) It's not that bad. (D) That's wonderful.
- ( **C** ) 33. A: Life is so convenient with the Internet.  
 B: \_\_\_\_\_ I can do all the shopping at home with it.  
 (A) It's none of my business. (B) But it's also dangerous.  
 (C) I can't agree with you more. (D) It has led to lots of problems.
- ( **A** ) 34. A: I lost my cell phone last night. I need to get a new one.  
 B: You really should. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: That's right. I'd better do it now.  
 (A) Living without one would be difficult.  
 (B) I will call you back.  
 (C) It's nice to talk with you on the phone.  
 (D) Give me your cell phone.
- ( **D** ) 35. A: That boy was just hit by a car! What should we do now?  
 B: \_\_\_\_\_ Do you have your cell phone on you?  
 A: Yes. I'll do that immediately.  
 (A) Leave him alone! (B) Give me a call!  
 (C) Don't get in my way! (D) Call the ambulance!

### V. 閱讀測驗 (10分, 每題2分)

The story of how the potato chips were invented is like a scene from a comedy (喜劇). In 1853, George Crum was a chef at a hotel in Saratoga Springs. One day, a guest told Crum that his French fries were too thick. Crum then made them thinner, but the guest still didn't like them and asked for even thinner French fries. What the guest said made Crum angry, so he cooked some paper-thin potato chips. Yet, to Crum's surprise, the guest enjoyed the crispy (酥脆的) potato dish very much. Crum thus named the dish "Saratoga

Chips,” and the dish soon became many hotel guests’ favorite.

Potato chips soon swept (風靡) the United States. In the early twentieth century, the dish could be found in most of the restaurants, and it was produced in many food companies for sale. In 1926, Laura Scudder invented a special bag to contain potato chips so that potato chips could stay fresh longer. Years later, Herman Lay started his business in 1932 and sold potato chips around the country. Later, “Lay’s” became the first successful national brand of potato chips in the United States.

Most stories about an angry chef do not end well. Luckily, George Crum’s anger at the picky guest gave birth to the American favorite snack food. It has now become popular among millions of snack food lovers around the world.

- ( C ) 36. Who is the inventor of potato chips?  
(A) A comedy actor. (B) A hotel owner.  
(C) George Crum. (D) Laura Scudder.
- ( B ) 37. According to the passage, what did the hotel guest ask for?  
(A) Some more potato chips. (B) Some much thinner French fries.  
(C) Other hotel guests’ favorite dish. (D) The hotel’s most popular dish.
- ( B ) 38. According to the passage, which of the following about potato chips is NOT true?  
(A) They were invented by a chef at a hotel in Saratoga Springs.  
(B) They were not popular in the early twentieth century.  
(C) They were named Saratoga Chips by Crum.  
(D) They are now a kind of popular snack food around the world.
- ( D ) 39. A picky person \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) enjoys what he or she already has (B) is a snack food lover  
(C) becomes popular easily (D) is difficult to please
- ( A ) 40. According to the passage, which of the following is true?  
(A) Potato chips were invented when a guest didn’t like his meal.  
(B) People in 1853 could have potato chips in many restaurants in the United States.  
(C) Laura Scudder was the owner of the first successful national brand of potato chips.  
(D) Herman Lay invented a special bag to contain potato chips.

- ( C ) 16. The puppy \_\_\_\_\_ by its owner right after it was born.  
(A) abandoned (B) was abandoning  
(C) was abandoned (D) has abandoned
- ( A ) 17. The police have \_\_\_\_\_ one week looking into the cause of the accident.

- (A) spent (B) cost (C) taken (D) lent
- ( B ) 18. It is important for us \_\_\_\_\_ the damage to our environment.  
(A) on reduce (B) to reduce (C) be reducing (D) by reducing
- ( A ) 19. The baby showed that it was hungry \_\_\_\_\_ loudly.  
(A) by crying (B) cried  
(C) to crying (D) to cry
- ( B ) 20. Our house in the city is not \_\_\_\_\_ that in the country.  
(A) so big than (B) as big as  
(C) so largely than (D) as largely as

### III. 綜合測驗 (20分, 每題2分)

There’re many New Year’s Eve celebrations around the world. People in different countries celebrate New Year’s Eve 21 different days. 22, Igbo people in Nigeria celebrate New Year’s Eve 23 the evening of March 20, while most countries celebrate theirs on December 31.

