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Seize the Sun

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Why Thanksgiving Always Falls on a Thursday

感恩節為何總在星期四？

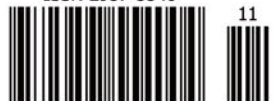
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總經理的話

從沒想到，當年聯考缺席的我，有一天竟然教孩子們如何考好英文！旅居美國20多年，也常在世界各地教課和分享，總讓我感嘆，若能幫助提升台灣孩子的英文程度，未來他們在國際上的競爭力，一定不僅如此！

為了能考高分、進名校，大家花很多錢去補習，特別在英文科目上，也下了不少苦心。但英文變好的人其實不多，還有很多學生可能連進補習班的機會都沒有！

感念有機會和補教界巨人劉駿豪主任、總編輯名師高老師，攜手打造一個能為五到九年級孩子打下英文基礎的項目「Just English」，並善用過去我在傳播和音樂製作產業超過30年的專業，貢獻於雜誌的視覺設計和Podcast有聲製作中，將補教界英文名師和不同英語口音的外籍老師，變成24H貼身英文家教群，透過生動活潑的音樂設計、跨文化、學科、各知識領域的素養題型內容設計，不但能把英文學好，還能把英文考好！

這個「工程」最有意義的，是能整合來自不同產業，每位老師超過30年的智慧，傳承到下一代，為2030年的雙語教育鋪陳，進而提升國家未來棟樑的素質及國際競爭力，邀請各位家長們一起共襄盛舉吧！

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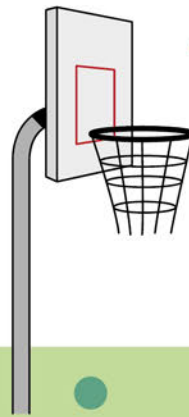


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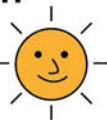
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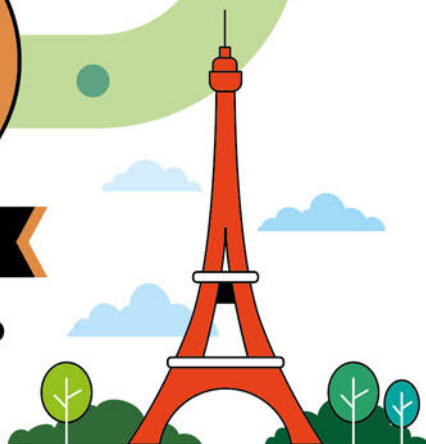
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Being Thankful 常懷感謝心



Be thankful that you don't already have everything you **desire**¹. If you did, what would there be to look forward to?

Be thankful when you don't know something, for it gives you the chance to learn.

Be thankful for the difficult times. During those times you grow.

Be thankful for your mistakes. They will teach you useful lessons.

Be thankful when you're tired and **weary**², because it means you've made a difference.

It's easy to be thankful for the good things. A life filled with happiness comes to those who are also thankful for the **setbacks**³.

Gratitude can turn a bad thing into a good one. Find a way to be thankful for your troubles, and they can become your **blessings**⁴.





單字
補充

1. **desire** 渴望
2. **weary** 十分疲累的
3. **setback** 挫敗
4. **blessing** 祝福



閱讀測驗

1. The writer tells us to be thankful for _____.
(A) having everything we desire
(B) knowing nothing
(C) every lesson we take
(D) problems that make things worse
2. Why should we feel thankful if we are tired?
(A) Because we are not the same as others.
(B) Because we have made a change in ourselves.
(C) Because people have known that we are different.
(D) Because it means we have had a good influence on others.
3. What does “gratitude” mean?
(A) Being thankful.
(B) Troubles.
(C) Blessings.
(D) A good thing.

influence ► 影響

詳解請見下一頁

1. The writer tells us to be thankful for _____.
作者告訴我們要感恩 _____。

- (A) having everything we desire
已經獲得所有渴求的事物
- (B) knowing nothing
自己甚麼都不懂
- (C) every lesson we take
每堂我們上的課
- ✓ (D) **problems that make things worse**
讓事情變得更糟的問題

- ▶ (A) 根據第1段 Be thankful that you don't already have everything you desire. 感恩你尚未得到你想要的一切。(A)的意思剛好和這句話相反，不能選(A)。
- ▶ (B) 第2段提及 Be thankful when you don't know something ... 感恩有時候有些事情你並不知道。作者的意思是，有些事不知道，表示你才能有學習的機會，與(B)的意思有明顯差別，不能選(B)。
- ▶ (C) 第4段提及 Be thankful for your mistakes. They will teach you useful lessons. 感謝你所犯的錯，這些錯誤將教你有用的教訓。此處lesson指“人生中的教訓”，非一般課程。故不能選(C)。
- ▶ (D) 根據第6段 A life filled with happiness comes to those who are also thankful for the setbacks. 充滿幸福的生活會發生在那些對挫敗也會感恩的人身上。setback就等同(D)的意思，因此要選(D)。

2. Why should we feel thankful if we are tired?
倘若我們覺得疲累時為何應該感恩？

- (A) Because we are not the same as others.
因為我們和別人不一樣。
- (B) Because we have made a change in ourselves.
因為我們已改變自己。
- (C) Because people have known that we are different.
因為人們已知道我們是不一樣的。
- ✓ (D) **Because it means we have had a good influence on others.**
因為那表示我們已經對別人產生好的影響。

- ▶ (A) 詩中未提及。(A)的說法不正確。
- ▶ (B) make a difference 意即“發揮正面影響”，不符合(B)的意思。
- ▶ (C) 詩中未提及。(C)的說法不正確，不能選(C)。
- ▶ (D) make a difference 意即“發揮正面影響”，符合(D)的意思。(D)為正解。

3. What does “gratitude” mean?
gratitude的意思是甚麼？

- ✓ (A) **Being thankful.** 感恩
- (B) Troubles. 麻煩
- (C) Blessings. 祝福
- (D) A good thing. 一件好事

- ▶ (A) 根據最後一段 Gratitude can turn a bad thing into a good one. Find a way to be thankful for your troubles, and they can become your blessings. 感恩能把壞事變成好事。想方設法感謝你的麻煩，它們就能成為你的祝福。故(A)為正解。
- ▶ (B) 根據最後一段，是“感謝你所面臨的麻煩”能讓麻煩變成祝福。不能選(B)。
- ▶ (C) 根據最後一段，是“感謝你所面臨的麻煩”能讓麻煩變成祝福。不能選(C)。
- ▶ (D) 與本詩最後一段的意思不符，不能選(D)。



重要詞彙

1. **thankful** *adj.* 感謝的

He was **thankful** that he had not been killed in the car accident.

他很感恩自己沒在那場車禍中喪命。

2. **mistake** *n.* (可數) 錯誤

She made a number of terrible **mistakes** on her driving test and failed it.

考駕照時，她犯了好幾個糟糕的錯誤，沒能過關。

3. **make a difference** 發生影響力、使事情為之改觀

Being kind to others does **make a difference** sometimes.

善待他人有時真的會產生影響。

4. **fill** *v.* (及物) 使...填滿；倒滿

The smell of durian **filled** the kitchen.

The kitchen **was filled with** the smell of durian.

廚房裡充滿榴槤的味道。

5. **turn ... into ...** *v.* 把...變成...

In the school play, the witch **turned** Sophie **into** a plant.

