

一、聽力測驗 (20 %)

(一)、辨識句意 (5 %)：根據聽到的內容，選出符合描述的圖片或符合圖片的描述。

1. (A)



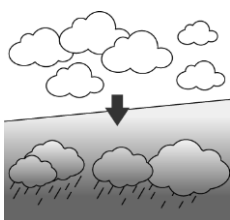
(B)



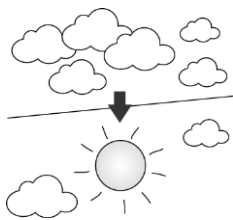
(C)



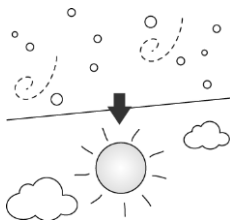
2. (A)



(B)



(C)



3. (A)



(B)



(C)



4. (A)



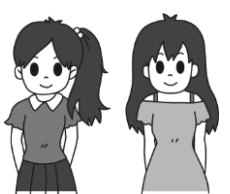
(B)



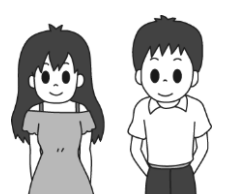
(C)



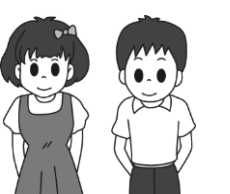
5. (A)



(B)



(C)



(二)、基本問答 (5 %)：根據聽到的內容，選出一個最適合的回應或最適合的問句。

6. (A) I like the weather in Taipei. (B) No, it is windy. (C) It is rainy today, so don't forget to bring an umbrella.

7. (A) That bag is not very cheap. (B) It is Judy's. (C) I like your red bag.

8. (A) Good. Thanks. How about you? (B) I am writing a card to my best friend. (C) I am doing my history report.

9. (A) Sorry. You have the wrong number. (B) Yes, I am Linda. (C) I spoke to her five minutes ago.

10. (A) She went to bed early. (B) She brushes her teeth. (C) She doesn't watch any movies.

(三)、言談理解 (10 %)：根據聽到的內容，選出一個最適當的答案

11. (A) Three o'clock. (B) Two thirty. (C) Three forty.

12. (A) We are not sure. (B) No, she doesn't. (C) Yes, she does.

13. (A) He couldn't find his shoes. (B) He didn't catch the school bus. (C) There was a lot of rain.

14. (A) A camera. (B) A doll. (C) A book.

15. (A) History. (B) English. (C) Science.

二、綜合測驗 (22 %)：每題 2 分

16. There are a lot of accidents because of heavy snow. They already _____ heavy snow in Toronto for two months.
(A) have (B) were (C) was (D) has
17. The rainy season in India is from June to October. _____ seldom rains in winter.
(A) This (B) That (C) It (D) There
18. I forgot to bring my PS5 back, so Eric lent _____ to me.
(A) his (B) it (C) hers (D) mine
19. Henry got a new watch on his birthday this year. His father _____.
(A) buys him it (B) bought it to him (C) bought him it (D) bought it for him
20. It sometimes _____ here in winter.
(A) is snowy (B) snows (C) has snow (D) is lots of snow
21. Jim: Do you _____ in Tainan in winter? Sam: No, it never _____ here in winter.
(A) snow; snow (B) have snow; snows (C) be snowy; snowy (D) have snow; snow
22. Sophia enjoys taking a hot spring (溫泉) bath _____ it's very cold.
(A) after (B) before (C) when (D) but
23. Whose jacket _____ ?
(A) are these (B) is that on the door (C) it is on the bed (D) is the boy's
24. When Emma went into the old house, she _____ a beautiful garden (花園) with plants and trees.
(A) sees (B) saw (C) seeing (D) see
25. I always have a cup of hot coffee before _____ to work.
(A) go (B) went (C) to go (D) going
26. The computer in the picture _____.
(A) gave them to me for my birthday (B) has a good time (C) is Mr. Lee's, not mine (D) are great birthday gifts for her

三、克漏字測驗 (8 %)：每題 2 分

(27~30)

People might think Tesla is just a car company, but it has become a company which makes not only car but energy. Elon musk, the CEO, wants to set up solar boards on the roofs of all American buildings. In this way, solar power can _____ 27 _____ a lot of energy. What's more, if the electric cars become _____ 28 _____, people will spend less money on energy and make less pollution.

His goal is to sell this solar system _____ 29 _____ the world, and let each family _____ 30 _____ the convenience of power.