People around the world welcome the new year in different 24 as well. 25 the old year away, the Japanese eat buckwheat noodles, while Igbo people lock their doors 26 the old year from taking away their children. As for Japanese kids, they get money 27 gifts on New Year’s Day. Moreover, in Russia, New Year’s Eve is 28 Christmas in the United States. A great celebration 29 in the Kremlin in Moscow. Children there will wait for Grandfather Frost excitedly because he always gives out gifts 30 he arrives.

- ( C ) 21. (A) in (B) at (C) on (D) of
- ( A ) 22. (A) For example (B) In addition  
(C) After all (D) By the way
- ( B ) 23. (A) of (B) on (C) in (D) at
- ( A ) 24. (A) ways (B) seasons (C) locations (D) solutions
- ( D ) 25. (A) Having sent (B) On sending (C) Sending (D) To send
- ( C ) 26. (A) keeping (B) by keeping (C) to keep (D) so keep
- ( C ) 27. (A) from (B) with (C) as (D) for
- ( B ) 28. (A) as importantly as (B) as important as  
(C) so importantly than (D) so important than
- ( D ) 29. (A) hold (B) held (C) is holding (D) is held
- ( A ) 30. (A) as (B) on (C) by (D) before

### IV. 對話 (10分, 每題2分)



- ( **D** ) 31. A: Good morning. \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Yes. I'd like two cups of coffee without sugar.  
 (A) What would you like to do later? (B) Do you have the time?  
 (C) May I ask you a question? (D) May I help you?
- ( **A** ) 32. A: Mother's Day is coming. What's your plan?  
 B: I'm considering taking my mom to a restaurant. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: Try the Japanese restaurant in the shopping mall. It's the best in the city.  
 (A) Do you have any recommendations?  
 (B) Where did you go with your mom last night?  
 (C) Have you tried the Japanese restaurant?  
 (D) When did you celebrate Mother's Day?
- ( **B** ) 33. A: Have you decided what to wear for Nancy's wedding?  
 B: I'm not sure. Perhaps I'll wear a simple pink dress. What do you think?  
 A: \_\_\_\_\_ The simpler, the better!  
 (A) Here it is! (B) There you go!  
 (C) I'm afraid not. (D) I hope so.
- ( **B** ) 34. A: Let's go shopping after work! The department store is having a sale this month.  
 B: \_\_\_\_\_ See you at six thirty tonight.  
 (A) Give it some thought! (B) Great idea!  
 (C) Leave me alone. (D) It's not my cup of tea.
- ( **C** ) 35. A: I still haven't planned anything for my summer vacation.  
 B: You love traveling a lot. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: You're right! And I can enjoy the sun and beaches there.  
 (A) You had a good time in Japan.  
 (B) You spent too much time on traveling.  
 (C) Why not take a trip to Thailand?  
 (D) How about going to Thailand this winter?

V. 閱讀測驗 (10分, 每題2分)

People from different cultures (文化) celebrate the new year by eating certain dishes. They believe the food can bring them health, money, or happiness for the coming year.

Some cultures believe that eating dessert is a symbol of good luck in the coming year. In Spain and Mexico, for instance, it's a tradition (傳統) to eat twelve grapes on New Year's Eve. One grape represents one month ahead. If the grape is sweet, then the month will be, too. During the Jewish New Year, eating apples

with honey means having a "sweet new year." Maybe the Greeks have the most special tradition. The family share a big cake with a hidden coin, and the one who gets the piece with the coin will be very lucky in the new year.

On the other hand, in Germany, it's lucky to eat carp (鯉魚) on New Year's Eve. If you want to make more money in the coming year, you should put a few of the fish's scales into your wallet. In the southern United States, it's believed that eating black-eyed beans will bring you money. Some even believe eating 365 beans brings you good luck for each day of the coming year.

