

閱讀試題

第一部分: 單題 (第 1-15 題, 共 15 題)

1. Look at the picture. The man is holding one of the _____.

- (A) bowls (B) glasses (C) plates (D) spoons

翻譯：看圖片。男子正拿著其中一個 _____。

解析：在圖片中，男子拿著一個玻璃杯，桌上還有另外一個玻璃杯。

(B) glasses (玻璃杯)：符合題意，是正確答案。

(A) 碗、(C) 盤子、(D) 湯匙：均與圖片不符，故為錯誤選項。



2. My mom puts the _____ on to keep her hands away from water when she washes the dishes.

- (A) gloves (B) jacket (C) ring (D) socks

翻譯：我媽媽洗碗時會戴上 _____，讓手不要碰到水。

解析：空格後提到「讓手不要碰到水」。

(A) gloves (手套)：符合題意，是正確答案。

(B) 夾克、(C) 戒指、(D) 襪子：均不符合題意，故為錯誤選項。

3. Can you _____ your feet a little off the floor? I want to see if my keys are under the sofa.

- (A) check (B) kick (C) raise (D) show

翻譯：你可以把腳從地板上 _____ 一點嗎？我想看看我的鑰匙是否在沙發下。

解析：第二句提到「我想看看我的鑰匙是否在沙發下。」，可見應該是請對方把腳抬起來。

(C) raise (抬高)：符合題意，是正確答案。

(A) 查看、(B) 踢、(D) 顯示：均不符合題意，故為錯誤選項。

4. _____ of my sisters are older than I am. I'm the youngest of the three children in my family.

- (A) Both (B) Few (C) Most (D) Some

翻譯：_____ 我的姐妹比我大。我是家中三個小孩裡年紀最小的。

解析：第二句提到家中有三個小孩，可見說話者有兩個姊姊。

(A) Both (兩者)：符合題意，是正確答案。

(B) 很少；不多；幾個、(C) 大多數，大部分、(D) 一些：均不符合題意，故為錯誤選項。

5. The beach near our town is a very _____ place. Every summer at least one kid dies there in the water.
(A) dangerous (B) exciting (C) lonely (D) popular
翻譯：我們城鎮附近的海灘是一個很 _____ 的地方。每年夏天至少會有一個小孩溺死。
解析：第二句提到「每年夏天至少會有一個小孩溺死。」，可見該海灘是一個很「危險的」地方。
(A) dangerous (危險的)：符合題意，是正確答案。
(B) 刺激的、(C) 孤單的、(D) 受歡迎的：均不符合題意，故為錯誤選項。
6. My wife enjoys going to the movies with her friends, but I like to watch TV at home by _____.
(A) I (B) me (C) myself (D) mine
翻譯：我太太喜歡和朋友去看電影，但我喜歡 _____ 在家看電視。
解析：前半句提到「我太太喜歡和朋友去看電影」，且句中出現 **but**，可見前後語意相反，可推測先生是喜歡「獨自」在家看電視。
(C) myself (我自己)：為反身代名詞，**by oneself** 表示「獨自」，符合文法和題意，是正確答案。
(A) 主格、(B) I 的受詞、(D) 所有格代名詞 (我的東西)：均不符合文法，故為錯誤選項。
7. For the past twenty years, my father _____ in a school library. But he'll leave the job next month.
(A) worked (B) has worked (C) is working (D) works
翻譯：過去二十年來，我父親都在學校圖書館 _____。但他下個月將會離職。
解析：第二句提到「但他下個月將會離職。」，可見從二十年前一直到現在，父親都一直在學校圖書館工作，表示從過去某時間點開始一直持續到現在的動作或狀態需使用現在完成式。
(B) has worked (已經工作)：為現在完成式，符合文法和題意，是正確答案。
(A) 動詞 **work** 的過去式及過去分詞，表示現在已經不在圖書館工作。
(C) 進行式，表示現在正在圖書館工作。
(D) 動詞 **work** 的第三人稱單數現在式，前面出現 **for + 一段時間**，必須搭配完成式。以上均不符合題意，故為錯誤選項。
8. It's great that we can buy train tickets over the phone without going out. It _____ us a lot of time.
(A) lends (B) prepares (C) saves (D) takes
翻譯：可以打電話購買火車票而不用外出真的很棒。替我們 _____ 很多時間。
解析：前一句提到「可以打電話購買火車票而不用外出」，可見電話購票可以「節省」很多時間。
(C) saves (節省)：符合題意，是正確答案。
(A) 借出、(B) 準備、(D) 拿，帶走：均不符合題意，故為錯誤選項。
9. Mozart _____ his first music when he was only six years old.
(A) is writing (B) has written (C) will write (D) wrote
翻譯：莫札特年僅六歲就 _____ 第一首樂曲。
解析：後面提到「年僅六歲的時候」，可見是陳述過去發生的事，應使用過去式。
(D) wrote (寫了)：為動詞 **write** 的過去式，符合文法和題意，是正確答案。
(A) 現在進行式 (正在寫)、(B) 現在完成式 (已經寫了)、(C) 未來式 (將要寫)：均不符合文法和題意，故為錯誤選項。

10. Jill: Have you decided _____ you will celebrate your 30th birthday?

Sue: Yeah, I'm going to have a big barbecue party.