☺ energy 能源 solar 太陽的 pollution 汙染 less 較少的

27. (A) offer (B) look for (C) call (D) sign
28. (A) cold (B) right (C) same (D) popular
29. (A) to (B) for (C) of (D) on
30. (A) to enjoy (B) enjoying (C) enjoys (D) enjoy

四、閱讀測驗 (14 %)：每題 2 分

(31~32)

Hi, everyone. Today's English class is about homonyms. Before we talk about homonyms, let's read the story first.

It was a cold and rainy night. Jasper was on his way home. There was an old man walking in front of him. "Watch out!" said Jasper to the old man when he saw a car. But, it was too late. The car hit the old man, and he lost his left arm and left leg. A few months later, Jasper saw the old man on the street again. "Hey, are you O.K.?" Jasper walked to the old man. "Well, I am all right now," said the old man. He showed Jasper his right arm and right leg.

In the story, the "right" in "all right" and the "right" in "his right arm and right leg" are homonyms. They have the same spelling but different meanings. One is "fine" or "okay," and the other is "on the right hand side." Now, can you think of another example of homonyms?

31. What do we know from the story?


- (A) The old man died.
- (B) Jasper's car hit the old man.
- (C) The weather that night was nice.
- (D) The old man only has one arm and one leg now.

32. Which uses homonyms?

- a. What do you call hot snow? Water.
 - b. Why wasn't the moon hungry? Because it was full.
 - c. Why does every girl hate the sun? Because it is not cool.
 - d. What goes up when the rain comes down? An umbrella.
- (A) a. and b. (B) c. and d. (C) a., b., and d. (D) b. and c.

(33~35)

Artists use colors to create their works. They can also show different moods. For example, bright colors make us feel happy and excited; however, dark colors make us feel sad and heavy. The primary colors are blue, yellow and red. You can mix them to make secondary colors. The secondary colors are green, orange and purple. Green is made by mixing yellow and red. Purple is made by mixing red and blue. Orange is made by mixing yellow and red. Purple is made by mixing red and blue. Then, when you mix a primary and a secondary color, you can get intermediate colors, like red-orange or blue-green. There are also special colors like black, white and gray. They are called neutral colors. Colors have been put into a color wheel. It shows all the primary colors, the secondary colors and the intermediate colors. Artists use the color wheel. It helps them to know which colors they want to use together.

 primary 主要的 mix 混合 intermediate 中間的

33. Which color is not the secondary color?

- (A) green (B) purple (C) red (D) orange

34. What kinds of colors make us feel unhappy?

- (A) dark colors (B) bright colors (C) neutral colors (D) special colors

35. Which statement (描述) not true?

- (A) Color wheel helps artists know which colors they want to use together.
- (B) Color wheel can show all colors.
- (C) Green is made by mixing yellow and red.
- (D) Purple is made by mixing yellow and blue.

(36~37)

Many schools in Taiwan have a field day every year. There are no classes that day. In some schools, students run different stands in the classrooms or on the sports field. They sell food and drinks or have games for fun.

Many schools have races on a field day. Students join different track and field races, like relays and long jump. There are also fun races, like three-legged races. Parents can visit schools on field days, too. They can have fun with their children.

 race 比賽 track and field 田徑運動 relay 接力賽

36. What are field days?

- (A) Test days. (B) Weekdays.
(C) Weekends. (D) Sports and fun days.

37. What do students do on a field day?

- (A) Have many tests. (B) Have classes at school.
(C) Stay home and do homework. (D) Sell things or join races.

(第 38~48 題直接在答案卷作答，請用藍色或黑色原子筆作答)

五、單字中翻英 (16 %)：每題 2 分

38. 季節 39. 秋天 40. 免費 41. 點餐 42. 奇怪的

43. 錯誤的 44. 健康 45. 工程師

六、翻譯填空 (20 %)：每格 2 分

46. 我的夾克不夠保暖，所以我姑姑給我她的厚重外套。

My jacket was not _____, so my aunt gave her _____ jacket _____ me.

47. 她人真好。

That was _____ her.

48. 我們的課程一點也不難，而且我們的老師們會用有趣的方式教學。

Our lessons are _____ difficult _____, and our teachers teach in a fun _____.

試題結束

總分	答案卡
	手寫卷

答案卷

五、 單字中翻英（16 %）：每題 2 分

38. 季節	39. 秋天	40. 免費	41. 點餐
42. 奇怪的	43. 錯誤的	44. 健康	45. 工程師

六、 翻譯填空（20 %）：每格 2 分

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Our lessons are _____ difficult _____, and our teachers teach in a fun _____.

試題結束

（答案卡及答案卷都要繳回，記得寫上班級、姓名、座號）