Wherever you are in the world, one thing is for sure: food is important in welcoming the new year. People not only enjoy the taste of the food itself but hope for a good year.

- ( **D** ) 36. According to this passage, in the new year, people \_\_\_\_\_ to wish for health, wealth, or happiness.  
 (A) learn cooking (B) eat out  
 (C) buy new clothes (D) eat certain food
- ( **C** ) 37. According to this passage, which of the following is NOT true?  
 (A) Some cultures think sweet food may bring good luck in the future.  
 (B) The Spanish have twelve grapes on New Year's Eve.  
 (C) The Jewish people have grapes with honey during the new year.  
 (D) In Greece, a piece of cake with a coin inside brings good luck in the new year.
- ( **A** ) 38. The word dessert in the second paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) sweet food (B) fruit  
 (C) money (D) a good year
- ( **C** ) 39. If a German wants to make more money, he or she should \_\_\_\_\_ in the new year.  
 (A) eat apples with honey  
 (B) eat 365 black-eyed beans  
 (C) put some scales of carp in the wallet  
 (D) have twelve grapes
- ( **B** ) 40. You can probably read this passage in a book about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) how to cook new year's meals  
 (B) different new year food traditions  
 (C) how to make money in the new year  
 (D) the most delicious food around the world

VI. 重組句子 (8分, 每格2分)

41. by/last night/My bread/the mice/eaten/was

My bread was eaten by the mice last night.

42. has/The man/put/been/for/in prison/a long time

The man has been put in prison for a long time.

VII. 改寫句子 (8分, 每句4分)

43. To develop your own interests when you are young is very important for you.

(以 It 開頭改寫句子)

→ It is very important for you to develop your own interests when you are young.

44. To pay a visit to the National Palace Museum is interesting for the children.

(以 It 開頭改寫句子)

→ It is interesting for the children to pay a visit to the National Palace Museum.

VI. 重組句子 (8分, 每句4分)

41. and/know/I/sixteen years/have/My best friend/for/each other

My best friend and I have known each other for sixteen years. (B) Have you ever wondered 26 invented the game “Monopoly”? Actually, Monopoly, one of 27 popular games in the world, was invented by an American, Charles Darrow. He created it during the time 28 he was out of work. At that time, the world 29 entered the difficult times, and many people lost their jobs. By playing this game, people who were poor 30 reality could become rich and own large parts of the city. It was a very comforting idea for them.

- ( D ) 26. (A) how (B) what (C) where (D) who  
( B ) 27. (A) very (B) the most (C) more (D) so  
( C ) 28. (A) that (B) what (C) when (D) where  
( A ) 29. (A) economy (B) origin (C) device (D) arrival  
( C ) 30. (A) at (B) with (C) in (D) to

42. Taipei 101/buildings/in the world/is/the/of/one/tallest

Taipei 101 is one of the tallest buildings in the world.

43. To help the elderly people in the hospital was great satisfaction for Kelly.

(以 It 開頭改寫句子)

→ It was great satisfaction for Kelly to help the elderly people in the hospital.

2. To learn a foreign language well in a few days is not possible for me.

→ It is not possible for me to learn a foreign language well in a few days.

The people in Scotland have a special new year custom (傳統) which is known 21 “first-footing.” The first visitor to a house on New Year’s Day 22 “first-footer,” and people believe that the first-footer can 23 either good luck or bad luck 23 the owner. 24, people wait for the first-footer on New Year’s Eve. Some believe a man or a dark-haired visitor can 25. 26, a woman or a fair-haired visitor are unlucky. 27 is important for the first-footer to 28 the house from the front door and 28 from the back door. That way, the good luck will last for the whole year. 29, the first-footer will carry some gifts, such as bread and coins, to wish the owner enough food and money 30 the coming year.

