

<p>☆考前基本功檢核: 做得到請打✓</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 我對課本的 1200 單字都熟悉</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 我對課本的動詞三態都熟悉</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 我對課本的形容詞三級變化都熟悉</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 我每天做至少 20 分鐘英文練習(單題或題組)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 我每天至少 5 分鐘做聽力練習</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 我有完成以下英文會考考古題(閱讀+聽力)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 104 <input type="checkbox"/> 105 <input type="checkbox"/> 106 <input type="checkbox"/> 107 <input type="checkbox"/> 108</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 109 <input type="checkbox"/> 110</p>
---	---

會考考古題大搜密(104-109 代表題) 題本可以畫記, 但答案卡除了畫答案千萬別畫東西!!

字詞理解

- 109-1. Look at the picture. The man is holding one of the _____.
 (A) bowls (B) glasses (C) plates (D) spoons
- 109-2. 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



語法結構

- 109-6. 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
- 109-7. 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
- 109-15. 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

109-16-17 **文意推論**

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


leaf (leaves) 葉子

(下方題號與 ppt 對應)

6. What is it in the reading?
 (A) The sun. (B) The rain. (C) The wind. (D) The rainbow.
7. 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.

109-20-21 篇章細節+文意推論

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!**

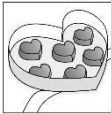
☺ **From Jan. 4 to Feb. 10**, you can use Sunny Sun pictures to get Sunny Cups or desserts.

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


☐ Sunny Cup




☐ Chocolate



☐ Fruitcake



☐ Ice cream



8. 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.

9. 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.

109-22-24 篇章細節+篇章結構



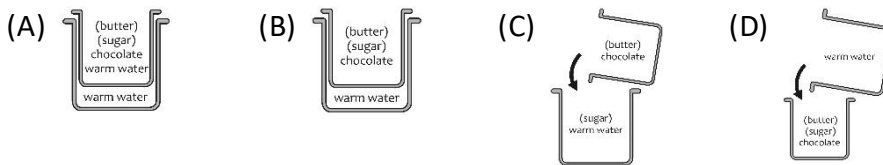
Now I'm going to show you how to work with chocolate. I'll do it in a "bain-marie," or, well, some people call it "water bath." I myself love the name "bain-marie." To make a "bain-marie," you need two pots, one bigger than the other.

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 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?

mix 混合

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



11. What does them mean in the reading?

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

12. 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.

109-28-30 篇章大意+篇章細節

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/late-better to learn more.

brain 大腦 hormone 荷爾蒙

13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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.


107-29-31

When we get wet, we need a towel to get ourselves dry. When a dog gets wet, all it needs is to shake its body. A study in 2010 showed that a wet dog can throw off half the water on its body by shaking for less than a second. In fact, this common act of dogs works better than a washing machine.



The study found that animal shaking begins with the head and ends with the tail. During a shake, the animal's head, body and skin all move. Smaller animals must shake faster than bigger animals to get water off. For example, in one second, a rat can shake 18 times, a dog 6 times, and a bear 4 times. Bigger animals can get their bodies dry with fewer shakes.

For animals, shaking is not just about getting themselves dry. It is also about saving their lives. Being wet makes animals heavier, and that makes it harder to run. In the animal world, how fast an animal can run often decides whether it will live or not. Maybe that's why the "wet-dog shake" has become a common habit of many animals.

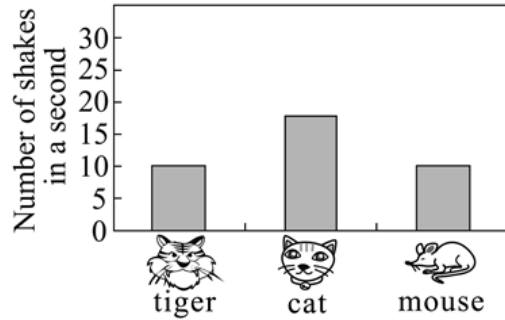
 skin 皮膚

16. What does the reading say about shaking?
 (A) Different animals' shaking begins with different body parts.
 (B) Shaking is a way that animals use to make other animals scared.
 (C) Animals that are not kept as pets do the shaking better than those that are.
 (D) Shaking themselves dry may help animals run faster in dangerous moments.
17. What can we learn from the reading?
 (A) The animal's tail can help it run more quickly and easily.
 (B) Some animals shake more than they need to get water off.
 (C) The idea of washing machines came from the shaking of dogs.
 (D) Larger animals get themselves drier at each shake than smaller animals.
18. The four pictures below show how fast tigers, cats and mice can shake. From the reading, which picture