在學校的戲劇表演中，巫婆把Sophie變成一棵植物。

歷屆實戰

1. Jenny's bag is very heavy because _____ filled with toy cars. 106年會考

(A) it is (B) they are (C) there is (D) there are

2. All the excuses Nick made _____ a lot about how much he hates to do the job. 106年會考

(A) say (B) saying (C) says (D) to say

3. Goode wanted to write a book under a different name. He thought that people might have treated his book seriously if they _____ it was from a picture book writer. 107年會考

(A) do not know (B) did not know
(C) have not known (D) had not known

詳解請見下一頁

1. Jenny's bag is very heavy because _____ filled with toy cars.

106年會考

Jenny的包包很重，因為 _____ 裡面裝滿了玩具車。

(A) it is 那個袋子(裝滿)

fill是“...將...(的空間)填滿”，it指Jenny's bag。Toy cars filled Jenny's bag. (玩具車填滿Jenny的包包)，是主動用法；Jenny's bag is filled with toy cars. 則是被動用法。(A)為正解。

(B) they are 它們(充滿)

Jenny's bag是單數名詞，無法被複數代名詞they取代。不能選(B)。

(C) there is 有(單數)

there is須銜接单數/不可數名詞，不能接動詞filled。不能選(C)。

(D) there are 有(複數)

there are 須銜接複數名詞，不能接動詞filled。不能選(D)。

2. All the excuses Nick made _____ a lot about how much he hates to do the job.

106年會考

所有Nick找的藉口很大程度 _____ 他有多討厭做那項工作。

(A) say 訴說、說明

本句主詞為all the excuses，Nick made可還原為that Nick made，用來形容excuses，All the excuses (that) Nick made可視為一體，翻譯成為“所有Nick找的藉口”，既然主詞excuses是複數的，那句子就應該選複數動詞say。(A)文法正確。

(B) saying 正在說

saying是現在分詞，無法擔任句子的動詞，故(B)是錯的。

(C) says 說明(主詞為第三人稱單數)

excuses是複數，不能搭配單數動詞says，不能選(C)。

(D) to say 為了說(不定詞)

to say是不定詞，不能擔任句子的動詞，不能選(D)。



3. Goode wanted to write a book under a different name. He thought that people might have treated his book seriously if they _____ it was from a picture book writer. 107年會考

Goode想用不同名字寫本書。他認為，假如人們 _____ 他是位圖畫書作家，他們就會把他的書當作一回事。

(A) do not know (現在)不知道

if子句中出現現在簡單式，表示這是談論未來的事，不論是句意或時態均無法與前後文搭配，不能選(A)。

(B) did not know 當時不知道

if子句需搭配過去完成式had + V.-pp.，方能呈現“若當時人們不知道這本書是圖畫書作家寫的，他們當時可能就會把他的書當作一回事”，if子句裡不能放入過去簡單式。(B)不能選。

(C) have not known 已經不知道

if子句需搭配過去完成式had + V.-pp.，方能呈現“若當時人們不知道這本書是圖畫書作家寫的，他們當時可能就會把他的書當作一回事”，if子句裡不能放入現在完成式。(C)不能選。

(D) had not known 原本不知道

if子句放入過去完成式had + V.-pp.，代表“與過去事實相反”的假設語氣。作者想表達的是，倘若當時讀者不曉得他是個圖畫書作家(事實是讀者們當時知道Goode是個圖畫書作家)，他們就會嚴肅看待他的新書。(D)是正解。



內文翻譯

感恩你還沒有得到你想要的一切。
如果你得到了，還有什麼是你會期待的呢？

感恩，當你還有不懂的地方，
因為它給了你學習的機會。

感恩艱困的時期。
在那些時候，你會成長。

感恩你所犯的錯。
它們會教給你有用的教訓。

感恩，當你疲憊不堪時，
因為這表示你已發揮作用。

遇見好事情時很容易感恩。
充滿幸福的生活會發生在那些
對挫敗也會感恩的人身上。

感恩能把壞事變成好事。
想方設法感謝你的煩惱，
它們就能成為你的祝福。



閱讀理解

Nov. 3-4

挑戰度 ★★☆☆

會考 | 英檢初級 | 國中多益

SEIZE THE SUN

日光節約時間



Many think daylight saving time was the idea of the American Benjamin Franklin. When Franklin was **ambassador**¹ to France in Paris in 1784, he argued that “going to bed and rising early” was good for people but did not practice it himself.

Once he was woken up by the summer sun at six in the morning, and he decided to write an article. He wrote jokingly: If **Parisians**² get up earlier, they can use more of the sun and fewer candles, and save millions of dollars now. As a result, Franklin was often thought to have invented daylight saving time, but he only suggested the French change their sleep schedule—not the time itself.



In the USA, daylight saving time begins on the second Sunday in March and ends on the first Sunday in November. But in March this year, the **Senate**³ passed a **bill**⁴ that, after November 2023, the country will always use daylight saving time. Americans may no longer need to change time on the clock. After US President Joe Biden agrees, people will not have to turn the clock one hour earlier in March or one hour later in November. This way, people do not have to lose one hour of sleep every spring. Also, there will be less travel in the dark for schoolchildren and office workers.



單字補充

1. **ambassador** 大使
2. **Parisian** 巴黎人
3. **Senate** 參議院
4. **bill** 法案



閱讀測驗



1. Benjamin Franklin _____.
 - (A) suggested Parisians get more sun
 - (B) invented daylight saving time
 - (C) laughed at Parisians by writing an article
 - (D) changed Parisians' lives
2. Which of the following is true about daylight saving time in America?
 - (A) It is used from March to early November.
 - (B) People have to get up one hour later every spring.
 - (C) Americans will soon stop practicing it.
 - (D) President Joe Biden has agreed to the new bill.
3. Why did Benjamin Franklin write the article?
 - (A) He thought Parisians were too lazy.
 - (B) He thought Parisians used too many candles.
 - (C) He was trying to introduce the idea of daylight saving time to Parisians.
 - (D) He didn't like the morning sun in Paris.



詳解請見下一頁

1. Benjamin Franklin _____.
富蘭克林 _____。

(A) suggested Parisians get more sun
建議巴黎市民多曬點太陽

(B) invented daylight saving time
發明了日光節約時間

✓ (C) laughed at Parisians by writing an article
寫文章嘲笑巴黎人

(D) changed Parisians' lives
改變了巴黎人的生活

2. Which of the following is true about daylight saving time in America?
以下哪項關於美國的日光節約時間的敘述正確？

以下哪項關於美國的日光節約時間的敘述正確？

✓ (A) It is used from March to early November.
日光節約時間在3月到11月初被使用。

(B) People have to get up one hour later every spring.
每年春季人們必須晚一個小時起床。

(C) Americans will soon stop practicing it.
美國人不久之後就會停止實施日光節約時間。

(D) President Joe Biden has agreed to the new bill.
拜登總統已經同意這項新法案。

3. Why did Benjamin Franklin write the article?
富蘭克林為什麼寫了那篇文章？

(A) He thought Parisians were too lazy.
他認為巴黎人太懶了。

(B) He thought Parisians used too many candles.
他認為巴黎人使用太多蠟燭。

(C) He was trying to introduce the idea of daylight saving time to Parisians.
當時他試圖將日光節約時間的想法介紹給巴黎人。

✓ (D) He didn't like the morning sun in Paris.
他不喜歡巴黎早上的太陽。

▶ (A) 文中未提及這點，不能選(A)。

▶ (B) 根據第2段最後一句 ... but he only suggested the French change their sleep schedule—not the time itself. ...但其實他只建議法國人改變他們的睡眠時間——而不是調整時間本身。(B)的意思與內文不一致。

▶ (C) 根據第2段 ... and he decided to write an article. He wrote jokingly ... 於是他決定寫一篇文章，他開玩笑地寫了...。(C)符合上述內容。

▶ (D) 文中未提及此點，不能選(D)。

▶ (A) 根據第3段 In the USA, daylight saving time begins on the second Sunday in March and ends on the first Sunday in November. 在美國，夏令時間從3月的第二個星期日開始，到11月的第一個星期日結束。(A)是正確的。

▶ (B) 根據第3段... people will not have to turn the clock one hour earlier in March ...人們將不用在3月把時鐘調早一小時，暗示若美國總統拜登未簽署該法案，美國仍須採用日光節約時間，每年3月，人們須將時鐘調早1小時，故不能選(B)。

▶ (C) 根據第3段 But in March this year, the Senate passed a bill that, after November 2023, the country will always use daylight saving time. 但今年3月，參議院通過了一項法案，即2023年11月以後，美國將讓夏令時間永久化。(C)是不正確的。

▶ (D) 根據第3段 After US President Joe Biden agrees, people will not have to turn the clock one hour earlier in March ... 在美國總統拜登同意後，人們將不必在3月把時鐘調早一小時，暗示拜登尚未簽署該項法案，故不能選(D)。

▶ (A) 文中未提及這點，不能選(A)。

▶ (B) 根據第2段富蘭克林寫的 If Parisians get up earlier, they can use more of the sun and fewer candles, and save millions of dollars. 如果巴黎人都早點起床，那他們就能用到更多的陽光和少用一點蠟燭，這樣就能省下數百萬美元。文中並未提及巴黎人使用過量的蠟燭。(B)不用考慮。