- ( D ) 21. (A) by (B) at (C) in (D) as  
( C ) 22. (A) has called (B) is calling (C) is called (D) calls  
( A ) 23. (A) bring . . . to (B) bring . . . with (C) show . . . to (D) show . . . at  
( B ) 24. (A) Finally (B) Therefore (C) However (D) Apparently  
( C ) 25. (A) give the owner to good luck (B) give good luck at the owner  
(C) give the owner good luck (D) give good luck the owner  
( A ) 26. (A) However (B) Later (C) Now (D) Luckily  
( A ) 27. (A) It (B) That (C) This (D) What  
( B ) 28. (A) enters . . . leaves (B) enter . . . leave  
(C) enter . . . leaves (D) entering . . . leaving  
( B ) 29. (B) As a result (B) In addition (C) That is (D) Before long  
( D ) 30. (A) above (B) as (C) under (D) in

The zipper (拉鍊) is a surprising invention that has kept so much in our lives “together.” It has greatly changed our lives and shortened the time we dress.

In the late 19th century, shoes or women’s clothing often used buttons (鈕扣). It often took a long time to get dressed and undressed. Whitcomb L. Judson, an American engineer, then invented a “clasp locker” that could be opened and closed with one hand. This idea came about because one of his friends could not do up his shoes because of his stiff (僵直的) back. However, Judson’s clasp locker didn’t stay closed very well.

The zipper was improved in 1913 by Gideon Sundback. He called his invention the “Hookless Fastener,” and it was a big success. However, the word “zipper” was not used until 1923 by B. F. Goodrich. It is said that he named them zippers because he liked the zipping sound they made when opened and closed.

Zippers have now come in different sizes and colors and have been used on various things. There is no doubt that they have made people's lives more convenient.

- ( **D** ) 36. What did people feel about buttons and ropes on clothing in the late 19th century?  
 (A) They were expensive.  
 (B) They made people's backs stiff.  
 (C) They were convenient.  
 (D) They made dressing difficult.
- ( **C** ) 37. Which of the following was the disadvantage (缺點) of using the "clasp locker"?  
 (A) It took a long time to get dressed.  
 (B) It cost more than buttons.  
 (C) It didn't fasten well.  
 (D) It took two hands to open and close.
- ( **A** ) 38. Which of the following about the "Hookless Fastener" is true?  
 (A) Gideon Sundback invented it.  
 (B) It was not popular at all.  
 (C) Gideon Sundback named it zippers.  
 (D) It didn't stay closed very well.
- ( **C** ) 39. The zipper got its name because of its \_\_\_\_\_ when it was opened and closed.  
 (A) shape (B) color (C) sound (D) size
- ( **B** ) 40. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about zippers?  
 (A) They got the name in 1923.  
 (B) They have only one size and color.  
 (C) They have been used on many things today.  
 (D) They have made our lives more convenient.
- ( **B** ) 1. I really love this movie. I \_\_\_\_\_ it five times.  
 (A) was watching (B) have watched (C) was watched (D) am watching
- ( **A** ) 2. Beth has \_\_\_\_\_ home. If you want to talk to her, you should try her cell phone.  
 (A) gone (B) went (C) goes (D) go
- ( **D** ) 3. There are three boys in my family, and I am \_\_\_\_\_ of all.  
 (A) young (B) younger (C) youngest (D) the youngest
- ( **D** ) 4. Some people just talk about their dreams, \_\_\_\_\_ others take real action to make their dreams come true.  
 (A) since (B) once (C) because (D) while
- ( **C** ) 5. My parents still remember the old times \_\_\_\_\_ they had no shoes to wear.

- (A) where (B) why (C) when (D) what

### III Cloze Test

選出最適當的答案以完成段落。

Many great inventors get their ideas from their own experiences in everyday lives. Charles Darrow is a good example. He is known 1 the inventor of the game "Monopoly." In 1929, the world economy was very bad. Having no money to go on vacation 2 Darrow 2 invent this game. In the real world, people might live a(n) 3 life. However, in the game, they could end up 4 a lot of houses and businesses. This comforting idea helped many people 5 through difficult times. Thus, more and more people started to play Monopoly.