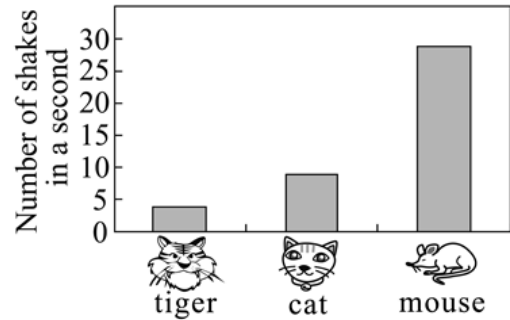
is most likely correct?

likely 可能

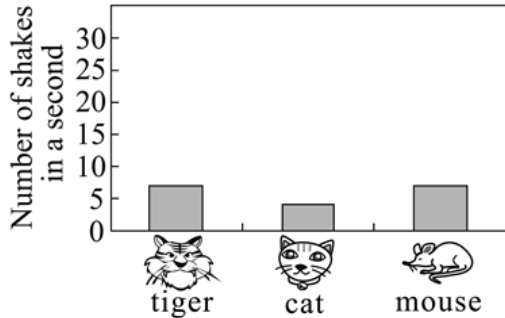
(A) How fast can animals shake?



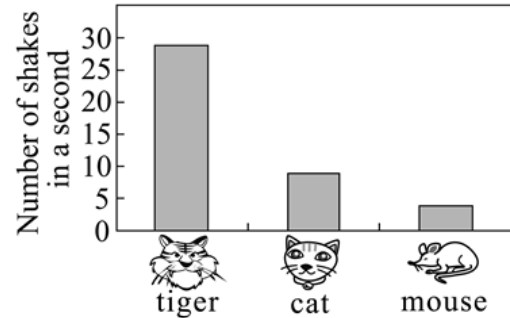
(B) How fast can animals shake?



(C) How fast can animals shake?



(D) How fast can animals shake?



104-28-31

The idea may hit you once or twice a year. You come home on a hot summer day, hoping to have a cool bath, and find out there is no water. Then you see how important water is in your everyday life. However, in many parts of the world, water is not just about one's everyday needs.

In countries like Tanzania, water is hard to get, and the job of collecting water falls on women's shoulders. Girls are often kept home from school to collect water while their brothers stay at school studying. Studies show Tanzanian girls who live 15 minutes from clean water spend 12% more time at school than those who live an hour away. More time spent collecting water means less time for learning. For these girls, "Knowledge is power" is not just words; it is a sad fact in real life. With less time spent at school, their chances of getting well-paid jobs are small, and they often have no voice in important matters, like who to marry. These girls are often married into poor families. They have little money or knowledge to take care of their children, who often end up dying young. For the baby girls who are lucky enough to live, their life may still center around "water," just like it did for their mothers.

19. What does The idea mean in the reading?

- (A) Water is important in one's everyday life.
- (B) Water is not just about one's everyday needs.
- (C) It is nice to have a cool bath on a hot summer day.

(D) We should not take a bath when there is little water.

20. What is the reading mostly about?

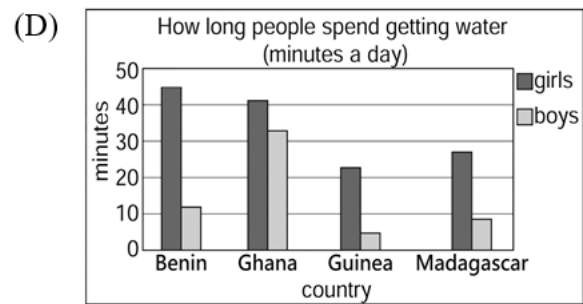
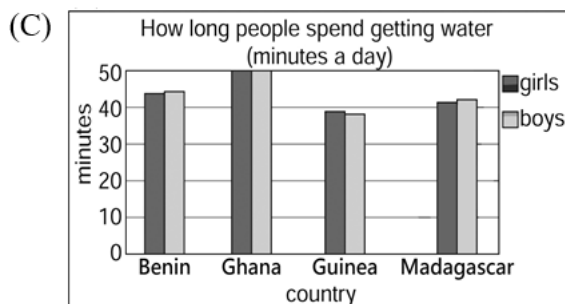
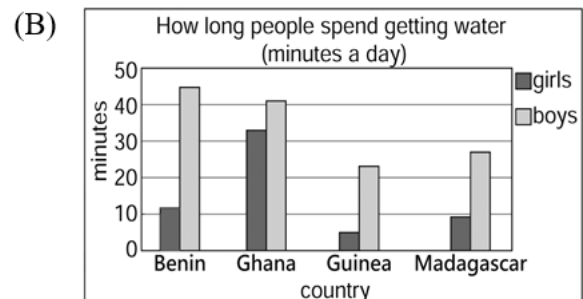
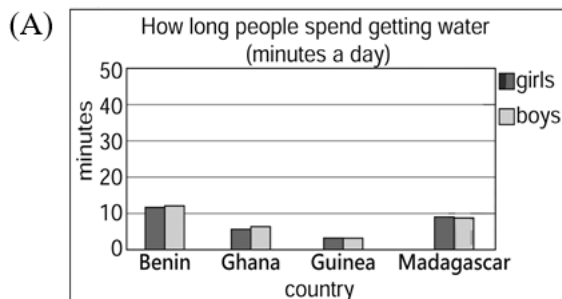
- (A) Why it is important to save water.
- (B) How water may give a country power.
- (C) How water may play a part in one's future.
- (D) Why it is hard to get water in poor countries.