(A) how (B) where (C) what (D) when

翻譯：Jill: 妳決定好 _____ 慶祝妳三十歲的生日嗎？

Sue: 決定好了，我要辦一個烤肉派對。

解析：Sue 回答說要辦一個烤肉派對，可見 Jill 是詢問 Sue 要「如何」慶生。

(A) how (如何)：表示方式，符合題意，是正確答案。

(B) 表示地點 (在哪裡)、(C) 表示事物 (什麼)、(D) 表示時間 (何時)：均不符合題意，故為錯誤選項。

11. Alison doesn't like _____ what to do. She only does things she wants to do.

(A) told (B) to tell (C) be told (D) to be told

翻譯：Alison 不喜歡 _____ 怎麼做。她只做自己想要做的事。

解析：第二句提到「她只做自己想要做的事。」，可見她不喜歡別人跟她說應該怎麼做。

(D) to be told (被告知)：原形動詞 like 後接不定詞片語 to be told，符合文法和題意，是正確答案。

(A) 為動詞 tell 的過去式及過去分詞，空格前出現原形動詞 like，後面不能接過去式或過去分詞。

(B) 題意為「被告知怎麼做」，不能使用主動語態。

(C) 為被動語態，但空格前出現原形動詞 like，後面不能接原形 be 動詞。

12. Josh has planned to make a trip to New York and _____ some of his friends there.

(A) visit (B) visits (C) visiting (D) visited

翻譯：Josh 計畫要去紐約旅行並 _____ 他在那裡的一些朋友。

解析：句中出現對等連接詞 and 連接兩個不定詞片語，以作為 has planned 的受詞，前面使用原形動詞 make，空格也應填入原形動詞。

(A) visit (探訪)：為原形動詞，符合文法，是正確答案。

(B) 為動詞 visit 的第三人稱單數變化、(C) 為動詞 visit 的現在分詞、(D) 為動詞 visit 的過去式及過去分詞：均不符合文法，故為錯誤選項。

13. Ms. Johnson has been taking phone calls since she entered the office this morning. Just when she thought she could finally leave work, _____ call came in.

(A) another (B) each (C) the next (D) the other

翻譯：Ms. Johnson 從今天早上進辦公室後就一直在接聽電話。正當她以為終於可以下班時，_____ 電話又打了進來。

解析：第一句提到「Ms. Johnson 從今天早上進辦公室後就一直在接聽電話。」，可推測當她以為終於可以下班時，又有「另外一通」電話打了進來。

(A) another (又一的，再一個的)：符合題意，是正確答案。

(B) 每個、(C) 下一個的 (前面有定冠詞 the，表示有特定的指稱對象)、(D) 兩者中的另一個：均不符合題意，故為錯誤選項。

14. We were so sure that Jerry _____ well on the difficult job. His past experience in other work showed he was the right guy for it. So when he failed, no one believed it.

(A) had done (B) did (C) has done (D) would do

翻譯：我們十分確信 Jerry 可以把那個困難的工作 _____ 好。他過去其他的工作經驗顯示他是最佳人選。所以當他失敗時，大家都無法相信。

解析：後兩句提到 Jerry 出乎意料的沒有把工作做好，和之前的預期相反，在過去的時間點表示對未來的猜測應使用過去未來式。

(D) would do (應該會做)：為過去未來式，符合題意，是正確答案。

(A) 過去完成式 (已經做)：表示有把工作做好，不符合題意。

(B) 過去式 (做了)：表示有把工作做好，不符合題意。

(C) 現在完成式 (已經做)：表示從過去到現在都有把工作做好，不符合題意。

15. For Mike, the price is _____ important thing when he shops for jeans. He cares even more about the shape and the size of the pockets.

(A) the more (B) the most (C) the less (D) the least

翻譯：對 Mike 來說，他在買牛仔褲時價錢是 _____ 重要的事。他甚至還比較在乎外型 and 口袋的大小。

解析：第二句提到「他甚至還比較在乎外型 and 口袋的大小。」，可見 Mike 認為價錢是「最不」重要的。

(D) the least (最不)：符合題意，是正確答案。

(A) 比較、(B) 最、(C) 比較不：均不符合題意，故為錯誤選項。


第二部分: 題組 (第 16-41 題, 共 26 題)

(16-17)

When it arrives,
Everyone cheers.
The shirts and shorts dance
On the clothesline,
The trees and flowers wave
Like they're saying hi,
And the clouds are so excited
To have a running race.

When it comes,
Dad's face falls.
His coat and jeans jump
Off the clothesline
Into the pond.
The tree leaves hop off
And have a party on his new car.

When it gets here,
A lot of fun things I notice:
The pond's face,
Sad and old with lines;
Mrs. Smith's bread,
Delicious and freshly baked.
But what smell is it?
Oh, no, it's from Mr. Brown's feet!

 leaf (leaves) 葉子

16. What is it in the reading?

- (A) The sun. (B) The rain. (C) The wind. (D) The rainbow.

翻譯：文中的 it 是指什麼？

解析：詩的第一段提到曬衣繩上的襯衫和短褲在飛揚，樹木和花朵搖曳生姿，第二段提到父親的外套和牛仔褲被吹進池塘，樹葉被吹落掉在父親的新車上，第三段提到新鮮出爐的麵包香味，可見是在描述「颳風」的狀況。