- ( **B** ) 1. (A) for (B) as (C) of (D) to  
 ( **A** ) 2. (A) led...to (B) tried...on  
 (C) stopped...from (D) threw...away  
 ( **C** ) 3. (A) wonderful (B) daily (C) tough (D) apparent  
 ( **D** ) 4. (A) to own (B) own (C) owned (D) owning  
 ( **A** ) 5. (A) get (B) got (C) getting (D) to getting

- ( **C** ) 1. Jessica is \_\_\_\_\_ a movie star. No wonder so many boys like her.  
 (A) more beautiful as (B) more beautifully as  
 (C) as beautiful as (D) as beautifully as
- ( **D** ) 2. The watch \_\_\_\_\_ to me by my father as a gift.  
 (A) gives (B) gave (C) was giving (D) was given
- ( **D** ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon of November 5, my first child was born.  
 (A) At (B) With (C) In (D) On
- ( **B** ) 4. Robert thinks that he has a chance \_\_\_\_\_ the game.  
 (A) win (B) to win (C) winning (D) to winning
- ( **A** ) 5. It is difficult \_\_\_\_\_ the father \_\_\_\_\_ care of his two sons on his own.  
 (A) for...to take (B) to...to take (C) for...to taking (D) to...to taking

### III Cloze Test

選出最適當的答案以完成段落。

Last year, I went to Japan to visit my friend, Ruka. It was the end of December, so I celebrated the 1 of the new year with her and her family. On December 31, we had buckwheat noodles 2 dinner. Ruka said that eating the noodles was a way 3 welcoming the new year. Then, we 4 to listen to the

temple bells that night. On New Year's Day, Ruka asked me 5 out with her because she wanted me to see the first rays (光線) of the sun. Though I didn't get much sleep on New Year's Eve, I still felt happy that I was able to welcome the new year with my friend in the Japanese way.

- (C) 1. (A) come (B) comes (C) coming (D) came  
 (D) 2. (A) from (B) by (C) to (D) for  
 (A) 3. (A) of (B) in (C) to (D) with  
 (C) 4. (A) sent away (B) threw away (C) stayed up (D) summed up  
 (B) 5. (A) go (B) to go (C) going (D) to going

#### IV Conversation

選出最適當的答案以完成對話。

- (B) 1. Megan: I saw the movie you had told me about. It was really interesting!  
 Simon: \_\_\_\_\_ I told you you'd love it!  
 (A) Here you are! (B) There you go! (C) Here it is! (D) Great idea!
- (A) 2. Clerk: Rosie's Kitchen. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gail: Yes, I'd like to book a table for two this evening.  
 (A) May I help you? (B) What do you say?  
 (C) Do you like books? (D) Who are you?
- (D) 3. Freddy: I don't know if Hannah wants to go out with me.  
 Lillian: \_\_\_\_\_ Maybe she'll say yes.  
 (A) I think you should go. (B) Why do you like her anyway?  
 (C) I don't think she likes you. (D) Why not just ask her out?
- (A) 4. Andy: Do you have any ideas about how to lose weight?  
 Ryan: \_\_\_\_\_ I think it works.  
 (A) How about jogging? (B) Never try jogging.  
 (C) Why do you jog? (D) I don't like to jog.

### The Inventor of Instant Noodles

It's a common *situation*: You are hungry, but there are no restaurants open and there's nothing to eat in the kitchen. What would you do? The answer, as you may already know, is to get some instant noodles.

Instant noodles are popular because they **provide** a quick and convenient meal. The person who invented instant noodles is Momofuku Ando (Wu Pai-fu). He was born in

Taiwan in 1910 and moved to Japan in 1933. One day, when he was walking on a street, he noticed that many people were waiting in line for a bowl of simple noodles. This gave him an idea—to make noodles that were delicious, inexpensive, and easy to prepare. Thus, he started to do *experiments* with noodles. In 1958, he successfully created his first chicken-flavored instant noodles. All people had to do was add hot water, wait for three minutes, and *stir*. Later, he *renamed* his company “Nissin Food Products Co., Ltd.” and continued to create more kinds of instant noodles.

Momofuku Ando is now known as the father of instant noodles. He has become a *legend* in the food *industry*. However, his invention was not a *recipe* for instant success. It took years of hard work to *turn* his dream *into* a reality.

