

會考題組(80%)

第一部分:單題(第 1-17 題, 共 17 題)



1. Chinese New Year is coming, so Mary is helping her dad \_\_\_\_\_ the spring couplets.  
(A) copy (B) paste (C) repeat (D) pray
2. When I arrived at the stop, the bus \_\_\_\_\_, so I was late for school today.  
(A) had left (B) would leave (C) left (D) was leaving
3. \_\_\_\_\_ my (My) classmate wants to buy a new motorcycle, \_\_\_\_\_ he doesn't have enough money.  
(A) Because ; X (B) Although ; but (C) X ; but (D) X ; or
4. The reporter said that the rain \_\_\_\_\_ the next day.  
(A) would stop (B) will stop (C) stops (D) stopping
5. Because of Comprehensive Assessment Program for Junior High School Students, Jessica has been busy with study \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) latest (B) late (C) later (D) lately
6. Either Miranda or Joseph \_\_\_\_\_ to clean the blackboard today.  
(A) need (B) would need (C) have needed (D) needs
7. I'm not sure if Peter will come to the meeting this afternoon, but if he \_\_\_\_\_, I'll tell him the news.  
(A) will (B) does (C) did (D) would
8. Not only being positive but also exercising \_\_\_\_\_ useful to reduce the stress.  
(A) is (B) have (C) are (D) has
9. When the baby cried, Mr. Wu \_\_\_\_\_ in the bathroom and did not hear it.  
(A) took a shower (B) was taking a shower (C) has taken a shower (D) is going to take a shower
10. \_\_\_\_\_ good grades, you should study harder.  
(A) Get (B) Getting (C) Got (D) To get
11. \_\_\_\_\_ harder, or you won't pass the exam.  
(A) Study (B) Studying (C) Studies (D) To study
12. \_\_\_\_\_ enough vegetables is important for your health.  
(A) Eat (B) Eating (C) Ate (D) To eat
13. Playing chess and going jogging \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of fun.  
(A) have (B) has (C) is (D) are
14. Chichi \_\_\_\_\_ ten centimeters over the past six months. He looks much taller now.  
(A) gains (B) has gained (C) will gain (D) was gaining \*gain 增加
15. Jane is poor at sports. She \_\_\_\_\_ neither basketball nor volleyball.  
(A) doesn't like (B) didn't like (C) like (D) likes
16. Peter noticed the stranger he met yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ around in the neighborhood.  
(A) walking (B) walked (C) to walk (D) will walk
17. The garbage truck arrived here at 7:00. Don't worry. The trash \_\_\_\_\_ by Dad before that.  
(A) taken (B) is taken (C) will be taken (D) had been taken out

第二部分：題組(第 18-40 題, 共 23 題)

(18-21)

**Coronavirus: Some things you need to know**

The word, corona, itself is Latin for crown. Under a microscope these viruses look like crowns. This coronavirus is a newly-discovered highly contagious virus. It causes a disease called COVID-19. In some parts of the world, it has made lots of people sick. Many symptoms are similar to flu, such as dry cough, fever and breathing diseases. Most get better with enough rest and medical treatment. Older people or those who already have health problems are more likely to get sicker with coronavirus. With fewer cases in kids, it doesn't mean you don't need to care yourself.

背面尚有試題

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One more thing, face masks aren't that useful. You might be starting to see people wearing them, but there is limited evidence that they work. That's because they are generally too loose, don't cover the eyes and can't be worn for long periods. Face masks need to be changed frequently (because they get dirty).

