

第一部分：單題 46% (每題 2 分)



1. A: Happy birthday! This _____ is for you.
B: Thank you. You are so sweet!
(A) present (B) topic (C) business (D) notice
2. It's easier to take a shower than a quick _____.
(A) tail (B) bath (C) square (D) booth
3. Today, many people use online _____ to look up words with their smartphones.
(A) uniforms (B) businesses (C) dictionaries (D) notices
4. She has a good _____ of computer. She can even write computer programs.
(A) knowledge (B) neighbor (C) notice (D) planet
5. A: Who's that guy? Everyone's watching him. B: That's my cousin, Sean. He likes to be the center of _____.
(A) article (B) pearl (C) meaning (D) attention
6. Many _____ like to visit Taiwan because people in Taiwan are friendly.
(A) apartments (B) uniforms (C) foreigners (D) hobbies
7. A lot of people go camping in the mountains to watch the sun _____ in the early morning.
(A) rise (B) cover (C) lie (D) draw
8. I can't find my watch, but I'm sure it's _____ in my room. (A) somewhere (B) anywhere (C) nowhere (D) everywhere
9. The fairy put a _____ on the prince and then he couldn't talk. (A) seat (B) spell (C) side (D) blank
10. A: Isn't the _____ funny? Why didn't you laugh?
B: That's an old one. I've heard about it a thousand times.
(A) joke (B) tape (C) kiss (D) town
11. I used to _____ to bed late, but now I go to bed early. (A) going (B) go (C) went (D) gone
12. We saw a man and a dog _____ were run over by a car this morning. (A) who (B) which (C) that (D) they
13. The man _____ a bow tie is helping the woman _____ the pink dress. (A) in; in (B) with; with (C) with; in (D) in; with
14. The teacher _____ blue eyes _____ from Canada. (A) in; is (B) with; comes (C) in; comes (D) with; come
15. I watched a movie called *The Lion King* _____ made me cry a lot. (A) , which (B) , that (C) who (D) which
16. Kevin sent the book _____ he bought yesterday to his cousin. (A) it (B) where (C) what (D) ×
17. The movie _____ I saw last week was so boring that I even fell asleep. (A) which (B) what (C) who (D) where
18. He's going to meet the girl _____ he chatted online. (A) which (B) who (C) with that (D) with whom
19. That is the most special character _____ he has ever played. (A) who (B) it (C) that (D) what
20. She has two pets. One is a cat, and _____ is a dog. (A) another (B) other (C) others (D) the other
21. A: How about going to a movie this weekend?
B: Thanks for asking, but _____. Maybe next time.
(A) I meant it (B) you got it (C) I have bigger fish to fry (D) it rains cats and dogs
22. A: Oh my! How come the girl from France kissed me on the cheek? I guess it's because I'm handsome.
B: Cool down, my friend. _____.
(A) Let's make a funny face. (B) It's polite to be late in France.
(C) She feels like getting a hug from you, too. (D) That's just something French people do to greet friends.
23. A: Let's have dinner together tonight.
B: I'd love to, but I can't. The tickets for BLACKPINK's concert go on sale tonight and I have to buy the tickets quickly. They come to Taiwan once in a blue moon and I don't want to miss the chance of seeing them.
A: I see. Good luck with that.
(A) not feeling well (B) not very often (C) feeling happy (D) happening suddenly

第二部分：題組 54% (24-32 每題 2 分，33-44 每題 3 分)

(24-25)

Lately in the anime world, a name has become famous. If you're a fan of anime, you may be no 24 to his works. He is Shinkai Makoto.

Shinkai Makoto fell in love with anime when he started to draw picture books in a middle school club. From then on, his love for anime kept growing. 25 his parents wanted him to take over the family business, he became an artist after college. In 2016, his anime movie *Your Name* came out and won top prizes in several anime contests.

24. (A) stranger (B) visitor (C) paper (D) cover

25. (A) If (B) Although (C) Because (D) Since

(26-28)

There was a kind girl, Rose, who lived with her mother and her older sister. They treated her badly and made her 26 all the work. But Rose never complained. Rose had to go to collect water every day. One hot summer day, on her way home from the river, she noticed an old woman 27 in the mud ahead of her, so she went up to the woman and helped her. Suddenly, the old woman rose from the ground. She was actually a fairy. The fairy was 28 touched 28 she gave Rose a gift. When Rose spoke, jewels and flowers would fall out of her mouth.