#### Vocabulary

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. instant [ɪˈvɒntɪvnt] <i>adj.</i> 即食的；立即的   | 6. rename [reɪˈneɪm] <i>vt.</i> 重新命名      |
| 2. situation [ˌsɪtuˈeɪʃən] <i>n.</i> [C] 情況   | 7. legend [ˈlɛdʒənd] <i>n.</i> [C] 傳奇人物   |
| 3. experiment [ɪkˈsperɪmənt] <i>n.</i> [C] 實驗 | 8. industry [ɪnˈdʌstri] <i>n.</i> [C] ……業 |
| 4. flavored [ˈflævəd] <i>adj.</i> 有……味道的      | 9. recipe [ˈreɪsi] <i>n.</i> [C] 祕訣       |
| 5. stir [stɜː] <i>vi.</i> 攪拌                  | 10. turn A into B 把 A 變成 B                |

#### Reading Comprehension

根據文章選出最正確的答案。

- (D) 1. The word **provide** in the second paragraph most likely means “\_\_\_\_\_.”  
 (A) need (B) get (C) buy (D) offer
- (B) 2. This passage does NOT mention (提到) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) where Momofuku Ando was born  
 (B) why Momofuku Ando moved to Japan  
 (C) when Momofuku Ando moved to Japan  
 (D) when Momofuku Ando created the first instant noodles
- (B) 3. When Momofuku Ando \_\_\_\_\_, he started to have the thought of inventing instant noodles.

- (A) found no food in his refrigerator
- (B) saw people waiting in line for noodles
- (C) ate noodles for dinner at a restaurant
- (D) felt hungry on the street

( B ) 4. According to the passage, the first instant noodles \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) were pork-flavored
- (B) were invented in 1958
- (C) were difficult to prepare
- (D) appeared in Taiwan

( C ) 5. Which of the following about Momofuku Ando is NOT true?

- (A) He owned a food company.
- (B) He was born in Taiwan.
- (C) He became successful immediately.
- (D) He invented a popular kind of food.

1. Maria 送我一本書當作生日禮物。另外，她還為我烤了一個蛋糕。

Maria gave me a book as my birthday gift. \_\_\_\_\_, she baked a cake for me.

2. 要確保不讓那小女孩靠近滾燙的茶壺。

Be sure to \_\_\_\_\_ the little girl \_\_\_\_\_ from the steaming teapot.

4. Ben 養不起那隻小狗，所以把牠送走了。

Ben couldn't afford to keep the puppy, so he \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 打掃這個髒亂的房間時，記得要戴手套。

Remember to wear gloves when you \_\_\_\_\_ the dirty room.

6. 昨天 Leo 為了要把作業寫完而熬夜。

Yesterday, Leo \_\_\_\_\_ to finish his homework.

1. 那間餐廳供應很棒的海鮮，而且那裡的服務也很好。

The restaurant serves great seafood, and the service there is good \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Yvonne 是我見過最有創意的設計師之一。

Yvonne is one of \_\_\_\_\_ designers that I have ever seen.

3. 我今年夏天造訪了住在芝加哥的叔叔。

I \_\_\_\_\_ to my uncle in Chicago this summer.

4. 約有二十人已在今早發生的那場空難中喪生。

About twenty people \_\_\_\_\_ killed in the plane crash that occurred \_\_\_\_\_ this morning.

5. 這項安全裝置在臺灣被普遍使用，我們相信不久後它也會被引進到其他國家。

The safety device \_\_\_\_\_ is commonly used in Taiwan, and we believe that \_\_\_\_\_ it will be introduced to other countries, too.