▶ (C) 文中未提及這點，不能選(C)。

▶ (D) 根據第2段 Once he was woken up by the summer sun at six in the morning, and he decided to write an article. 有一次他早上六點被夏天的太陽曬醒，於是他決定寫一篇文章。由此推論，他可能不喜歡當地清晨的太陽，故選(D)。

重要詞彙

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. idea <i>n.</i> (可數) 想法；主意 | It was his idea to sell their house in the city and move to the countryside.
當初是他想把城裡的房子賣掉、然後搬到鄉下去的。 |
| 2. argue <i>v.</i> (及物) 主張；認為 | Many argue that blue light from cellphones hurts our eyes.
許多人認為手機的藍光會傷害我們的眼睛。 |
| 3. practice <i>v.</i> (及物) 練習；實踐 | The idea of “no eating after 9 pm” is practiced by some girls.
有些女孩奉行“晚上九點過後不吃東西”的做法。 |
| 4. suggest <i>v.</i> (及物) 建議 | It is suggested that people (should) exercise for thirty minutes three times a week.
建議一般人每週運動3次，每次30分鐘。 |
| 5. schedule <i>n.</i> (可數) 行程表；時間表 | Most students run a very busy schedule after September.
大部分學生9月之後行程都很忙。 |

歷屆 實戰 克漏字

1. Having a long commute means you'll get _____ hours of sleep, and that'll make you feel tired easily. 109年會考
(A) less (B) fewer (C) little (D) few
2. He blew out the _____ and went to bed. 111年會考
(A) light (B) window (C) candle (D) lamp
3. I did not do my homework, so my teacher said I _____ stay after school to finish it. 111年會考
(A) had to (B) need to (C) must (D) hoped to



詳解請見下一頁

歷屆實戰詳解

1. Having a long commute means you'll get _____ hours of sleep, and that will make you feel tired easily. 109年會考

長程通勤意味著你的睡眠時數會變 _____，那會讓你容易覺得累。

- (A) less 較少的

less只能修飾不可數名詞，hours是可數名詞，無法與less搭配，不能選(A)。

- (B) fewer 較少的

fewer可修飾可數名詞，意思符合題意，可以選(B)。

- (C) little 幾乎沒有

little表“幾乎沒有”時，只能搭配不可數名詞，不能選(C)。

- (D) few 幾乎沒有

few表“幾乎沒有”時，只能修飾可數名詞，few雖可搭配可數名詞hours，但意思無法搭配前後文，故不能選(D)。

2. He blew out the _____ and went to bed. 111年會考

他將 _____ 吹熄然後上床。

- (A) light 燈

light (燈)是無法被吹熄的，(A)不符合題意。

- (B) window 窗戶

把window(窗戶)吹熄？(B)不符合題意。

- (C) candle 蠟燭

blow out (把...吹熄)，能和candle (蠟燭)搭配，(C)為正確答案。

- (D) lamp 檯燈

lamp (檯燈)是無法被吹熄的，(D)不符合題意。

3. I did not do my homework, so my teacher said I _____ stay after school to finish it. 111年會考

我沒做功課，所以老師說我放學後 _____ 留下，把功課完成。

(A) had to 必須

had to意思是“必須”(過去式)，符合題意及文法需求。(A)為正解。

(B) need to 需要

need to意思是“需要”(現在簡單式)，意思雖適合，但時態不正確，應改為needed to，不能選(B)。

(C) must 必須

must為情態助動詞，帶有“強制”的意思，但must不能用於過去式，不能選(C)。

(D) hoped to 當時希望

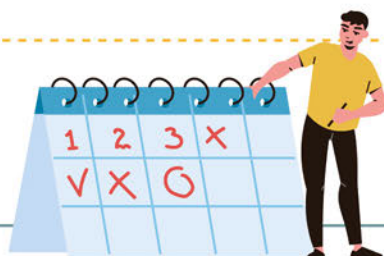
意思無法與前後文搭配，學生通常不會“希望”(hope)自己放學後還被留下補做功課。(D)不能選。

內文翻譯

許多人認為夏令時間是美國人富蘭克林想出來。1784年富蘭克林在巴黎擔任駐法國大使時，主張“早睡早起”對人們是有益的，但他自己並沒有實踐。

有一次他早上六點被夏天的太陽曬醒，於是他決定寫一篇文章。他開玩笑地寫道：如果巴黎人都早點起床，那他們就能用到更多的陽光和少用一點蠟燭，這樣就能省下數百萬美元。因此，富蘭克林常被認為是發明日光節約時間的人，但其實他只建議法國人改變他們的睡眠時間——而不是調整時間本身。

在美國，夏令時間從3月的第二個星期日展開，到11月的第一個星期日結束。但今年3月，參議院通過了一項議案，即2023年11月以後，美國將讓夏令時間永久化，美國人可能再也不需要調整時鐘上的時間了。在美國總統拜登同意後，人們將不必在3月把時鐘調早一小時，也不用在11月把時鐘調回來一小時。這樣一來，人們在每年春天都不必失去一個小時的睡眠。此外，學生和上班族也比較不用在黑暗中通勤了。



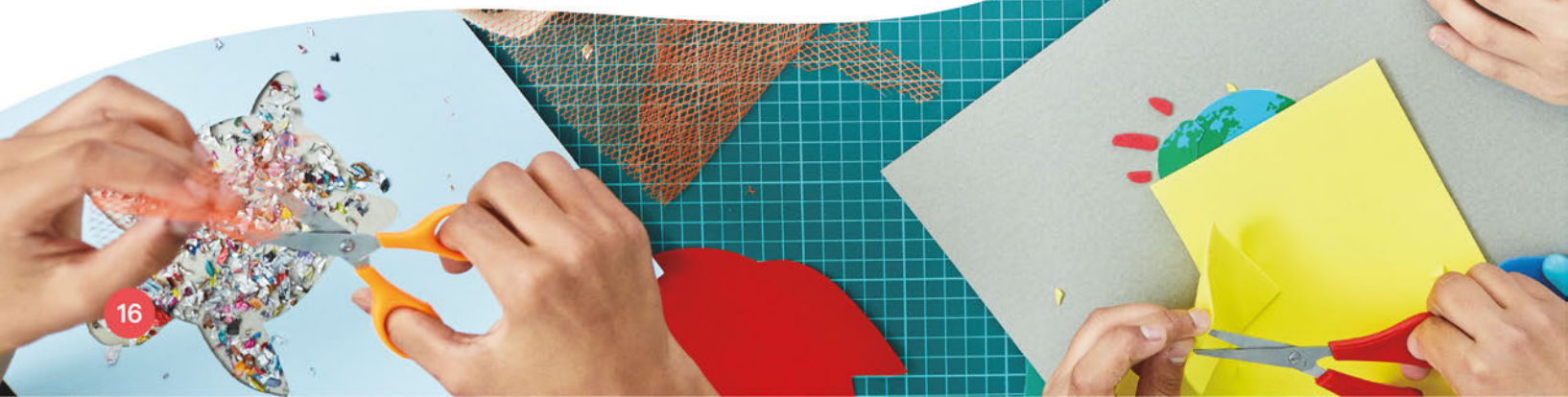


The Month of Kindness



感恩行動月

World Kindness Day is a day that **promotes**¹ the idea of being kind to each other. It's celebrated on November 13th every year, so November is also known as The Month of Kindness. During the month, people often reach out to those in need. Last month, Benny's teacher told the class to make a *Kindness Journal*² of their own. She also said that every classmate had to **perform**³ an act of kindness every other day in November. Here's Benny's plan:



NOVEMBER

My Kindness Journal

SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.
	1  Get up early and make breakfast for my family	2	3  Teach my sister math	4	5 Give every family member a big hug	
6	7  Rake leaves for a neighbor	8	9 Get to know someone new in the neighborhood	10	11 Spend time with a neighbor's kids	
13  Smile at a stranger	14  Clean the beach	15 Prepare dinner for a poor family	16	17  Help someone carry heavy boxes	18  Collect rainwater	19 Help old people cross the street
20	21 Clean the beach	22  Make handmade cards for kids in hospital	23 Pick up trash on the street	24	25 Collect rainwater	26
27  Give away unwanted toys	28	29 Make handmade cards for kids in hospital	30			

By Benny 



閱讀測驗

單字補充

- promote** 鼓勵；宣揚
- journal** 日誌
- perform** 執行
- rake** 耙(落葉)

1. To whom is Benny showing his kindness in the third week of November?

- (A) Strangers.
- (B) Neighbors.
- (C) His family members.
- (D) Children.