(C) The wind. (風)：符合題意，是正確答案。

(A) 太陽、(B) 雨水、(D) 彩虹：均不符合題意，故為錯誤選項。

17. How does Dad feel “when it comes”?

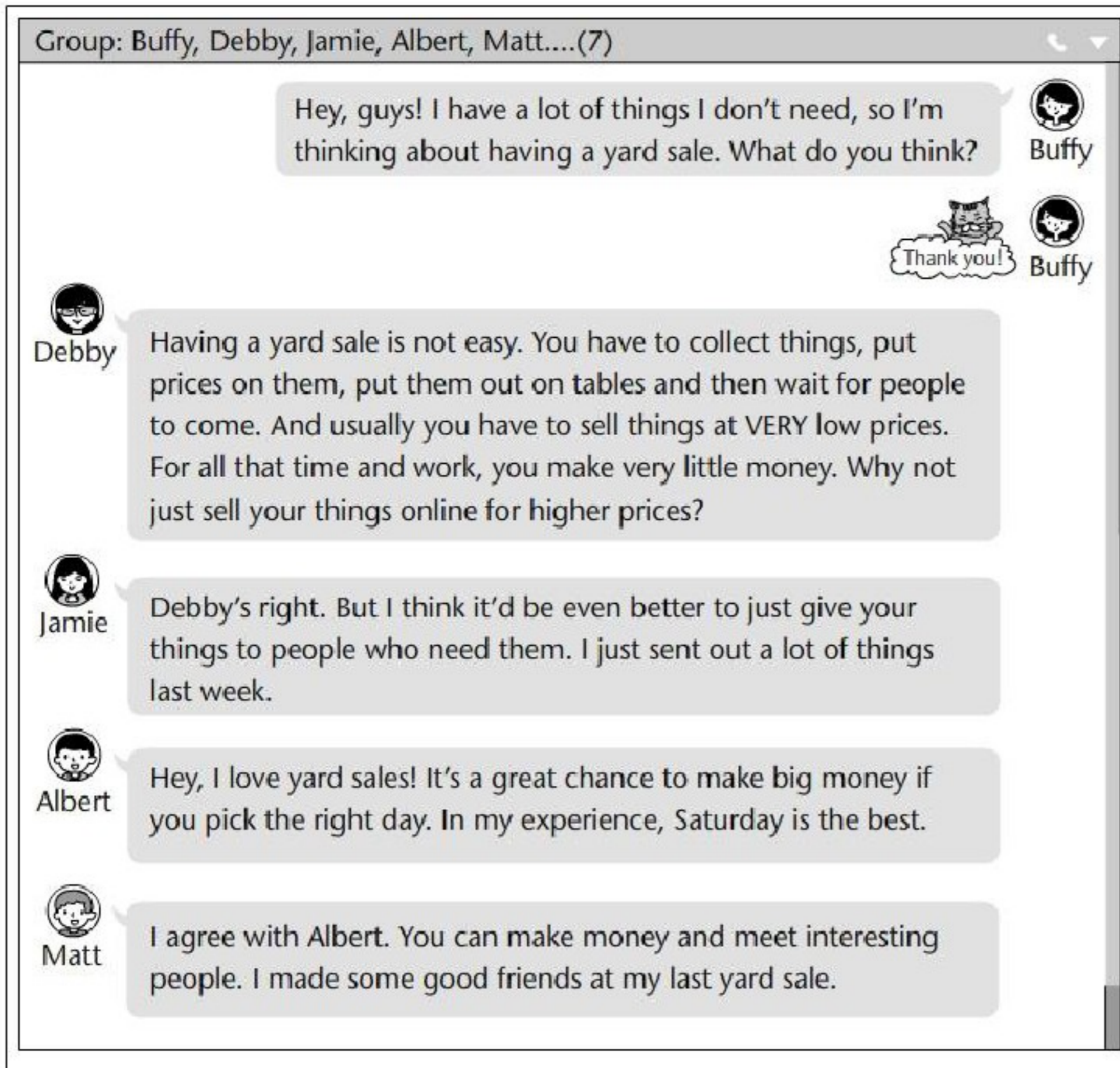
- (A) He is scared. (B) He is excited.
(C) He is not happy. (D) He is not interested.

翻譯：「當它來時」，父親的感覺如何？

解析：第二段提到父親的外套和牛仔褲被風吹進池塘，樹葉也被風吹落掉在父親的新車上，可推測父親的反應應該是不開心的。

(C) He is not happy. (他不開心。): 符合題意，是正確答案。

(A) 他很害怕。(B) 他很興奮。(D) 他不感興趣。以上均不符合文意，故為錯誤選項。



18. What can we learn about Buffy's friends?

- (A) Matt has experience of yard sales.
- (B) Jamie had a successful yard sale last week.
- (C) Albert thinks weather is important for yard sales.
- (D) Debby thinks things are cheaper online than at yard sales.

翻譯：我們可以得知關於 Buffy 的朋友的何項訊息？

解析：Matt 提到 I made some good friends at my last yard sale. 「我上次舉辦二手物品拍賣時結交了一些好朋友。」，可見 Matt 過去曾經舉辦過二手物品拍賣。

(A) Matt has experience of yard sales. (Matt 有舉辦二手物品拍賣的經驗。): 是正確答案。

(B) Jamie 上星期舉辦了一場成功的二手物品拍賣。

Jamie 提到「我上星期才送出許多東西。」，可見她把二手物品捐給需要的人而非拿來拍賣，故為錯誤選項。

(C) Albert 認為天氣對二手物品拍賣很重要。

Albert 提到「如果你選對日子，這是個賺大錢的好機會。以我的經驗看來，星期六最適合。」，可見 Albert 覺得舉辦的時間而非天氣很重要，故為錯誤選項。

(D) Debby 認為網路上的東西比二手物品拍賣的東西還要便宜。

Debby 提到「為何不在網路上以更高的售價販售你的物品呢？」，可見 Debby 認為在網路上的東西比較貴，故為錯誤選項。

19. What do Buffy's friends think about having a yard sale?
- (A) Albert and Matt think it's a nice way to make friends.
 (B) Debby and Albert think it's difficult to make money from it.
 (C) Matt agrees with Jamie that it's a good chance to help people.
 (D) Jamie agrees with Debby that it's a lot of trouble to prepare for it.

翻譯：Buffy 的朋友們對舉辦二手物品拍賣有什麼看法？

解析：Debby 提到舉辦二手物品拍賣並不容易，要收集物品、標價、陳列在桌上，再等客人上門，付出這麼多時間和精力，卻只賺到一點點錢。Jamie 接著表示 Debby's right.，可見兩人都認為準備工作太麻煩了。

(D) Jamie agrees with Debby that it's a lot of trouble to prepare for it.

(Jamie 贊同 Debby，認為要準備二手物品拍賣太麻煩了。): 是正確答案。

(A) Albert 和 Matt 認為這是個交朋友的好方法。

Albert 只有提到這是個賺大錢的好機會，並未提到可以交朋友，故為錯誤選項。

(B) Debby 和 Albert 認為很難賺到錢。


Albert 覺得只要挑對日子舉辦就可以賺大錢，故為錯誤選項。

(C) Matt 同意 Jamie 的想法，認為這是個助人的好機會。

Matt 認為舉辦二手物品拍賣可以賺錢和認識有趣的人，並未提到可以幫助人，故為錯誤選項。

(20-21)

Here is an ad for Sunny Market.

From Jan. 4 to Feb. 4, for each \$50 you spend (on anything **EXCEPT books and CDs**) at Sunny Market, you'll get a Sunny Sun picture .
 (2 pictures for every \$100, 3 pictures for every \$150, ...)

★ Collect 12 pictures, and you can get a Sunny Cup for free!