To protect yourself, the World Health Organization (WHO) says it's more important to:

1. cover your mouth and nose while sneezing, with a tissue or your elbow
2. avoid touching your face and objects that people touch a lot.
3. wash your hands WELL and OFTEN at least 20~40 seconds with soap or sanitizer after using bathroom and touching any public objects.
4. keep your distance from people who are coughing and sneezing (at least one meter)

microscope 顯微鏡; similar 熟悉; coronavirus 新冠肺炎病毒; crown 皇冠; contagious 具傳染性的; symptoms 症狀; sanitizer 消毒劑; frequently 經常地; elbow 手肘; distance 距離

18. What is NOT the symptom of COVID-19?

- (A) fever
- (B) toothache
- (C) cough
- (D) breathe hard

19. What is NOT correct?

- (A) Coronavirus is more dangerous for older people than kids.
- (B) Symptoms of having a flu are like having coronavirus.
- (C) It's more polite to greet friends by shaking hands.
- (D) Coronavirus gets the name from its shape.

20. Who is the most likely to get sick with coronavirus?

- (A) Peter, 13 years old, exercises every day and has a healthy diet.
- (B) Judy, 25 years old, likes to wash hands carefully before eating.
- (C) Mary, 52 years old, is a housewife and likes to keep everything clean.
- (D) Jack, 81 years old, is weak and already has health problems.

21. Why is wearing face masks not that useful?

- (A) People have to change new face masks more often.
- (B) People don't like to wear face masks.
- (C) Face masks are too expensive.
- (D) Wearing face masks may cause health problems.

(22-24)

Trees create the air that we breathe. However, our planet loses about 7 billion trees every year. Forests burn down or are cut down at very fast speeds.

The government of the Philippines(菲律賓) wants students to help with the problem. A new law could make every graduate from elementary school to college plant trees.

About 70% of the Philippines used to be covered in forests. Now, it is only 20%. The law says that students must plant the trees in order to graduate. Every year, over 17 million students graduate in the country. This means more than 170 million new trees could appear every year. This law will help the Philippines restore many of the country's trees. The government hopes it will also teach young people to be responsible for the environment.

breathe 呼吸; government 政府; billion 十億; graduate 畢業生(畢業); restore 使復原 恢復

22. What do we learn about the Philippines?

- (A) Over 170 million students graduate there each year.
- (B) The government cuts down 7 billion trees each year.
- (C) Many of students cut down trees there.
- (D) The country had much more trees a long time ago.

背面尚有試題

23. What is true about "trees" in the Philippines?

- (A) Less than 20% of them have already disappeared.
- (B) Planting them will help students make more money.
- (C) The new law might increase the numbers of trees.
- (D) The government burns down 7 billion trees each year.

24. What is the main idea in this article?

- (A) The Philippines wants to help the environment.
- (B) Only graduates around the world must plant trees.
- (C) Graduates in the Philippines make a new law.
- (D) Most of the world's trees are in the Philippines

(25-27)

The Tokyo Olympic Games(東京奧運) are coming, and Japan is planning something special. Car producer Toyota made seven new robots to help out at the events! Though they all look different, they have important jobs to do.

The cutest robots will be blue and pink mascots, Miraitowa and Someity. They can greet people and respond to their actions.

T-HR3 and T-TR1 are less cute. However, they can help long-distance fans talk with people and watch events at the Olympics.

HSR and DSR are service robots. They can show guests to their seats and bring them snacks. Finally, FSR is on the game field.

When athletes throw balls, sticks and other things, FSR picks them up. Then it takes them back to the right place. These robots are taking the Olympics into the future!

□ producer 生產者 製造商; event 活動、比賽項目; mascot 吉祥物; respond 反應; long-distance 遠距離的; athlete 運動員

25. What do we learn about the robots at the Tokyo Olympic Games?

- (A) All of the robots can't move around.
- (B) They are all made by a car company.
- (C) They all look in the same color.
- (D) They all have the same job at the games.

26. What is special about the FSR robot?

- (A) It helps the athletes by returning things.
- (B) It can let people talk to each other from far away.
- (C) It looks cuter than the other kinds of robots.
- (D) It tries to win against the Olympic athletes.

27. What can Miraitowa and Someity do?

- (A) Show fans all the events at the games.
- (B) Bring snacks for people at the games.
- (C) Make people smile by being cute and friendly.
- (D) Help people find the right places to go.

