

英文語資班成就測驗例題

一、聽力測驗

Part A

In Part A, you will hear one or more questions or statements. Choose the best response or reply.

- (A) Well, his parents won't be happy then.
(B) Yes. He is the top student in his class.
(C) Wow! I wish I were as smart as he.
(D) I know. He got the highest score.

Part B:

In part B, you will hear conversations between a man and a woman. After each conversation, you will hear a question about the conversation. Read the possible answers on your test paper and choose the best answer to the questions you have heard.

- (A) She is excited to start her new job.
(B) She plans to move to a new apartment.
(C) She doesn't like her current job.
(D) She will have a long journey to work in the future.

Part C

In part C, you will hear two passages. After the passage, you will hear two questions about each passage. Read the possible answers on your test paper and choose the best answer to the question you have heard.

- (A) They can recycle it.
(B) They can remove all your files.
(C) They can improve its performance.
(D) They can resell it for more money.

二、綜合測驗

說明：以下每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得1分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

Good news for cigarette smokers! In the future, there may be a scientific way to help them easily 1 smoking. Scientists found that people whose insula was damaged could quit smoking with 2 any effort. The insula is a part of the brain that 3 to things like hunger and other cravings. It urges people to reach for their next sandwich or cigarette. Controlling the insula means tampering with how we detect things like heat, cold, pain, and desire. 4 we can manage our insula, we might be able to curb the body's desire to smoke. However, like most important things in the brain, the insula is linked to many other circuits. Therefore, damaging the insula could help people quit smoking, but it may also trigger something else like losing interest in food and work, 5 can't be healthy for anyone.

- (A) shut down (B) put apart (C) pick off (D) give up
- (A) less (B) hardly (C) little (D) simply
- (A) responds (B) signals (C) confesses (D) mentions
- (A) Or (B) Although (C) If (D) Whether
- (A) what (B) this (C) which (D) that

參考解答：DBACC

三、文意選填

說明：每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(BC)選項中分別選出最適當者，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得1分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

When Juan Mann 1 home to Australia from London, he was not happy. His friends now lived across the world; his parents had divorced; he had broken up with his fiancée; his grandmother was not well. Then something that turned Juan's frown upside down happened—somebody hugged him.

Juan 2 felt depressed. From this action, Juan 3 the great power of a simple hug, so he made a sign that read “FREE HUGS!” and walked each day through crowded areas, 4 to brighten a few people's day. He never thought about 5 would happen next.

Seeing Juan 6 free hugs, people started to help. A band made a music video about what Juan did. The video quickly spread 7 the Internet and people around the world started making their own signs to give out free hugs to people in their own cities. Then Juan Mann was invited to a popular TV talk show to talk about what he had started—he called it the Free Hugs Campaign.

Since then, “FREE HUGS” signs have appeared in different languages all over the world. In October 2006 one even appeared in Taiwan. A university boy wandered the streets of Taipei giving hugs to anyone 8 didn't run the other way. An annual International Free Hugs Day is now scheduled on the first Saturday in July.

Juan Mann is happy about this 9 campaign around the world, but doesn't want people to focus on him. His name isn't even Juan Mann. He

made it up because he believes that the campaign isn't about him. It's about making someone happy by a friendly 10.

(A) through	(B) meaningful	(C) that	(D) what	(E) returned
(AB) gesture	(AC) hoping	(AD) no longer	(AE) discovered	(BC) giving out

參考解答：E/ AD/ AE/ AC/ D/ BC/ A/ C/ B/ AB

四、篇章結構

說明：每題一個空格。請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(E)選項中分別選出最適當者，填入空格中，使篇章結構清晰有條理，並將其英文字母代號標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對者，得1分；答錯、未作答或劃記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

Fiction is the name we use for stories that are make-believe, such as *Harry Potter* or *Alice in the Wonderland*. 1 It can be so close to the truth that it seems as real as something that happened to you this morning. Or, fiction can be as fantastic as the most unbelievable fairy tale. Not everything in a fictional story has to be made up. 2 You, of course, are real, and the moon is real, and many of the things that you could describe, such as the stars, the wind, and the pull of gravity, would be real. 3 It would be a trip you took in your imagination. Nonfiction, on the other hand, is all about true things. 4 Someone's biography is nonfiction; so is your autobiography. So are articles in your local newspaper, and school reports on science. 5 Imagine writing history about the

1989 San Francisco earthquake, or a report about a high school sports team. An old proverb says, "Truth is stranger than fiction." Do you think that's true?

- (A) Nothing is made up.
- (B) History is nonfiction, too.
- (C) But your trip through space would be fiction.
- (D) You could write a story in which you fly to the moon.
- (E) But fiction isn't always different from the way things usually are.

參考解答： EDCA B

五、閱讀測驗

說明：每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得2分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry was born in Lyon, France, in 1900. He became a commercial pilot in 1926. During a travel to Buenos Aires in 1930, he met Consuelo Suncin. She was smart and pretty. He immediately fell in love with her. By April 1931, they were married. But Antoine was always on the move, accomplishing dangerous missions. His flights inspired him and he wrote many books about his experiences as a pilot. Before World War II, with books like *Southern Mail* and *Wind, Sand and Stars*, Antoine had already earned a reputation as a great writer. His *Night Flight* **was adapted into screen** in 1933, starring American actor Clark Gable. After the German invasion of France in 1940, he went to America. He failed to convince Americans to enter the war. When they finally did,

after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, Antoine was still in the United States. While he was waiting for an opportunity to go back to Europe and continue the fight, he began to write a masterpiece of world literature: *The Little Prince*. It is the story of a blond hair boy, who travels through the universe and learns the meaning of love and friendship on earth. In 1943, Antoine finally got a chance to fight and went to North Africa. Unfortunately, his plane fell down during a mission over the Mediterranean and disappeared in July 1944. His body was never found.

1. What is the main idea of this article?
 - (A) The life of a pilot and writer.
 - (B) The life of a prince
 - (C) The places the author visited.
 - (D) The books the author wrote.
2. According to the article, the phrase **was adapted into screen** is closest in meaning to _____.
 - (A) was used by an actor
 - (B) was changed into a television set
 - (C) was written by the author
 - (D) was made into a movie
3. According to the article, which statement is true about *The Little Prince*?
 - (A) The main character in it lives in desserts.
 - (B) The main character is an adult with blond hair.
 - (C) It is a story about the meaning of love and friendship.
 - (D) It is a story about the main character's experience in traveling through the sun.

4. According to the article, which statement about Antoine de Saint-Exupéry is NOT true?
- (A) He was a Frenchman.
 - (B) He enjoyed flying.
 - (C) He wrote *Night Flight*.
 - (D) He died in World War I.

參考解答：ADCD

第二部分：英文作文

說明：1. 依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇英文作文。

2. 文長至少 150 個單詞 (words)。

國中生活一定有一些後悔或遺憾的事，請寫一篇至少 150 個單詞 (words) 的英文作文，文分兩段，第一段描述你所後悔或遺憾的事為何；第二段說明如果能重來一次，你會如何做。