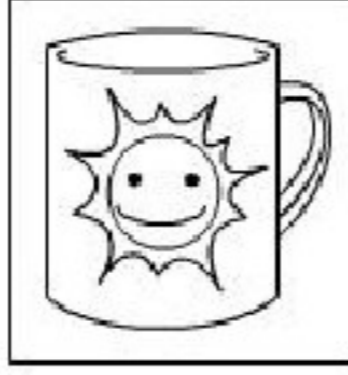
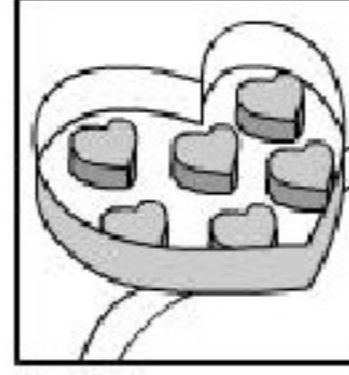
★ Collect 10 pictures, and you can get any of the desserts on the right for free!

★ Collect 6 pictures, and you can buy a Sunny Cup for \$200, or any of the desserts on the right for \$100!

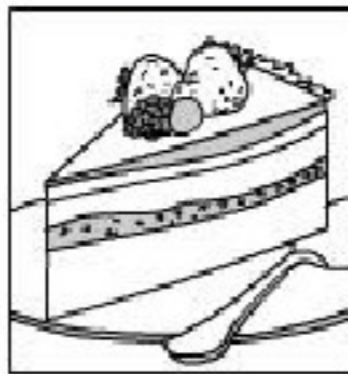

☺ From Jan. 4 to Feb. 10, you can use Sunny Sun pictures to get Sunny Cups or desserts.

With Sunny Sun pictures, you can get one of the prizes below for free or at low prices!!

Sunny Cup Chocolate

Fruitcake Ice cream

20. From the ad, which is true about Sunny Sun pictures?

- (A) The first day to use Sunny Sun pictures is Feb. 4.
- (B) The last day to collect Sunny Sun pictures is Feb. 10.
- (C) You cannot use Sunny Sun pictures to get free desserts.
- (D) You cannot get Sunny Sun pictures when you buy books.

翻譯：根據廣告內容，關於太陽小圖的敘述何者正確？

解析：廣告開頭提到，從一月四號到二月四號，凡在太陽市場消費五十元（書籍和 CD 除外），就可以得到一張太陽小圖。

(D) You cannot get Sunny Sun pictures when you buy books.(當你購買書時無法得到太陽小圖。):

根據廣告內容得知買書和 CD 都無法得到太陽小圖，是正確答案。

(A) 二月四號開始可以使用太陽小圖。

文中提到使用期間為一月四號到二月十號，故為錯誤選項。

(B) 二月十號是可以收集太陽小圖的最後一天。

收集的截止日期為二月四號，故為錯誤選項。

(C) 你不能用太陽小圖來換免費的甜點。

文中提到收集十張就可以免費換甜點，故為錯誤選項。

21. Sammy has 7 Sunny Sun pictures. She wants to get a Sunny Cup. How can she get one?

- (A) Use 6 Sunny Sun pictures and pay \$100.
- (B) Use 6 Sunny Sun pictures and pay \$200.
- (C) Spend \$150 to get 3 more Sunny Sun pictures.
- (D) Spend \$200 to get 4 more Sunny Sun pictures.

翻譯：Sammy 有七張太陽小圖。她想要太陽杯。她要如何取得呢？

解析：廣告中提到，收集六張就可以用兩百元的價格購買太陽杯。

(B) Use 6 Sunny Sun pictures and pay \$200. (用六張太陽小圖並付兩百元。): 是正確答案。

(A) 用六張太陽小圖並付一百元。: 應該要付兩百元，故為錯誤選項。

(C) 花一百五十元再收集三張太陽小圖。如果要免費換太陽杯需有十二張小圖，多收集三張，總數為十張，還是無法換太陽杯，故為錯誤選項。

(D) 花兩百元再收集四張太陽小圖。

同 (C) 理由，多收集四張，總數為十一張，還是無法換太陽杯，故為錯誤選項。



Now I'm going to show you how to work with chocolate. I'll do it in a "bain-marie," or, well, some people call it "water bath." I myself love the name "bain-marie." To make a "bain-marie," you need two pots, one bigger than the other.

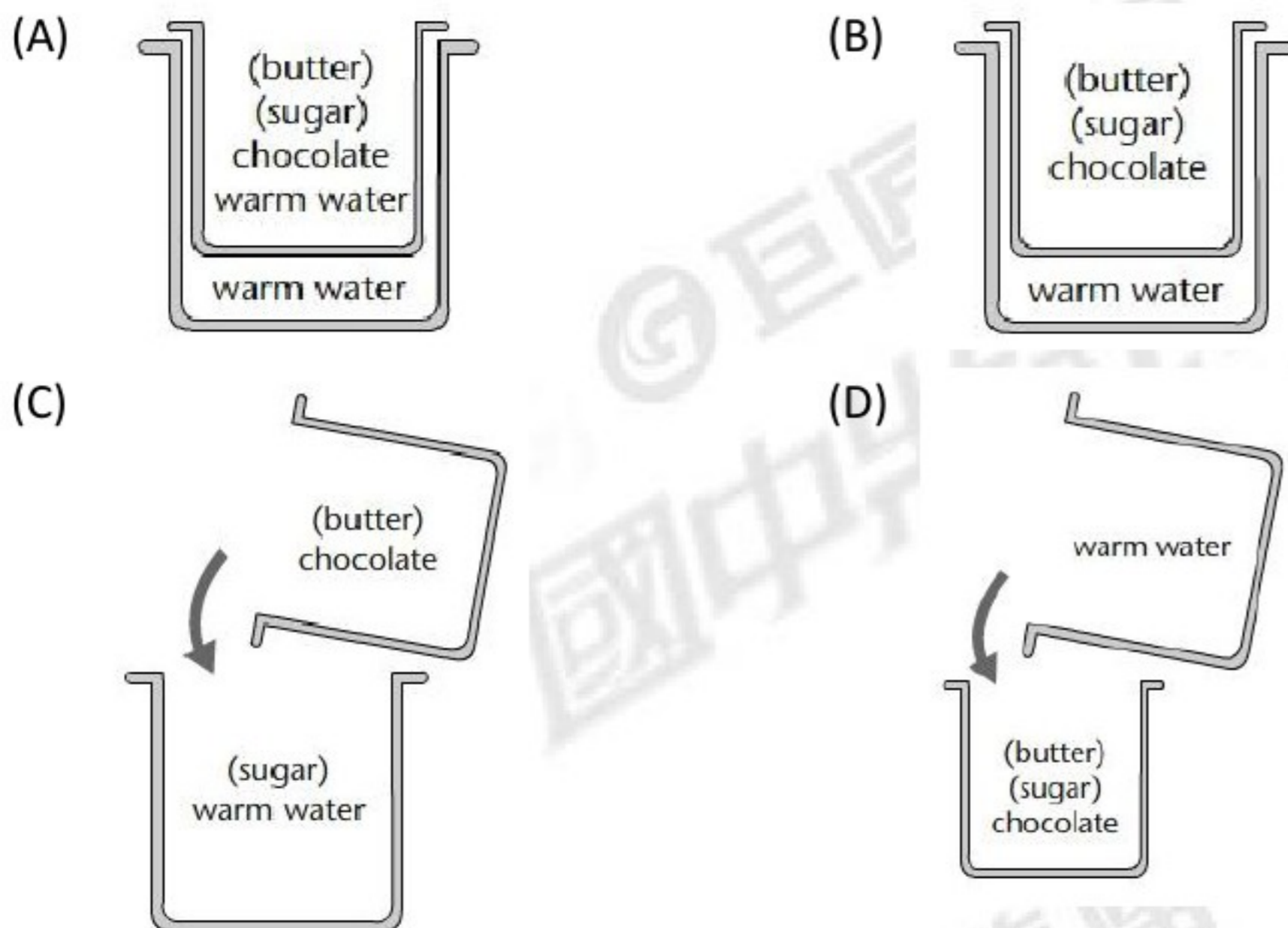
First, break the chocolate into small pieces and put them in the smaller pot. Usually when making chocolate desserts, you'll need to mix chocolate with butter and sugar. So if you do, put them in the pot too.