21. What do we know from the reading?

- (A) Children in poor countries die from drinking dirty water every day.
- (B) Girls who spend little time at school have a harder life when they grow up.
- (C) Girls in countries like Tanzania are often paid less for the same job than the boys are.
- (D) Children from poor families are often kept from school to take care of younger children.

22. Families in the countries of Benin, Ghana, Guinea and Madagascar deal with the job of water-collecting the same way Tanzanian families do. From the reading, which chart best shows the fact?

chart 图表



Here is the schedule with the notice of the summer school that Tina goes to.

Time \ Day	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
09:30 ~ 10:30	English	Computer	English	English	Piano
10:40 ~ 11:40	Piano	English	Painting	Dancing	Dancing
13:30 ~ 14:30	Tennis	Painting	Tennis	Painting	Computer
14:40 ~ 15:40	Baseball	Baseball	Swimming	Basketball	Basketball

◆ NOTICE ◆

- ✦ The school restaurant is closed during the summer school (7/4~7/31). Please bring your own lunch. If you need to order lunch, please tell your class leader the day before.
- ✦ Dancing shoes can be borrowed with your summer school card. Please find Mr. Shum in Room 117.
- ✦ During the third week, the gym will be used for the High School Ball Games. Please go to the playground for the basketball classes of the week.

 schedule 課表

23. What do we know from the notice?

- (A) The summer school is three weeks long.
- (B) Students can order lunch from the school restaurant.
- (C) There are basketball classes in the gym every week except the third week.
- (D) Those who need to borrow dancing shoes must tell Mr. Shum the day before.

24. Below is what Tina told her friends about the classes in her summer school schedule.

Mr. Reed was really crazy to give us so many new words at one time. Who can possibly remember all of them in a night? In our art class, when Ms. Grant asked us to draw a picture, I just drew a mad me looking at Mr. Reed. But then I totally forgot about Mr. Reed after two hours of PE classes in the afternoon. I was just too tired to think! Luckily, there was no computer class today to make it a really bad day.

Which day was Tina talking about?

- (A) Monday.
- (B) Tuesday.
- (C) Wednesday.
- (D) Thursday.

105-35-38

It was 11 p.m. and Molly walked out of her bakery. She turned and looked at her store one last time. She wanted to remember what it 25 at the moment. A few hours later, people would come and clean out everything in the store. A young man had bought it. He 26 it into a flower shop.

Before it was a bakery, this place 27 a small coffee shop. Molly worked in the shop as a waitress. But taking orders was never Molly's dream; baking was. When she knew her boss planned to sell the shop, she borrowed money and bought it.

Her bakery had been open for thirty years. Thirty very wonderful years. However, it would all come to an end tonight. Molly 28 the bakery to be a family business. But her daughter was never interested in baking. Molly did not want her business in a stranger's hands, so after some serious thinking, she decided to close it

"Goodbye, my dear old friend," Molly looked at the store, whispering.

 whisper 低語

- 25. (A) had looked like (B) looked like (C) would look like (D) has looked like
- 26. (A) had changed (B) changed (C) was going to change (D) has changed
- 27. (A) used to be (B) would be (C) has been (D) is
- 28. (A) had wanted (B) has wanted (C) would want (D) will want

109-38-41


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, 29. 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 30 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 31: 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. 32, 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

29. (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
30. (A) had given hopes (B) are a different story
(C) bring a bright future (D) have been a great plan
31. (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
32. (A) In fact (B) If so (C) However (D) Finally

Take a note here!

GO FIGHTING! GO SHINING! WISH YOU CAN MAKE IT!