26. (A) done (B) did (C) do (D) doing

27. (A) lied (B) lies (C) lay (D) lying

28. (A) too, to (B) enough, to (C) not, until (D) so, that

(29-32)

Edson Arantes do Nascimento was a famous soccer player. He played for Santos FC and then the New York Cosmos. He also won three FIFA World Cups for his country—Brazil.

Most people know Edson by his nickname —Pelé. To them, 29. Nobody could kick and pass the ball like him. Nobody could score goals like him, either. Pelé really changed the sports. He made soccer an art. People loved him for that. They also loved him for his warm smile and personality.

Pelé came from a poor family. They didn't have money for a real soccer ball. So, as a child, Pelé filled a sock with newspaper and shaped it into 30.

Because of soccer, Pelé had to leave school. 31, education was important to him. 32 after he became a successful soccer player. Then, Pelé helped kids in Brazil get an education. He also helped make the lives of poor people there better. Pelé loved his sport and his country very much!

📖 Brazil 巴西 nickname 綽號 personality 個性 education 教育

29. (A) he made soccer popular with everyone else

(B) he was the world's greatest soccer player

(C) he loved his country and fought for it

(D) he was just a famous soccer player

30. (A) other (B) the other (C) one (D) another

31. (A) In the end (B) For example (C) However (D) Besides

32. (A) Pelé changed what people think of sports

(B) Pelé taught kids how to play basketball

(C) Pelé wrote several books about soccer

(D) Pelé finished high school and college

(33-35)

How to set a table was common knowledge, but in today's fast and busy world, it has become nothing more than a party trick. You may be wondering, "Why bother learning the correct way to put tableware (the knives, forks, spoons, plates, glasses, etc. used for meals)? The food will taste the same either way!" Here's why: It shows to guests that their feelings are important to you and it's your pleasure to have a meal with them. Also, a rightly set table can make the food itself look better.

Setting a table is not as difficult as it looks. But when you set the table, you can easily draw a blank. The following questions may come into your mind: Are these forks different sizes? Which order do the glasses go in? Take it easy. Let's start with the following rules:

- Tableware is put in the order of use, from the outside in.
- Forks go to the left of the plate, and knives and spoons go to the right.
- Only set the table with tableware you will use. If you're not having a salad, all you need to set is a dinner fork.

Then, remember to think about what kind of setting you want to create. The casual table setting is different from the formal. If you have a get-together dinner party with close friends this weekend, knowing how to set a casual table will be useful. Here are the ABCs to help you set your table.

- 1) Put the placemat on the table.
- 2) Put the dinner plate in the middle of the placemat.
- 3) Put the salad plate on top of the dinner plate.
- 4) If you're starting with a soup dish, put the soup bowl on top of the salad plate.
- 5) Put a napkin to the left of the plate.
- 6) To the left of the plate, put the fork on the napkin.
- 7) On the right of the plate, place the knife closest to the plate and then the spoon.
- 8) Right above the knife, put the water glass.
- 9) To the right and a little above the water glass, put the wine glass or a glass for another drink.

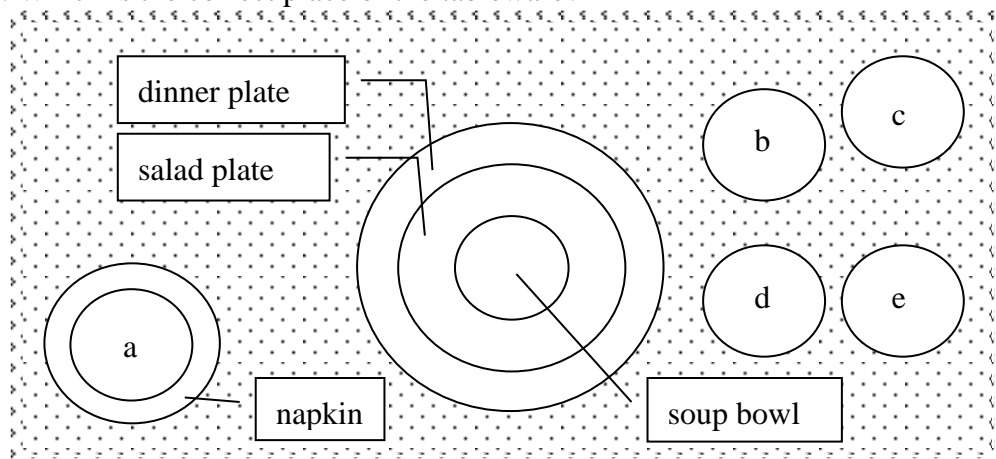
The setting makes the table special, but don't go so far as to make the event too boring for a Friday night with friends.