Now, half fill the bigger pot with warm water. Put the smaller pot over the bigger one, and start to slowly mix the chocolate, the butter, and the sugar together. Keep the water under 50°C, or the chocolate may lose its shine. And make sure that no water goes in the smaller pot, or the chocolate will become hard and cannot be used.

Keep mixing for about five to ten minutes, and the job is done. Easy, right?



22. From the reading, which picture best shows the "bain-marie" way of working with chocolate?



翻譯：根據文中內容，哪張圖最能顯示「隔水加熱」溶化巧克力的方式？

解析：文中提到在大容器中要放溫水，小容器置於大容器上方，慢慢攪拌小容器中的巧克力塊、奶油和糖，且要注意水不能跑進小容器中。

(B) 符合文中敘述，是正確答案。

(A)：小容器中不應該有溫水，故為錯誤選項。

(C)：糖應該放置在小容器中，和巧克力及奶油一起攪拌，故為錯誤選項。

(D)：小容器應該置於大容器上方，故為錯誤選項。

23. What does them mean in the reading?

- (A) Bains-marie.
- (B) Butter and sugar.
- (C) Chocolate desserts.
- (D) Small pieces of chocolate.

翻譯：them 在文中是意指什麼？

解析：在文中提到「通常在製作巧克力甜點時，你會需要在巧克力當中混入奶油和糖。」，可見 them 指的是前一句提到的 **butter and sugar**（奶油和糖）。

(B) Butter and sugar.（奶油和糖。）：符合題意，是正確答案。

(A) 隔水加熱。(C) 巧克力甜點。(D) 小塊的巧克力。以上均不符合題意，故為錯誤選項。

24. From the reading, which is true about working with chocolate?

- (A) It is better to use a “bain-marie” than a “water bath.”
- (B) The water in the pot should not be warmer than 50°C.
- (C) It is better to finish mixing it in less than five minutes.
- (D) We should not mix butter and sugar together at the same time.

翻譯：根據本文，關於處理巧克力的方式，何項敘述正確？

解析：在文中提到大容器中的溫水溫度要在五十度 C 以下，否則巧克力會失去光澤。

(B) The water in the pot should not be warmer than 50°C.

（容器中的水溫不應該超過五十度 C。）：是正確答案。

(A) 用隔水加熱比水浴好。（文中指出隔水加熱又稱為水浴。）

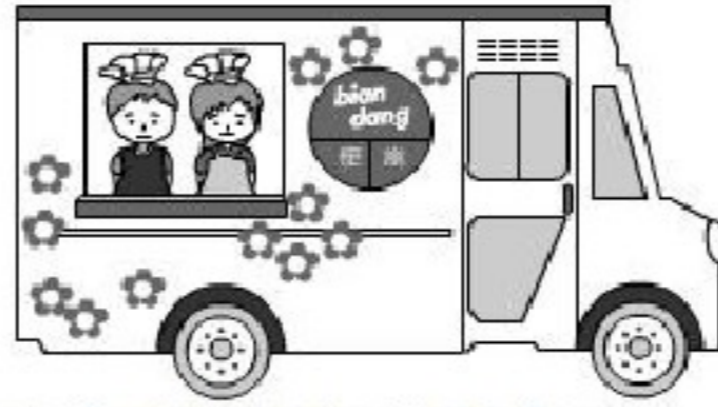
(C) 最好在五分鐘內混合完畢。（文中只提到要慢慢混合，未提到要在五分鐘內混合完畢。）

(D) 我們不應該同時混合奶油和糖。（文中提到要慢慢地同時混合巧克力、奶油和糖。）

Taiwanese Bian-dang in Manhattan, New York City

Big Apple News

5/30/ 2014 by Eva Schmidt



During lunch time, on 53rd Street, you'll see a long line of people in front of a Taiwanese food truck for their "bian-dang," a Taiwanese word for "lunch box." On the menu you can find fried chicken with rice, pork dumplings, tea eggs, and other popular Taiwanese dishes.

The owners of the food truck are Thomas and Diana Yang, two Taiwanese-Americans. This brother-sister team started their business in 2009. Back then, there were a few Taiwanese restaurants in the city and several thousand food trucks, but the Yangs were the first to sell Taiwanese food on a food truck.