2. Which of the following is true about the Month of Kindness?

- (A) People offer support to others. contact ▶ 接觸
- (B) People try to contact someone to get help.
- (C) People try to look for old friends.
- (D) People try to make more friends.

3. Which of the following is true about Benny's plan?

- (A) His teacher told them to perform an act of kindness every two days.
- (B) It was made in November.
- (C) Benny will sort the garbage and recycle rainwater on November 21st, 23rd, and 25th.
- (D) Benny is going to give a hand to his neighbors between November 13th and 19th.

詳解請見下一頁

圖片來源：pexels/unsplash/iconstore/manypixels

1. To whom is Benny showing his kindness in the third week of November?

在11月的第三周，Benny將對誰表達善意？

- ✓ (A) Strangers.
陌生人
- (B) Neighbors.
鄰居
- (C) His family members.
他的家人
- (D) Children.
小朋友

- ▶ (A) 根據Benny的行善日誌，第3周有四項活動：對陌生人微笑(Smile at a stranger)、幫貧窮人家準備晚餐(Prepare dinner for a poor family)、幫某人抬重箱子(Help someone carry heavy boxes)及協助老人過馬路(Help old people cross the street)，這4項活動都是在幫助陌生人，因此(A)是正確的。
- ▶ (B) 根據行善日誌，幫助鄰居的善行都分布在第2周。(B)不能選。
- ▶ (C) 根據行善日誌，幫助家人的善行都分布在第1周。(C)不能選。
- ▶ (D) 根據行善日誌，Benny並未特別安排哪一周去幫助兒童。(D)不能選。

2. Which of the following is true about the Month of Kindness?

關於行善月以下何者正確？

- ✓ (A) People offer support to others.
人們會向他人提供支持。
- (B) People try to contact someone to get help.
人們會試著聯絡某人以取得協助。
- (C) People try to look for old friends.
人們會嘗試尋找老友。
- (D) People try to make more friends.
人們會試著結交更多朋友。

- ▶ (A) 根據第1段During the month, people often reach out to those in need. 在這個月裡，人們經常向需要幫助的人伸出援手。因此(A)為正解。
- ▶ (B) 內文未提及這點，因此(B)不正確。
- ▶ (C) 內文未提及這點，因此(C)不正確。
- ▶ (D) 內文未提及這點，因此(D)不正確。



3. Which of the following is true about Benny's plan?

關於Benny的計畫以下何者正確？

- ✓ (A) His teacher told them to perform an act of kindness every two days.
他的老師告訴他們每兩天行善一次。
- (B) It was made in November.
該計畫是在11月製作的。
- (C) Benny will sort the garbage and recycle rainwater on November 21st, 23rd, and 25th.
Benny會在11月21日、23日及25日做垃圾分類及雨水回收。
- (D) Benny is going to give a hand to his neighbors between November 13th and 19th.
Benny會在11月13日和19日之間對鄰居伸出援手。

- ▶ (A) 根據第1段 She also said that every classmate had to perform an act of kindness every other day in November. 她還說，每個同學在11月每兩天就得完成一次善舉。(A)是正確的。
- ▶ (B) 根據第1段Last month, Benny's teacher told the class to make a Kindness Journal of their own. 上個月，班尼的老師告訴全班同學製作一本個人《行善日誌》，所以這份日誌是在10月份完成的。(B)不正確。
- ▶ (C) 根據行善日誌，在上述三天，Benny並不會做垃圾分類。(C)不正確。
- ▶ (D) 根據行善日誌，在11/13和11/19間，Benny幫助的對象是陌生人。因此(D)是不正確的。

重要詞彙

1. **kind** *adj.* 和善的
It's very **kind** of you to say so.
你這麼說，你人真的很好。
2. **reach out to + 某人** *v.* 伸出援手幫忙某人
I tried to **reach out to** my ex-girlfriend, but she said no.
我試圖向前女友伸出援手，但她拒絕了。
3. **every other day** *adv.* 每隔一天；每兩天
Mom allows me to play mobile games **every other day**.
媽媽准許我每兩天玩一次手遊。
4. **cross** *v.* 越過；穿越
A monkey was **crossing** the road when our car passed by Wuling.
當我們的車經過武嶺時，有隻猴子正在過馬路。
5. **give away** *v.* 捐出
Our family often **gives** money **away** to the poor.
我們家常捐錢給窮人。

歷屆 實戰 克漏字

1. I hope my grandpa will get well soon. If he can leave the hospital and come home, I will _____ all my money to the hospital. 基測
(A) put aside (B) give up (C) give away (D) put away
2. Joyce: Can you help me take care of my roses? I'll be away for two weeks.
All you have to do is water my roses every other day.
John: No problem.
Question: How often does John have to water the roses? 基測
(A) Twice a day. (B) Twice a week. (C) Every two days. (D) Every day.
3. The traffic light turned red when I was going to _____ the road. 基測
(A) turn (B) across (C) cross (D) find

詳解請見下一頁



1. I hope my grandpa will get well soon. If he can leave the hospital and come home, I will _____ all my money to the hospital. **基測**

我希望爺爺很快就會康復。假如他能出院返家，我就會把我所有的錢 _____ 醫院。

(A) put aside 擱置

put aside意思無法和前後文搭配，不能選(A)。

(B) give up 放棄

give up意思無法和前後文搭配，不能選(B)。

(C) give away 捐出

give away意思可以搭配題意，可以選(C)。

(D) put away 收起來

put away意思無法與前後文搭配，不能選(D)。

2. Joyce: Can you help me take care of my roses? I'll be away for two weeks.

All you have to do is water my roses every other day.

John: No problem.

Question: How often does John have to water the roses? **基測**

Joyce: 你能幫我照顧我的玫瑰花嗎？我兩個禮拜不會在家。你只要每兩天幫玫瑰花澆一次水即可。

John: 沒問題。

問題： John多久得幫玫瑰花澆一次水？

(A) Twice a day. 每天兩次。

Twice a day和every other day意思差距甚遠，不能選(A)。

(B) Twice a week. 每周兩次。

Twice a week和every other day意思完全不一樣，不能選(B)。

(C) Every two days. 每兩天一次。

every other day的意思是“每隔一天”，也就是“每兩天”澆一次水，(C)是正確答案。

(D) Every day. 每天澆一次。

every other day意思等同於every two days，不等同於every day。不能選(D)。

3. The traffic light turned red when I was going to _____ the road. 基測

我正要 _____ 馬路時，交通號誌變成紅燈。

(A) turn 轉動

turn (轉動) the road (馬路)，意思奇怪，不能選(A)。

(B) across 橫越、穿過(介係詞)

由於to是不定詞，後面須接原形動詞，不能選(B) across，它是介係詞。

(C) cross 穿越

cross的意思及詞性符合題目需求，(C)是正確答案。

(D) find 找到

find (找到) the road (馬路)，意思奇怪，不能選(D)。

內文翻譯

世界友善日是宣揚人們對彼此友善理念的一天。每年11月13日人們會慶祝世界行善日，所以11月又被稱為友善月。在這個月裡，人們經常向需要幫助的人伸出援手。上個月，Benny的老師告訴全班同學製作一本自己的《善行日誌》，她還說，每個同學在11月每兩天就得完成一次善舉。以下為Benny的計畫：

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
		1 早起給家人做早餐	2	3 教妹妹數學	4	5 給每位家庭成員一個大擁抱
6	7 幫一個鄰居掃落葉	8	9 認識附近的新朋友	10	11 與鄰居的孩子共度時光	12
13 對陌生人微笑	14	15 為貧困家庭準備晚餐	16	17 幫助某人搬運重的箱子	18	19 幫老人過馬路
20	21 淨灘	22	23 街頭撿垃圾	24	25 收集雨水	26
27 捐出不想要的玩具	28	29 為住院兒童製作手工卡片	30			

Nov. 9–10

挑戰度 🧠 🗣️ 🎧

會考 | 英檢初級 | 國中多益

A Cool Time to Visit Paris



初冬巴黎印象



Hi, I'm Prince LOHAS, and I'm a junior high school student who knows how to live a healthy and **sustainable**¹ lifestyle. Welcome to my show, *LOHAS Students* again. American singer Cole Porter points out in his song, *I love Paris*, that Paris is actually worth visiting all year round. However, the City of Light seems a nice place to visit at the end of fall, when people start to hang **twinkle lights**².