📖 placemat 餐墊 casual 隨意的 formal 正式的 napkin 餐巾

33. What does "draw a blank" mean?

- (A) To become used up.
- (B) To fail to get an answer.
- (C) To learn a new skill by practicing it.
- (D) To be careful to remember something important

34. Which is the correct place of the tableware?



- | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------|----------------|
| (A) a: fork | b: wine glass | c: water glass | d: spoon | e: knife |
| (B) a: fork | b: water glass | c: wine glass | d: knife | e: spoon |
| (C) a: knife | b: water glass | c: spoon | d: fork | e: wine glass |
| (D) a: knife | b: wine glass | c: fork | d: spoon | e: water glass |

35. Which can't we learn from the reading?

- | | |
|--|--|
| (A) The ways of setting a table. | (B) The reasons for table setting. |
| (C) The rules of using knives, forks and spoons. | (D) The differences between casual and formal table setting. |

(36-39)

Long ago, there was a baker. He sold bread to everyone in town. However, he wasn't a very nice man, and he would cheat people. His daughter saw that and learned from him. One day, she was alone in the store when an old woman came in. She was hungry and asked the girl for some bread.

The girl told the old woman to leave, but she wouldn't. The old woman just asked again and again for bread. Finally, the girl gave her some dough. The old woman didn't have a place to bake the dough. So, she asked the baker's daughter to help her. The girl said OK and she put the dough in the oven.

It would become a small loaf. When the bread was ready, the girl found a large loaf instead. She couldn't believe it. Then she lied to the old woman. She said, "The dough fell into the fire and burned." The old woman had no problem with that. She just asked the girl to bake another piece of dough. That happened two more times. Each time, the girl used a smaller and smaller piece of dough. Also, each time, the loaf grew bigger and bigger.

However, the old woman saw the last loaf. When she asked for it, the girl wouldn't give it to her. The old woman knew that. She was a fairy and saw the girl's tricks. Then, the old woman touched the girl. The girl turned into an owl and flew out the door. Nobody saw the baker's daughter ever again.

📖 dough 麵團 oven 烤箱 loaf 一條(麵包) owl 貓頭鷹

36. What is the lesson of the story?

- (A) We should be nice to others.
- (B) Magic tricks are helpful for baking.
- (C) Never cheat a woman who asks for help.
- (D) Parents have to treat their children well.

37. Which might the baker tell his daughter?

- (A) "Always be honest with others."
- (B) "Don't worry. Everything's under control."
- (C) "I'll try everything in my power to help you."
- (D) "I won't help anybody. Don't even think about it."

38. Why did the baker's daughter lie to the old woman?

- (A) The girl was so hungry that she wanted the bread for herself.
- (B) The girl didn't want the old woman to have the bread.
- (C) The fairy told her to cheat the old woman.
- (D) The loaf grew smaller and smaller.

39. Below are the events of the story.

- a. The girl became a bird and flew away.
- b. The old woman asked the girl for bread.
- c. The girl helped the old woman bake the dough.
- d. The smaller piece of dough the girl used, the bigger the loaf grew.

Put them in the order of the story.

- (A) a→b→c→d (B) b→d→c→a (C) b→c→d→a (D) a→c→b→d

(40-44)

Christmas is the most wonderful time of the year. People around the world enjoy desserts during the holiday season. Let's see some special Christmas desserts.

bûche de Noël

The bûche de Noël is a traditional Christmas cake, often served as a dessert near Christmas in France. It is made of a chocolate cake roll filled with cream. The outside is covered with chocolate to make it look like a bark-covered log. Then, do you know why the log-shaped cakes are served for Christmas?