BOOK1,,L6+L81. Maria 送我一本書當作生日禮物。另外，她還為我烤了一個蛋糕。

2. 要確保不讓那小女孩靠近滾燙的茶壺。

3. Ben 養不起那隻小狗，所以把牠送走了。

4. 打掃這個髒亂的房間時，記得要戴手套。

5. 昨天 Leo 為了要把作業寫完而熬夜。

6. 那間餐廳供應很棒的海鮮，而且那裡的服務也很好。

7. 她是我見過最有創意的設計師之一。

8. 我今年夏天造訪了住在芝加哥的叔叔。

9. 約有二十人已在今早發生的那場空難中喪生。

10. 這項安全裝置在臺灣被普遍使用，我們相信不久後它也會被引進到其他國家。

#### BOOK1,,L6+L8

1. Maria 送我一本書當作生日禮物。另外，她還為我烤了一個蛋糕。
2. 要確保不讓那小女孩靠近滾燙的茶壺。
3. Ben 養不起那隻小狗，所以把牠送走了。
4. 打掃這個髒亂的房間時，記得要戴手套。
5. 昨天 Leo 為了要把作業寫完而熬夜。
6. 那間餐廳供應很棒的海鮮，而且那裡的服務也很好。
7. 她是我見過最有創意的設計師之一。
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56. When people have problems in their lives, some go to a church, while others go to a t\_\_\_\_\_e.
57. Gina can speak Chinese and English. In a \_\_\_\_\_n, she can speak Greek.
58. Hellen is full of cr\_\_\_\_\_. She never runs out of ideas, so many people admire her.
59. Tom wanted to look for a \_\_\_\_\_ (solve) to his family problem.
60. My little sister bought a book about the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ (invent) in the world, such as planes and computers.
61. All the machines in the factory are \_\_\_\_\_ (control) by a main computer.
62. The English club will give a \_\_\_\_\_ (perform) of *Romeo and Juliet* tonight.
63. Many cities around the world have big \_\_\_\_\_ (celebrate) on New Year's Eve.

五、引導式翻譯(每格1分)&句子(每格2分)(共13分) 64---72 不限填一字(每格1分)

64+65. Ben 養不起那隻小狗，所以把牠送走了。

Ben couldn't \_\_\_\_\_, so he \_\_\_\_\_.

66. 要確保不讓那小女孩靠近滾燙的茶壺。

Be sure to keep the little girl \_\_\_\_\_.

67. 那間餐廳供應很棒的海鮮，而且那裡的服務也很好。

The restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ there is good as well.

68. Yvonne 是我見過最有創意的設計師之一。

Yvonne is one of \_\_\_\_\_ I have ever seen.

69+70. 約有二十人已在今早發生的那場空難中喪生。

About twenty people have \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_.

71+72. 這項安全裝置在臺灣被普遍使用，我們相信不久後它也會被引進到其他國家。

The \_\_\_\_\_ in Taiwan, and we believe that before \_\_\_\_\_ to other countries, too.

73. has/The man/put/been/for/in prison/a long time 重組句子----- (大小寫不更動)

74. To help the elderly people in the hospital was great satisfaction for Kelly.

(以 It 開頭改寫句子)

國立彰師大附工 107 學年度第一學期 高職一英文 期末考 選擇題 1-48 請用 2B 鉛筆劃卡,劃錯不計分

選擇題: (1-29 每題 1 分,30-48 每題 2 分) 共 67 分

非選擇題: 共 33 分—請用黑色原子筆作答 違者扣 5 分

答案欄 班級 \_\_\_\_\_ 座號 \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名 \_\_\_\_\_

四. 文意字彙及詞類變化: (49-58 每題 1 分, 59-63 每題 2 分, 共 20 分)

<b>49 economy</b>	<b>50 reality</b>	<b>51 magician</b>	<b>52 created</b>
<b>53 location</b>	<b>54 origin</b>	<b>55 decorations</b>	<b>56 temple</b>
<b>57 addition</b>	<b>58 creativity</b>	<b>59 solution</b>	<b>60 inventions</b>
<b>61 controlled</b>	<b>62 performance</b>	<b>63 celebrations</b>	

五. 翻譯填充: (每格 1 分, 共 9 分 不限填一字)

<b>64 afford to keep the puppy</b>
<b>65 sent it away</b>
<b>66 away from the steaming teapot</b>
<b>67 serves great seafood, and the service</b>
<b>68 the most creative designers that</b>
<b>69 been killed in the plane crash</b>
<b>70 occurred this morning</b>
<b>71 safety device is commonly used</b>
<b>72 long it will be introduced</b>

改寫句子&重組 (2 分) 共 4 分

<b>73 The man has been put in prison for a long time.</b>
<b>74 It was great satisfaction for Kelly to help the elderly people in the hospital.</b>