In today's show, we have invited Mr. France, who has been a Paris tour guide for over ten years, to tell us what makes November the perfect time to visit the City of Light.

(L: Prince LOHAS F: Mr. France)

L: Hello, Mr. France! Welcome back to my show.

F: Thanks for having me today.

L: Why is November an ideal time to visit Paris?

F: Well, first, plane tickets are often cheaper at this time of year.

Also, smaller crowds make the city much calmer than usual.

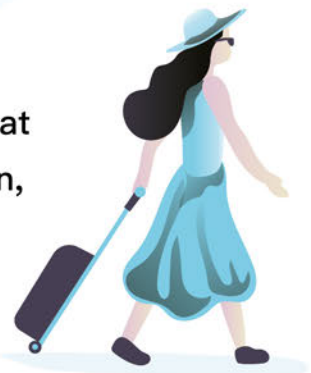
L: Really? My parents once complained that they had spent an hour waiting to get into **the Louvre**³.

F: Oh, no. It doesn't happen in November. Paris in November is all about enjoying the short, **cozy**⁴ days of early winter.

L: It seems that the whole city slows down before Christmas comes.

F: Absolutely! You'll find city streets much calmer as the crowds of holiday season travelers may not have yet arrived. You can experience a real Paris.





L: Exactly! With smaller crowds, it's best to visit museums like my favorite, **Musée d'Orsay**⁵.

F: Also, with the temperature falling day by day, the trees that line the **Champs Elysées**⁶ shine with yellow, orange, brown, and red leaves. Besides, you can have free **merry-go-round**⁷ rides there!

L: Wow! I can't wait to visit Paris right away!

F: Same with me, although I have been to Paris many times!

L: Well, it's about time to say good-bye. Be sure to come back to our show and tell us more about Paris. Thank you.

F: Thank you!

L&F: Good-bye!



單字補充

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1. sustainable | 永續的 |
| 2. twinkle lights | 閃爍燈 |
| 3. the Louvre | 羅浮宮 |
| 4. cozy | 舒適溫暖的 |
| 5. Musée d'Orsay | 奧賽美術館 |
| 6. Champs Elysées | 香榭麗舍大道 |
| 7. merry-go-round | 旋轉木馬 |



閱讀測驗

- Which of the following is NOT true according to Prince LOHAS?
 - Paris is also called the City of Light.
 - In Paris, people begin hanging twinkle lights in late fall.
 - Cole Porter is an American singer.
 - Mr. France lives in Paris.
- November is a good time to visit Paris because _____. (Choose the wrong one.)
 - plane tickets are less expensive
 - there are fewer tourists
 - the weather is not that cold
 - people can enjoy the holiday season
- With smaller crowds, _____. (Choose the wrong one.)
 - Paris seems quieter
 - people do not have to wait for a long time before entering a museum
 - travelers get to enjoy fun rides on the Champs Elysées
 - the city becomes slower

詳解請見下一頁

1. Which of the following is NOT true according to Prince LOHAS?

根據樂活王子以下哪一個說法不正確？

- (A) Paris is also called the City of Light.
巴黎又被稱為“文化之都”。
- (B) In Paris, people begin hanging twinkle lights in late fall.
在巴黎，人們會在秋季末開始掛起閃爍燈。
- (C) Cole Porter is an American singer.
Cole Porter是美國歌手。

✓ (D) Mr. France lives in Paris.
法國先生住在巴黎。

2. November is a good time to visit Paris because _____. (Choose the wrong one.)

11月是拜訪巴黎的好時機因為_____。(選出錯誤的答案)

- (A) plane tickets are less expensive
機票比較不貴
- (B) there are fewer tourists
觀光客較少
- (C) the weather is not that cold
天氣沒有那麼冷

✓ (D) people can enjoy the holiday season
人們可以享受聖誕假期

3. With smaller crowds, _____. (Choose the wrong one.)

由於人群較少，_____。(選出錯誤的答案)

- (A) Paris seems quieter
巴黎好像比較安靜
- (B) people do not have to wait for a long time before entering a museum
人們在進博物館前不用等很久的時間

✓ (C) travelers get to enjoy fun rides on the Champs Elysées
旅人得以在香榭麗舍大道上玩遊樂設施

(D) the city becomes slower
整個城市步調變慢了

- ▶ (A) 在第1段中，樂活王子提到，American singer Cole Porter points out in his song, *I love Paris*, that Paris is actually worth visiting all year round. 美國歌手Cole Porter在他的歌曲《我愛巴黎》(*I love Paris*)中指出，巴黎其實一年四季都值得到訪；接著又說However, the City of Light seems a nice place to visit at the end of fall, when people start to hang twinkle lights.，因此可推論出，the City of Light指的就是巴黎。(A)是正確的。
- ▶ (B) 第1段提到，However, the City of Light seems a nice place to visit at the end of fall, when people start to hang twinkle lights. 不過，在秋季末，文化之都巴黎似乎是一個遊覽的好地方，這是一個人們開始掛起閃爍燈的時刻。(B)是正確的。
- ▶ (C) 第1段提到，美國歌手Cole Porter寫了一首名為《我愛巴黎》的歌曲，(C)是正確說法。
- ▶ (D) 法國先生十多年來從事法國巴黎的導遊工作，但文中未提及他的居住地，因此(D)是不正確的。

- ▶ (A) 法國先生的第2段談話提到，Well, first, plane tickets are often cheaper at this time of year. 首先，每年的這個時候機票往往更便宜。(A)是正確的。
- ▶ (B) 法國先生的第2段談話提到，Also, smaller crowds make the city much calmer than usual. 此外，人群較少使這座城市比平時更為安靜許多。(B)也是正確的。
- ▶ (C) 法國先生的第3段談話提到，Paris in November is all about enjoying the short, cozy days of early winter. 11月的巴黎就是完全在享受初冬短暫而舒適的日子。cozy意即“舒適溫暖的”，因此(C)是正確的。
- ▶ (D) 從樂活王子的第4段談話可看出耶誕假期尚未到來，It seems that the whole city slows down before Christmas comes. 看來整個城市在耶誕節來臨之前都在放慢腳步。(D)是不正確的，故應選(D)。

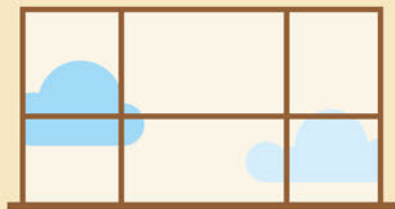
- ▶ (A) 根據法國先生的第2段談話，Also, smaller crowds make the city much calmer than usual. 此外，訪客人數較少使這座城市比平時更為安靜許多。(A)是正確的。
- ▶ (B) 根據樂活王子的第5段談話With smaller crowds, it's best to visit museums like my favorite ... 在人群較少的情况下，最好參觀我最喜歡的博物館...(B)是正確的。
- ▶ (C) 根據法國先生的第5段談話Besides, you can have free merry-go-round rides there! 還有，你可以在那裡免費乘坐旋轉木馬，但這並不是因為遊客人數變少，因此(C)是不正確的，我們可以選(C)。
- ▶ (D) 根據樂活王子的第4段談話，It seems that the whole city slows down before Christmas comes. 看來整個城市在耶誕節來臨之前都在放慢腳步。(D)是正確說法。

重要詞彙

1. **point out** v. 指出
No one likes their mistakes to be **pointed out**.
沒有人喜歡被指出錯誤。
2. **all year round** adv. 一整年
People can enjoy juicy grapes in Taiwan **all year round**.
在台灣，人們一年四季都能享用多汁的葡萄。
3. **crowd** n. (可數) 群眾
Large **crowds** of shoppers flocked to the mall on Black Friday.
大批購物者在黑色星期五湧入商場。
4. **calm** adj. 平靜的；冷靜的
n. 平靜(時刻)
The sea seemed **calm**, but it was only the **calm** before the storm.
當時海面看似平靜，但那只是暴風雨前的寧靜。
5. **complain** v. (不及物) 抱怨
It's no use **complaining** of what's already happened.
抱怨既成事實是沒有甚麼用的。