Long ago, people used to put a big log in the fireplace on the winter solstice, the longest night of the year. The log had to be big enough to burn all night long. Later, the log is put under the bed for luck. After the custom had fallen out of popular use, the meaning of the name bûche de Noël was changed from the log to the dessert.

oliebollen

The Dutch, the people of the Netherlands, eat oliebollen around Christmas and New Year's Eve. Oliebollen are deep-fried balls of dough, so they are called oil balls in English. This Dutch dessert is usually served with sugar on top. You may be wondering why this snack is eaten and where it comes from.

The history of the oliebollen goes back a long time. No one knows it for sure. They are said to have been first eaten in the Netherlands around the turn of the year. It was believed that the goddess Perchta would fly around and cut open the stomachs of people she met, but the fat in the oliebollen stopped her from hurting whoever ate them.

turrón

The Spanish sweet treat, turrón, is enjoyed throughout the year, but is most popular at Christmas. It is made from a mixture of honey, eggs, sugar and nuts. It begins in the early Middle Ages when the Moors entered Spain in order to take control of its land. The Moors, therefore, brought the treat to the country, and it became popular. In fact, it is believed that the first turrón was made from a treat named "turun," which appeared in a report written by a doctor. And according to a 1582 report, the bosses would provide their workers with turrón as sweets around Christmas time. Now, it is still one of the most common treats during the holiday season.

Panettone

Panettone, Italy's Christmas cake, is enjoyed throughout Italy and is popular even abroad. It is made from flour, butter, eggs, sugar, and candied fruit. Why is this dessert enjoyed during the Christmas and New Year's holidays in Italy? That's because its tall, round shape looks like a large church. Also, there are many stories about who made the first Panettone. One popular story says that a rich man Ughetto fell in love with a baker's daughter. He disguised himself as a baker and made the first Panettone to win her heart. Another

story says that Duke Ludovico was throwing a Christmas party. A kitchen boy named Toni burned the desserts, and to fix this, he prepared something using everything he had. The Duke and his guests loved it so much that they named it “il pan de Toni” (Toni’s bread).

At Christmas, besides gingerbread and Christmas pudding, you have more food choices. Also, it is interesting to read about the Christmas desserts when you eat them, isn’t it?

📖 bark 樹皮 log 圓木 the Netherlands 荷蘭 candied 糖漬的 duke 公爵 disguise 偽裝

40. What is the purpose of this reading?
- (A) To invite people to join a Christmas party. (B) To share food experience at different restaurants.
- (C) To teach people how to make Christmas desserts. (D) To introduce (介紹) Christmas desserts from different countries.
41. Who is most likely to be interested in this reading?
- (A) Mary. She teaches food culture.
- (B) Lisa. She is a computer engineer.
- (C) Jerry. He has decided to be a doctor.
- (D) Ken. He is good at singing and dancing.
42. Which is true?
- (A) People ate bûche de Noël under the bed for luck.
- (B) The tall, round shape of Panettone is like Toni’s hat.
- (C) Turrón was probably first used as medicine in a war.
- (D) The goddess saved people’s lives by making oliebollen.
43. Maggie takes notes about the reading. Which question can she fill in?
- (A) What is the dessert made of?
- (B) Who first made the dessert?
- (C) What does the dessert look like?
- (D) When is the dessert brought to the world?

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| bûche de Noël | turrón | oliebollen | panettone |
| Q1: What does the name of the dessert mean? Q2: Where does the dessert come from? Q3: What is the story of the dessert? Q4: ____? | | | |

44. According to the reading, what desserts are enjoyed in country a, b, c, d?
- (A) a. oliebollen b. bûche de Noël c. turrón d. panettone
- (B) a. oliebollen b. bûche de Noël c. panettone d. turrón
- (C) a. panettone b. oliebollen c. turrón d. bûche de Noël
- (D) a. panettone b. oliebollen c. bûche de Noël d. turrón