At first, business was slack. People thought they were just another Chinese food truck, and the food truck's name, "Cravings," often made people think of desserts, not lunch. Few people would stop by and try their food. "I couldn't even give away free food," said Thomas. To catch people's eye, they painted their truck blue, and drew Taiwan's national flower, the plum blossom, on it. They also changed the food truck's name to "bian-dang." Soon people started to notice them, and business finally got better. Now on a good day, they can sell about 150 bian-dangs in about two hours.

So what's next for Thomas and Diana? Well, they hope one day there will be a block with Taiwanese food in the city, just like there is a Chinatown, a Korea Town, and a Little Italy. And their bian-dang food truck might just help to make that happen.

 national 國家的

25. What does the news story say about the Yangs' food truck?

- (A) What people love about their food.
- (B) What made them start their business.
- (C) How they made delicious fried chicken.
- (D) How they fixed their business problems.

翻譯：新聞報導提到關於楊家餐車的什麼內容？

解析：在文中提到剛開始餐車的生意並不好，為了吸引目光，老闆把餐車漆成藍色並在車體畫上台灣的國花梅花，還將餐車改名為「便當」，生意才因此好轉。

(D) How they fixed their business problems. (他們如何解決經營問題。): 文中說明他們做了哪些改變來讓生意好轉，是正確答案。

(A) 人們喜歡他們的什麼食物。(文中未提到人們喜歡他們的什麼食物。)

(B) 他們創業的原因。(文中未提到他們為什麼要創業。)

(C) 他們如何製作美味的炸雞。(文中未提到他們烹飪的秘訣。)

26. What does it mean when business is slack?

- (A) It is bad. (B) It is for sale.
(C) It is growing. (D) It is open every day.

翻譯：生意 slack 是什麼意思？

解析：在文中提到「很少有人會停下來品嚐他們的食物。」，可見 slack 指的是生意很冷清。

(A) It is bad. (不好。): 是正確答案。

(B) 要賣的。(C) 蓬勃成長。(D) 每天營業。以上均不符文意，故為錯誤選項。

27. What does that mean in the news story?

- (A) A Taiwanese restaurant.
(B) A second Taiwanese food truck.
(C) A city block that sells Taiwanese food.
(D) A business that is popular across the country.

翻譯：新聞報導中的 that 是指什麼？

解析：在文中提到老闆希望將來城市裡有一個台灣美食專區，像是中國城、韓國城，和小義大利，而他們的便當餐車可望能成就這個願景。

(C) A city block that sells Taiwanese food. (城市中賣台灣美食的專區。): 是正確答案。

(A) 一間台灣餐廳。(B) 第二台台灣美食餐車。(D) 紅遍全國的生意。

以上均不符文意，故為錯誤選項。

(28-30)

This is a letter by Selena Bieber to the students in her school.

http://www.nvhsstudsup.org/openletter

Later Is Better!


Selena Bieber
Northville High School

Do you feel it's hard to get up early for school and even harder to listen well in the first class at 8 a.m.? Well, this happens to most of us and is not helpful for our learning!

Some studies show that teenagers' brains make melatonin, the hormone that helps sleep, between 11 p.m. and 8 a.m. So it's better for us to sleep during these nine hours. But here comes the problem. We're asked to get to school by 7:30 a.m. That means we have to get up before 7, when our brains should still be sleeping. That's why we're always so tired and can't think clearly in early morning classes. *No clear head, no good learning, right?*

If we can't change how our body works, why can't school start later? In this way, we can not only sleep more but also learn better!

Want to help us make it happen?
Visit www.nvhsstudsup.org/later-better to learn more.

	
brain	大腦
hormone	荷爾蒙

28. What problem is Selena Bieber trying to fix?
- (A) High school lessons are too difficult.
 - (B) Classes start too early in the morning.
 - (C) Too many students are late for school.
 - (D) Lunch break is too short for taking a rest.

翻譯：Selena Bieber 試著解決什麼問題？

解析：在文中提到青少年的大腦在晚上十一點到早上八點這段期間，會分泌幫助睡眠的褪黑激素，然而學生卻必須在早上七點前起床，導致他們在早上往往感覺疲倦，思緒也不清楚，可見作者試著解決太早上課的問題。

- (B) Classes start too early in the morning. (早上太早開始上課。): 是正確答案。
- (A) 高中課程太難。(文中未提到課程的難易度。)
- (C) 太多學生遲到。(文中未提到學生遲到的問題。)
- (D) 午休太短無法休息(文中未提到午休時間。)

29. What can we learn from the letter?

- (A) Too much melatonin can hurt teenagers' brain.
- (B) The brain stops making melatonin after 11 p.m.
- (C) Sleeping longer helps the body make more melatonin.
- (D) It is easier to fall asleep when the brain is making melatonin.

翻譯：我們可以從信中得知什麼內容？

解析：在文中提到青少年的大腦在晚上十一點到早上八點這段期間，會分泌幫助睡眠的褪黑激素。

(D) It is easier to fall asleep when the brain is making melatonin.

(當大腦分泌褪黑激素時比較容易入睡。): 文中提到褪黑激素可幫助睡眠，是正確答案。

(A) 太多褪黑激素會傷害青少年的大腦。

(文中只有提到褪黑激素會幫助睡眠，並未提到太多褪黑激素會對大腦造成損害。)

(B) 大腦在晚上十一點後會停止分泌褪黑激素。

(大腦在晚上十一點到早上八點這段期間，會分泌褪黑激素。)

(C) 睡久一點有助身體製造更多褪黑激素。

(文中未提到增加睡眠時間是否會有助身體製造更多褪黑激素。)

30. Below is some information from another study.

We studied 48 high school students and found that the students who went to bed earlier did better on their school tests. This is not only true for those who slept nine hours, but also true for those who slept less. And some of them agreed that they learned better in early morning classes.

Do the ideas in Selena Bieber's letter agree with the information?

- (A) Yes, because her letter says it is better to sleep from 11 p.m. to 8 a.m.
- (B) Yes, because her letter says getting up early is not helpful for learning.
- (C) No, because her letter says students are asked to get to school by 7:30 a.m.
- (D) No, because her letter says teenagers' brains do not work well in early morning classes.