歷屆 實戰 克漏字

1. B&J Café _____ known as the tallest building in town. However, O&G Restaurant became the tallest building in 2010. 104年會考
(A) has been (B) had been (C) would be (D) is
2. Anna was _____ very sick and stayed in the hospital for a long time. 基測
(A) never (B) quite (C) once (D) hardly
3. For a long time, Cameroon's English speakers have felt they are not _____ in their own country. For example, it is very difficult for them to find jobs. 111年會考
(A) welcome (B) hard-working (C) famous (D) known



詳解請見下一頁

1. B&J Café _____ known as the tallest building in town. However, O&G Restaurant became the tallest building in 2010. 104年會考

B&J餐廳 _____ 以全城最高樓而著稱。不過，到了2010年，O&G餐館已取而代之。

(A) has been 已經是

“現在完成式”指“從過去到現在持續存在的事實”，但B&J Café已在2010年失去全城第一高樓的美名，故不能用現在完成式，(A)不正確。

(B) had been 原本

“過去完成式”指“過去的過去”；2010年已屬過去，在那之前B&J Café曾是全城最高樓，須用過去完成式來表達“過去的過去”。(B)時態正確。

(C) would be (過去)將會是

would be表“過去的未來”，句意成為“B&J Café在過去某個時候將以全城最高樓而著稱，意思無法與前後文搭配，故不選(C)。

(D) is 現在是

is呈現“B&J Café現在是以全城最高樓著稱”，意思與前後文不符，(D)不正確。

2. Anna was _____ very sick and stayed in the hospital for a long time. 基測

Anna _____ 病得很厲害，住院很長一段時間。

(A) never 從不

never句意不符題意，不能選(A)。

(B) quite 相當地

quite和very都能修飾sick，二擇一就好，(B)不正確。

(C) once 曾經、一度

once意思符合題意，(C)答案正確。

(D) hardly 幾乎不

hardly為否定字，無法與題意配合，(D)不能選。



3. For a long time, Cameroon's English speakers have felt they are not _____ in their own country. For example, it is very difficult for them to find jobs. 111年會考

長久以來，喀麥隆的英語使用者都覺得自己在自己的國家不_____。比方說，他們很難找到工作。

(A) **welcome** 受到歡迎的

從題意來看，welcome較其他選項更為貼切，故選(A)。

(B) **hard-working** 辛勤的

填入此字後，意思成為“覺得自己在自己的國家不辛勤工作”，無法與下句的意思連貫。不能選(B)。

(C) **famous** 著名的

填入此字後，意思成為“覺得自己在自己的國家不有名”，無法與下句的意思連貫。不能選(C)。

(D) **known** 被認識的

填入此字後，意思成為“覺得自己在自己的國家不被人認識”，無法與下句的意思連貫。不能選(D)。

內文翻譯

嗨，我是樂活王子，我是一個懂得如何過健康和永續生活的國中生。歡迎收聽我的節目《樂活學生》。美國歌手Cole Porter在他的歌曲《我愛巴黎》(*I love Paris*)中指出，巴黎其實一年四季都值得到訪。不過，在秋季末，文化之都巴黎似乎是一個遊覽的好地方，這是一個人們開始掛起閃爍燈的時刻。

在今天的節目中，我們邀請到了十多年來從事巴黎導遊工作的法國先生，告訴我們是什麼讓11月成為參觀巴黎的絕佳時機。

(L：樂活王子 F：法國先生)

L：你好，法國先生！歡迎回到我的節目。

F：謝謝你邀請我來上今天的節目。

L：為什麼11月是造訪巴黎的理想時機？

F：首先，每年的這個時候機票往往更便宜。此外，人群較少使這座城市比平時更為安靜許多。

L：真的嗎？我父母曾抱怨說，他們花了一個小時等待進入羅浮宮。

F：哦，真是糟糕。這在11月份不會發生。11月的巴黎就是完全在享受初冬短暫而舒適的日子。

L：看來整個城市在耶誕節來臨之前都在放慢腳步。

F：沒錯！你會發現巴黎的街道更加安靜，因為耶誕節的遊客可能還沒有到來。你可以體驗一個真正的巴黎。

L：正是！在人群較少的情況下，最好參觀我最喜歡的博物館——奧賽美術館。

F：此外，隨著氣溫逐日下滑，香榭麗舍大道兩旁的樹木閃耀著黃色、橙色、棕色和紅色的葉子。還有，你可以在那裡免費乘坐旋轉木馬。

L：哇！我迫不及待地想馬上造訪巴黎了！

F：我也是，雖然我去過巴黎很多次了！

L：現在該說再見了。一定要回來上我們的節目喔，並告訴我們更多關於巴黎的事情。謝謝你！

F：謝謝！ L&F：再見！



I Just Love Peanut Butter, OK?

就愛花生醬



Peanut butter was an easy way for the army to get good **protein**¹ back in the old days. Since then, peanut butter has become more and more popular. Even American singer Elvis Presley couldn't help falling in love with peanut butter. When he was a boy, his favorite snack was toast with peanut butter and bananas.



Americans spend nearly \$800 million a year on peanut butter. The **average**² American eats about three pounds of peanut butter per year. You may have known that November is National Peanut Butter Lovers Month. But do you know who invented peanut butter? In 1840, Rose Davis, a New Yorker, began making peanut butter after her son saw **Cuban**³ women make **ground**⁴ peanuts and spread them on bread. Also, as early as the 15th century, the **Aztecs**⁵ may have made something like peanut butter.

While peanut butter is good for the heart, reduces the risk of some cancers, and helps protect our memory, most store-bought peanut butter brands have too much sugar. They can make your blood sugar rise sharply. And most of them include too many **additives**⁶ and bad oils. So, choose peanut butter carefully and do not eat too much of it.

單字補充

- | | |
|--------------------|-------|
| 1. protein | 蛋白質 |
| 2. average | 平均的 |
| 3. Cuban | 古巴的 |
| 4. ground | 磨碎的 |
| 5. Aztec | 阿茲特克人 |
| 6. additive | 添加物 |



閱讀測驗

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

paragraph ▶ 段落

- (A) Why soldiers liked peanut butter.
- (B) What peanut butter meant to Elvis Presley.
- (C) How popular peanut butter is with Americans.
- (D) The history of peanut butter.

2. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

passage ▶ 文章段落

- (A) Soldiers got protein by eating peanut butter.
- (B) Cuban women were the first to make peanut butter.
- (C) Rose Davis's son invented peanut butter.
- (D) Peanut butter first appeared in the 15th century.

3. What's wrong with today's peanut butter?

- (A) It has some bad proteins.
- (B) Most of the peanut butter products can be found in the stores.
- (C) It can lead to cancers.
- (D) Too much sugar is added to it.

詳解請見下一頁

圖片來源 : pexels/pixabay/manypixels/unsplash



1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

第一段的主旨是甚麼？

- (A) Why soldiers liked peanut butter.
從前的軍人為甚麼喜歡花生醬。
- (B) What peanut butter meant to Elvis Presley.
花生醬對貓王的意義。
- ✓ (C) How popular peanut butter is with Americans.
花生醬受美國人歡迎的程度。
- (D) The history of peanut butter.
花生醬的歷史。

- ▶ (A) 第1段主要不是在說明為何從前軍人喜歡花生醬的原因。不能選(A)。
- ▶ (B) 第1段僅提及貓王十分喜愛花生醬。不能選(B)。
- ▶ (C) 第1段提及 Peanut butter was an easy way for the army to get good protein back in the old days. Since then, peanut butter has become more and more popular. 花生醬是過去的軍隊取得優質蛋白質的簡單方法。此後，花生醬便越來越受歡迎。因此，(C)為正解。
- ▶ (D) 第1段僅提到一點：從前的軍人將花生醬當作獲取優質蛋白質的來源。(D)不能選。

2. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

根據本文，以下何者正確？

- ✓ (A) Soldiers got protein by eating peanut butter.
軍人藉由吃花生醬獲取蛋白質。
- (B) Cuban women were the first to make peanut butter.
古巴婦女最先製作花生醬。
- (C) Rose Davis's son invented peanut butter.
蘿絲·戴維斯的兒子發明花生醬。
- (D) Peanut butter first appeared in the 15th century.
花生醬最早出現在15世紀。

- ▶ (A) 根據第1段 Peanut butter was an easy way for the army to get good protein back in the old days. 花生醬是過去的軍隊取得優質蛋白質的簡單方法。故(A)是正確的。
- ▶ (B) 文中未提及。根據第2段：In 1840, Rose Davis, a New Yorker, began making peanut butter after her son saw Cuban women make ground peanuts and spread them on bread. 1840年，紐約人蘿絲·戴維斯(Rose Davis)在她兒子看到古巴婦女將花生磨碎、塗在麵包上後，便開始製作花生醬。因此，真正發明花生醬的人是蘿絲·戴維斯，(B)不正確。
- ▶ (C) 蘿絲·戴維斯的兒子看見古巴婦女將花生磨碎，但他並未發明花生醬，故不能選(C)。
- ▶ (D) 第2段提及Also, as early as the 15th century, the Aztecs may have made something like peanut butter. 此外，早在15世紀，阿茲特克人可能就已經做出“類似”花生醬的東西。因此不能選(D)。

3. What's wrong with today's peanut butter?

現在的花生醬存在甚麼問題？

- (A) It has some bad proteins.
它含有壞蛋白質。
- (B) Most of the peanut butter products can be found in the stores.
多數花生醬製品可以在商店裡找得到。
- (C) It can lead to cancers.
現今的花生醬可能導致癌症。
- ✓ (D) Too much sugar is added to it.
現在的花生醬加了過多的糖。

- ▶ (A) 文中未提及，不能選(A)。
- ▶ (B) 答非所問，不能選(B)。
- ▶ (C) 文中未提及，不能選(C)。
- ▶ (D) 根據第3段 ... most store-bought peanut butter brands have too much sugar在商店能買到的多數花生醬品牌糖分都太高，故應選(D)。

重要詞彙

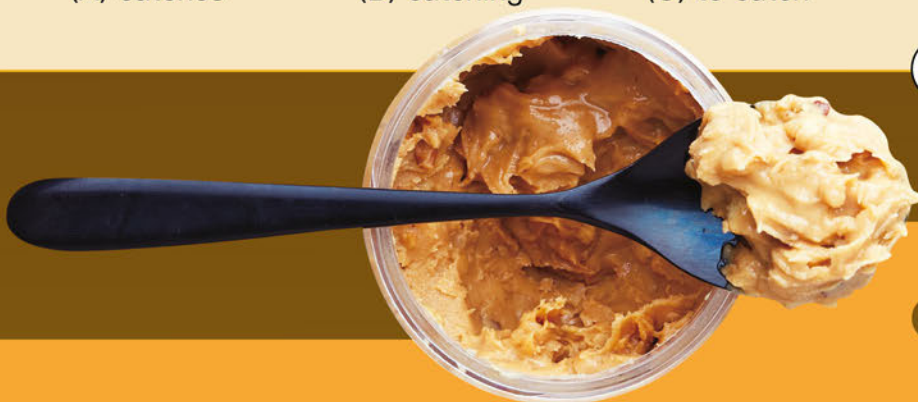
1. **cannot help + V-ing** v.
忍不住(做...)
He's big on basketball; he **can't help** buying a Stephen Curry jersey whenever he sees one.
他非常喜歡籃球，每當看到柯瑞的球衣時都會忍不住買一件。
2. **snack** n. (可數) 點心；零食
He ate a lot of **snacks** in his early years. So, he kept putting on weight.
他年輕時吃很多零食，因此，他體重持續增加。
3. **spread** v. (及物) 塗抹；散播
Don't **spread** too much jam on your toast.
別在吐司上塗太多果醬。
4. **may have + V.-p.p.** v.
過去可能已...(表對過去的推測)
I **may have been** in a shower when you called.
當你打電話給我時，我可能正在淋浴。
5. **blood** n. (不可數) 血液
My elder brother often gives **blood** twice a year.
我哥哥往往一年捐兩次血。



歷屆 實戰 克漏字

1. In 1939, the Taiwanese government made Teachers' Day a(n) _____ holiday. 110年會考
(A) country (B) nation (C) international (D) national
2. When I got up this morning, I was so surprised to find a new watch on my desk. I couldn't help _____. 基測
(A) to cry (B) cry (C) crying (D) cried
3. My cat got excited when it saw the boy _____ the birds. 105年會考
(A) catches (B) catching (C) to catch (D) caught

詳解請見下一頁



1. In 1939, the Taiwanese government made Teachers' Day a(n) _____ holiday. 110年會考
 1939年，台灣政府將教師節定為 _____ 假日。

(A) country 鄉下；國家

country是名詞，無法修飾holiday，不能選(A)。

(B) nation 國家

nation是名詞，無法修飾holiday，不能選(B)。

(C) international 國際的

意思無法搭配題意，不能選(C)。

(D) national 全國的

national是nation的形容詞，意思符合題意，(D)是正確的。

2. When I got up this morning, I was so surprised to find a new watch on my desk. I couldn't help _____. 基測
 今天早上起床時，我驚訝地發現書桌上有一隻新手錶。我忍不住 _____。

(A) to cry 哭泣

意思正確，但不符合cannot help + V-ing用法，故不選(A)。

(B) cry 哭泣

意思正確，但不符合cannot help + V-ing用法，故不選(B)。

(C) crying 哭泣

符合cannot help + V-ing用法，(C)為正解。

(D) cried 哭泣(過去式)

意思正確，但不符合cannot help + V-ing用法，故不選(D)



3. My cat got excited when it saw the boy _____ the birds.

105年會考

我的貓看到男孩 _____ 鳥時很興奮。

(A) catches 抓

意思正確，但不符合“感官動詞 + 受詞 + 原形動詞/現在分詞”用法，故不選(A)。

(B) catching 正在抓(現在分詞)

符合“感官動詞 + 受詞 + 原形動詞/現在分詞”用法，故選(B)。

(C) to catch 抓(不定詞)

意思正確，但不符合“感官動詞 + 受詞 + 原形動詞/現在分詞”用法，故不選(C)。

(D) caught 抓(過去式)

意思正確，但不符合“感官動詞 + 受詞 + 原形動詞/現在分詞”用法，故不選(D)。

內文翻譯

花生醬是過去的軍人取得優質蛋白質的簡單方法。此後，花生醬便越來越受歡迎。連美國歌手貓王(Elvis Presley)也忍不住愛上花生醬。小時候，他最喜歡的零食正是花生醬佐香蕉吐司。

美國人每年花費近8億美元購買花生醬。平均每個人每年吃掉約3磅的花生醬。你可能早就知道11月是全美花生醬愛好者月，但你知道是誰發明了花生醬嗎？1840年，紐約人蘿絲·戴維斯(Rose Davis)在她兒子看到古巴婦女將花生磨碎、塗在麵包上後，便開始製作花生醬。此外，早在15世紀，阿茲特克人可能就已經做出類似花生醬的東西。

雖然花生醬對心臟有益，降低了罹患部分癌症的風險，且有助於保護我們的記憶力，但可以在商店買到的多數花生醬品牌糖分都太高。它們可以使你的血糖急遽上升，而且大多數含有過多的添加物和不健康的油。所以，小心選擇花生醬，而且不要吃太多。



Splash the Net with the Ball

破籃得分 — 淺談NBA



The NBA (National Basketball Association¹) is a North American professional basketball league² with 30 basketball teams, 29 in the United States and one in Canada. The NBA is the top one professional basketball league in the world.

The NBA season kicks off in mid-October and runs until the next April. During the period, each team has to play 82 games. If some teams make it to the **play-offs**³, or even the finals, then they will likely play all the way through June.



In 1979, **rookies**⁴ Magic Johnson and Larry Bird joined the Los Angeles Lakers and Boston Celtics, **respectively**⁵. After that, the NBA entered a 20-year golden age when fans grew quickly. In NBA history, the Lakers and Celtics tied, winning 17 **championships**⁶ each. The most eye-catching team these years is the Golden State Warriors. Stephen Curry and Klay Thompson, known as The Splash Brothers, are thought to be among the greatest shooters in NBA history.