(28-30)

Beijing's (北京) main airport, Beijing Capital International Airport(北京首都國際機場), handles too many passengers. So, Beijing constructed a new airport, which began operations last September. Beijing Daxing International Airport(北京大興國際機場), also called the starfish airport, is interesting in many ways.

It is the largest airport in the world. Its area is more than half the size of Taipei City. It will transport 45million passengers annually by 2021. The airport is using modern facial recognition systems. You can get your boarding pass and pass through the security check without any paper. You won't need any paper to board the plane, either. The airport was designed by the British designer Zaha Hadid. She and her Chinese partners used many aspects of Chinese design. This airport opens a new era for air travel in China.

construct 建造; operation 運作; operation 運轉; starfish 海星; transport 運輸; annually 每年地; facial recognition 臉部辨識; era 時代、紀元

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28. What is this passage mainly about?
- (A) Why Beijing has busy airports.  
(B) Why China is making airplanes bigger.  
(C) How China made air travel and transportation better there.  
(D) When China's newest airport will open.
29. How does the airport make it convenient to board a plane?
- (A) It uses cameras to know who passengers are.  
(B) It uses a paper boarding pass.  
(C) It sells tickets through a new, modern system.  
(D) It lets people buy tickets on the Internet.
30. What is true about the airport?
- (A) The designer only used Chinese design.  
(B) It opened in September 2019.  
(C) Its size is less than half the size of Taipei City.  
(D) The designers are from Japan and Taiwan.

(31-35)

Japan is a good place to go if you are going abroad for the first time. However, there are 31 things you should keep in mind when you are planning your trip. First, it's very useful to learn some Japanese before you go. 32 Japanese people do learn English, many people can't speak it well. You don't really have to be good at speaking Japanese, but some simple words and sentences will help a lot. Second, getting around in big cities can be difficult. Because some of the train stations are very large, you can get lost in them easily. Third, some stores still don't take credit cards, so you should always be prepared to 33 in cash. Fourth, although Japan is famous for its clean hotels, 34. If you are going to buy a lot of things, you should check how big the room is before you 35 it. Lastly, the business hours of stores are different. In Taiwan, most department stores close at 10 p.m., while those in Japan usually close at 8 p.m.

31. (A) few (B) a few (C) little (D) a little  
32. (A) Since (B) Although (C) When (D) Because  
33. (A) hide (B) bring (C) hold (D) pay  
34. (A) they are quite cheap as well (B) they are often fully booked  
(C) the rooms are often very small (D) a lot of people smoke in the rooms  
35. (A) book (B) borrow (C) order (D) report

(36-40)

Some people don't think too highly of bees, but we really need these insects. That's why it's not good that the number of bees in the world is dropping sharply. Why do we need bees? Well, apples and pumpkin pies both 36 wonderful, right? However, without bees, these foods might disappear. 37 is very important. Hard-working bees take pollen(花粉) from one flower to another. This helps more plants grow, so we can get foods like apples and pumpkins. Also, bees make a lot of delicious honey for us to enjoy.

Last but not least, Scientists know 38 : these insects' homes are 39 attack. Earth is getting warmer, and some farmers are killing bees by mistake. However, as long as we want to change, some of these sad facts can be corrected. I believe our children and our children's children will be 40 to know that we are finally doing something right to protect bees.

36. (A) drink (B) bake (C) taste (D) hear  
37. (A) Bees do what (B) Do what bees (C) What do bees (D) What bees do  
38. (A) why bees are dying (B) why bees are laughing  
(C) where bees are hunting (D) why bees are dancing  
39. (A) under (B) above (C) in (D) on  
40. (A) gray (B) giant (C) green (D) glad

背面尚有試題

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【答案請寫在答案卷上】

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| 聽力(20%) | 筆試(80%) | 定期總分 |
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會考題組

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