翻譯：以下為另一個研究的資訊。

我們研究了四十八位高中生，發現早睡的人考試成績比較好。這點在睡覺九小時和睡眠時間較短的人身上都得到驗證。其中一些人同意他們在一大早的課程中有較佳的學習能力。

Selena Bieber 信中的想法與此資訊是一致的嗎？

解析：在文中作者建議要晚一點上課，讓學生可以睡久一點，也能改善學習效果，然而研究卻指出一些實驗對象認為在一大早的課程中有較佳的學習能力，可見作者的想法和研究得到的結果是相左的。

(D) No, because her letter says teenagers' brains do not work well in early morning classes.

(不是，因為她的信中提到青少年的大腦在一大早的課堂中無法好好運作。): 是正確答案。

(A) 是的，因為她的信中提到睡眠時間最好在晚上十一點到早上八點。

(B) 是的，因為她的信中提到早起對學習並沒有幫助。

(C) 不是，因為她的信中提到學生被要求在早上七點半前到校。

以上均不符文意，故為錯誤選項。



Kivalina, an island village in Alaska, USA, is known by only a few people. It cannot be found on most maps of Alaska because it is only 10 km². This small Arctic village is home to 400 Inuit people*. However, their home will become uninhabitable because the island could be covered by the Chukchi

Sea by 2025. These Inuit people will have to leave their home.

But life now is already difficult. Over the past twenty years, winters have become warmer, the Arctic ice has kept melting, and the sea has been rising. These changes have made it harder to live by hunting and fishing than before. What's worse, there is no Arctic ice thick enough to keep them safe from terrible wind and rain.

These Inuit people think it is the oil and power companies in Alaska that have brought all these troubles, but they are the ones who are paying the price. It would cost hundreds of millions to move their village, and they have no idea where to get the money. Groups like ReLocate are working together with the Inuit people to save Kivalina, but nobody is sure if their hard work will come to anything. All the Inuit people can do now is to pray the rising sea will not cover their home too soon.

* The Inuit people are a group of people who live in the Arctic.

	melt	融化
	hunt	打獵
	company	公司

31. What can we learn about Kivalina?

- (A) It is waiting to shine. (B) It has become history.
(C) It is fighting for one last hope. (D) It has given up its chance to rise.

翻譯：我們可以得知關於 Kivalina 的什麼訊息？

解析：在文中提到在二零二五年前該島嶼可能會沒入海中，遷村的費用將高達數億元，一些團體正和當地居民一起努力要拯救他們的家園，可見該地正在做最後的奮力一搏。

(C) It is fighting for one last hope. (它正在做最後的奮力一搏。): 是正確答案。

(A) 它正等待要發光發熱。

(B) 它已成為歷史。(該村落尚未消失。)

(D) 它已放棄成功的機會。(當地居民仍在做最後努力。)

以上均不符文意，故為錯誤選項。

32. What does it mean when we say a place is uninhabitable?

- (A) It is not big.
- (B) It is not popular.
- (C) It cannot be bought.
- (D) It cannot be lived in.

翻譯：當我們說某地是 uninhabitable，是什麼意思？

解析：在文中提到該島嶼在二零二五年前有可能會沒入海中，意即家園將變得無法居住。

(D) It cannot be lived in. (它無法居住。): 是正確答案。

(A) 它不大。(文中未提到大小問題。)

(B) 它不受歡迎。(文中未提到是否受歡迎。)

(C) 它不能被購買。(文中未提到有人要購買島嶼。)

以上均不符文意，故為錯誤選項。

33. What does the writer think about the Inuit people in Kivalina?

- (A) Their way of living has been hurting the earth.
- (B) They might not be able to get enough money to move their village.
- (C) They should make the oil and power companies fix their problems.
- (D) There are better ways than to move their village to somewhere else.

翻譯：作者對 Kivalina 的因紐特人有何看法？

解析：在文中作者提到「沒有人有把握是否努力會有任何結果」，可見作者認為當地居民可能無法湊足這麼龐大的資金來遷村。

(B) They might not be able to get enough money to move their village.

(他們可能無法湊足資金來遷村。): 是正確答案。

(A) 一直以來他們生活的方式都對地球造成損害。(文中未提到因紐特人破壞環境。)

(C) 他們應該要求石油和電力公司來解決他們的問題。

(文中作者未呼籲石油和電力公司負責。)

(D) 有一些比遷村更好的方式。(文中未提到其他解決方法。)

34. What does the reading say about the Arctic ice?

- (A) The Arctic ice covered 10 km² of Kivalina.
- (B) The melting Arctic ice kills about 400 Inuit people each year.
- (C) The Arctic ice helped the Inuit people in Kivalina during bad weather.
- (D) The melting Arctic ice has given the Inuit people enough water to use.

翻譯：文中提到關於北極冰層的什麼內容？

解析：在文中第二段提到在過去二十年間，冬天不斷升溫，北極冰層持續融化，而海平面也持續上升，這些改變使得仰賴打獵和捕魚維生的居民處境更加艱辛，更糟的是，沒有夠厚的北極冰層為他們遮蔽強風暴雨。

(C) The Arctic ice helped the Inuit people in Kivalina during bad weather.

(北極冰層幫助住在 Kivalina 的因紐特人度過惡劣天氣。): 文中提到目前沒有夠厚的北極冰層為他們遮蔽強風暴雨，可見北極冰層在過去幫助當地居民度過惡劣天氣，是正確答案。

(A) 北極冰層覆蓋了 Kivalina 面積十平方公里。

(文中提到 Kivalina 的總面積只有十平方公里，未說明是否全部範圍均被北極冰層覆蓋。)

(B) 不斷融化的北極冰層每年使大約四百位因紐特人喪命。

(文中未提到融冰使當地居民喪命。)

(D) 不斷融化的北極冰層提供因紐特人足夠的水源使用。

(北極冰層融化造成因紐特人的生計出現問題。)


(35-37)

After a lot of tests and interviews, you finally got into a good school or got a good job. But there's a problem: it's a long way from home. "Well, I can take the bus or drive," you might think. But before you decide whether it's OK to have such a long commute, it's best to know _____.

Having a long commute means you'll get fewer hours of sleep, and that'll make you feel tired easily. You'll also have less time for friends and family, for exercise, or for a nice meal.

A long commute not only eats up your time but also _____. Studies show that people who have a long commute get fat easily and often have neck or back problems. It's easier for them to have heart problems too. _____. Studies find that these people get angry more often, feel less happy with their lives, and do less well at work.

Now, does that good school or that good job still sound good to you?

	interview	面試
	commute	通勤

35. (A) what else you can do (B) how you can enjoy it more
(C) how it will change your life (D) what is the best way of commute for you

翻譯：然而，在你決定是否可以接受長途通勤前，最好先了解 _____。

解析：在接下來兩段提到長途通勤對生活的影響，包括睡眠時間減少、與家人朋友相處時間減少、影響生心理健康等等。

(C) how it will change your life (通勤如何改變你的生活): 是正確答案。

(A) 你還可以做什麼 (文中未提到除了通勤以外的選擇。)

(B) 如何能夠更享受通勤 (文中提到的是通勤的負面影響。)

(D) 什麼對你是最佳的通勤方式 (文中未提到不同的通勤方式。)

36. (A) costs you money (B) hurts your health
(C) makes traffic terrible (D) kills the planet slowly

翻譯：長途通勤不僅花時間還 _____。

解析：在句子後面提到研究顯示長途通勤的人容易發胖，且通常會有頸部或背部的問題，通勤族也比較容易有心臟毛病，可見長途通勤不僅花時間還有害健康。

(B) hurts your health (傷害你的健康)：是正確答案。

(A) 花錢 (文中未提到通勤的花費問題。)

(C) 造成交通狀況惡化 (文中未提到交通狀況的問題。)

(D) 慢慢地殺害地球 (文中未提到通勤對環境的影響。)

37. (A) And that's why (B) But that's not all
(C) And here's an example (D) But that can be stopped

解析：在空格前提到通勤造成的生理傷害，空格後指出研究發現通勤族比較容易生氣、對生活較不滿意，且工作表現較差，可見空格應表示通勤的影響還不只有前面所提到的那些生理問題。

(B) But that's not all (還不是只有那樣)：是正確答案。

(A) 那就是為什麼 (空格前後所陳述的內容並無因果關係。)

(C) 這裡有個例子 (空格前後所陳述的內容都是有關通勤造成影響的例子。)

(D) 但那是可以被阻止的 (文中未提到預防或解決通勤問題的方法。)


NOlympics in Munich

11/11/2013

People in the city of Munich have spoken their mind: they do not want to host the Winter Olympics in 2022. To the cities that fight for this chance, _____. The Olympics usually do a lot of good to the host city. The Games bring in jobs, visitors, and, most important of all, money. So why did people in Munich say no?

The Olympics _____ for people in Munich. For them, the world's biggest sports festival could invite serious trouble. There would be a lot of building work before the Games, and during the Games, too much traffic and too many visitors. Life would become terrible and nature would be hurt. And _____: Munich hosted the 1972 Summer Olympics, and its neighbor, the mountain town Garmisch-Partenkirchen, hosted the 1936 Winter Olympics.

Still, the heavy price Munich paid does not worry the cities that are in the race to get the 2022 Winter Olympics. _____, they are happy that Munich said no to the Olympics—their chances of getting the Games have become higher.

	
host	舉辦
Olympics	奧運
visitor	遊客

38. (A) this is surely a surprise (B) this sounds like a good idea
(C) this is perhaps a smart answer (D) this is old news they have heard

翻譯：對於那些奮力爭取這個機會的城市，_____。

解析：句子後面提到奧運對主辦城市有很多好處，賽事可以增加工作機會、帶進觀光人潮，最重要的是可以增加收入，作者在本段結尾還提出疑問：「為什麼慕尼黑人要拒絕呢？」，可見空格所在的句子應表達對於那些奮力爭取這個機會的城市，這點十分令人訝異。

(A) this is surely a surprise (這肯定令人訝異)：是正確答案。

(B) 這聽起來像是好主意、(C) 這或許是個明智的答案、(D) 這是他們聽過的舊聞：均不符文意，故為錯誤選項。

39. (A) had given hopes (B) are a different story
(C) bring a bright future (D) have been a great plan

翻譯：奧運 _____ 對慕尼黑的人。

解析：句子後面提到慕尼黑黑人認為這個全球最大的運動慶典可能會帶來嚴重的問題，對慕尼黑黑人而言，主辦奧運並沒有很多好處。(B) are a different story (是不同的事)：是正確答案。

(A) 曾給過希望、(C) 帶來光明的未來、(D) 是個很棒的計畫：均不符文意，故為錯誤選項。

40. (A) this will not go away; it will stay
(B) they are not just saying it; they are going to do it
(C) they do not speak for others; they only speak for themselves
(D) this is not a guess; it is a lesson they learned from hard experience

翻譯：而且 _____：慕尼黑主辦一九七二年夏季奧運，其鄰近的山城 Garmisch-Partenkirchen 主辦一九三六年的冬季奧運。

解析：前兩句提到主辦奧運前要進行許多建設工程，賽事期間有大量的車潮和觀光客，本句冒號後指出慕尼黑和鄰近的山城 Garmisch-Partenkirchen 都曾主辦過奧運，可見他們是根據過去得到的沉痛教訓才會認為主辦奧運會帶來嚴重的問題。

(D) this is not a guess; it is a lesson they learned from hard experience

(這不是猜測，而是他們從慘痛經驗所得到的教訓)：是正確答案。

(A) 這將不會消失，而是會留下來、(B) 他們不是說說而已，他們將會去做、

(C) 他們不為別人發聲，他們只表達自己的想法：均不符文意，故為錯誤選項。

41. (A) In fact (B) If so (C) However (D) Finally

翻譯：_____，他們很高興慕尼黑拒絕主辦奧運—他們爭取主辦奧運的機會變大了。

解析：前一句提到慕尼黑所付出的慘痛代價並未令那些角逐主辦二零二二年冬季奧運的城市感到擔憂，空格後指出那些城市反而還很開心少了一個競爭對手。

(A) In fact (事實上)：副詞連接詞 In fact 有強調意味，表示那些城市不僅不擔憂，還很開心爭取主辦奧運的機會變大了，填入句中語意通順，是正確答案。

(B) 假如是這樣的話、(C) 然而、(D) 終於：均不符文意，故為錯誤選項。