For basketball fans, November means their favorite sport is back on television. Player trading, **draft**⁷ and coaching changes during the play-offs will all make a difference in the new season.

單字
補充

1. **association** 協會
2. **league** 聯盟
3. **play-off** 季後賽
4. **rookie** 菜鳥
5. **respectively** 分別
6. **championship** 冠軍盃
7. **draft** 選秀會

閱讀
測驗

1. To “**kick off**” means _____.

- (A) to start practicing
- (B) to start the season
- (C) to play around
- (D) to kick the ball

article ► 文章

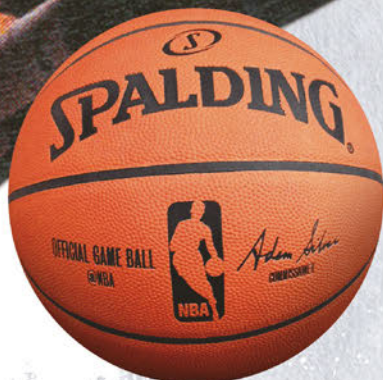
2. What can we learn from the article?

- (A) All the NBA teams have to play over 82 games.
- (B) The Golden State Warriors have been the most popular team ever.
- (C) Stephen Curry is the best shooter in NBA history.
- (D) There are 29 NBA teams based in America.

3. Which of the following is NOT true according to the article?

- (A) Klay Thompson is one of The Splash Brothers.
- (B) The NBA had the most fans between the 80s and 90s.
- (C) An NBA season often ends in June.
- (D) From November on, fans can watch the NBA games on TV.

詳解請見下一頁



1. To “kick off” means _____.
“kick off”的意思是 _____。

- (A) to start practicing
開始練習
- ✓ (B) to start the season
展開球季
- (C) to play around
四處玩耍
- (D) to kick the ball
踢球

2. What can we learn from the article?
從本文我們能知道甚麼？

- (A) All the NBA teams have to play over 82 games.
NBA全部球隊必須打超過82場比賽。
- (B) The Golden State Warriors have been the most popular team ever.
金州勇士隊是有史以來最受歡迎的球隊。
- (C) Stephen Curry is the best shooter in NBA history.
柯瑞是NBA史上最佳射手。

✓ (D) There are 29 NBA teams based in America.
有29支NBA球隊以美國為根據地。

3. Which of the following is NOT true according to the article? 根據本文以下何者不正確？

- (A) Klay Thompson is one of The Splash Brothers.
克雷·湯普森是浪花兄弟之一。
- (B) The NBA had the most fans between the 80s and 90s.
NBA在八〇年代和九〇年代球迷最多。
- ✓ (C) An NBA season often ends in June.
NBA賽季通常於6月結束。
- (D) From November on, fans can watch the NBA games on TV.
從11月起，球迷可以看NBA球賽的電視轉播。

- ▶ (A) 文中未提及這點，不能選(A)。
- ▶ (B) 根據前後文，kick off解釋為“開始”較為合理，(B)是正確的。
- ▶ (C) 與前後文無法搭配，不能選(C)。
- ▶ (D) 與前後文無法搭配，不能選(D)。

- ▶ (A) 第2段提及 During the period, each team has to play 82 games. 球季期間，各隊要打82場比賽。不能選(A)。
- ▶ (B) 第3段僅提及“金州勇士隊是近年來最受矚目的球隊”(The most eye-catching team these years is the Golden State Warriors.)，並非是有史以來最受歡迎的球隊，因此不能選(B)。
- ▶ (C) 文章未提及這點，不能選(C)。
- ▶ (D) 根據第1段，The NBA (National Basketball Association) is a North American professional basketball league with 30 basketball teams, 29 in the United States and one in Canada. NBA是北美洲的職業籃球聯盟，擁有30支籃球隊，美國29支，加拿大1支。故(D)是正確答案。

- ▶ (A) 根據第3段，Stephen Curry and Klay Thompson, known as The Splash Brothers, are thought to be among the greatest shooters in NBA history. 柯瑞(Stephen Curry)和克雷·湯普森(Klay Thompson)，人稱“浪花兄弟”，被認為是NBA史上最偉大的射手之二。(A)是正確的。
- ▶ (B) 根據第3段，After that, the NBA entered a 20-year golden age when fans grew quickly. 在那之後，NBA進入了球迷快速成長的20年黃金時期，因此(B)是正確的。
- ▶ (C) 根據第2段，The NBA season kicks off in mid-October and runs until the next April. NBA賽季在10月中旬拉開序幕，一直進行到隔年4月，(C)是不正確的。
- ▶ (D) 根據第4段，For basketball fans, November means their favorite sport is back on television. 對籃球迷來說，十一月意味著他們最喜歡的運動又回到了電視上。(D)是正確的。



重要詞彙

1. **top** *adj.* 最頂尖的
TSMC is the **top** chipmaker in Taiwan.
台積電是台灣最頂尖的晶片製造商。
2. **make it** *v.* 成功；抵達
The Golden State Warriors **made it** to the finals again this year.
今年，金州勇士隊再度打入NBA的決賽。
3. **enter** *v.* (及物) 進入
Her daughter will **enter** college this fall.
今天秋天，她女兒將進入大學就讀。
4. **eye-catching** *adj.* 吸睛的
Top Gun: Maverick is such an **eye-catching** movie.
《捍衛戰士：獨行俠》是一部如此吸引人的影片。
5. **splash** *n.* (可數) 噴濺物 (水花等)
There were no **splashes** at all when Chinese diver Quan Hong-chan hit the water.
中國跳水選手全紅嬋入水時，完全沒有濺起水花。

歷屆實戰

1. It took the police lots of time to find out who _____ into Liu's house and killed her one year ago. 基測
(A) go (B) went (C) enter (D) entered
2. I don't like any of these three watches. Can you show me _____? 104年會考
(A) one (B) some of them (C) the other (D) another one
3. Oliver shouted with joy when he saw his _____ band. 103年會考
(A) fan (B) loving (C) interesting (D) favorite

詳解請見下一頁

歷屆
實戰

詳解

1. It took the police lots of time to find out who _____ into Liu's house and killed her one year ago. 基測

警方花了很多時間才查出一年前是誰 _____ 劉某家中殺害了她。

(A) go go into 進入

題目已指出時間點在一年前，動詞必為過去簡單式，不能選(A)。

(B) went went into 當時進入

動詞是過去簡單式，可和one year ago搭配，且go是不及物動詞，須加介係詞into，(B)為正解。

(C) enter 進入

題目已指出時間點在一年前，動詞必為過去簡單式，不能選(C)。

(D) entered 過去進入

時態雖正確，但enter為及物動詞，不用再添加介係詞into，(D)不對。

2. I don't like any of these three watches. Can you show me _____ ? 104年會考

這三隻錶我都不喜歡，可以給我看看 _____ 嗎？

(A) one 一隻

不定代名詞one用來指“先前提過的名詞”(= a或an + 名詞)，表示已經看過了，不能選(A)。

(B) some of them 它們當中的幾隻

這三隻錶中的“幾隻”，表示已經看過了。不能選(B)。

(C) the other (二選一的另一隻)

the other是兩個物品中的“另一個”，店員會從剩下沒看過的手錶，挑一隻給他看，剩下的錶不可能剛好是兩隻，(C)不正確。

(D) another one (三隻以上的另一隻)

another指三個或三個以上物品以外的“另一個”，店員會從剩下沒看過的手錶，挑一隻給他看，符合“三者或三者以上”準則，故選(D)。



3. Oliver shouted with joy when he saw his _____ band. 103年會考

Oliver見到 _____ 樂隊時，高興地大叫。

(A) fan 粉絲

意思無法和題目配合，不能選(A)。

(B) loving 摯愛的

loving指“一個人對...充滿愛”，填入後意思變成“他充滿愛的樂團”，(B)不能選。

(C) interesting 令人感到有趣的

填入後意思變成“他令人感到有趣的樂團”，不能選(C)。

(D) favorite 最喜歡的

意思符合題意，(D)為正解。

內文 翻譯

NBA (National Basketball Association) 是北美洲的職業籃球聯盟，擁有30支籃球隊，美國29支，加拿大1支。NBA是世界排名第一的職業籃球聯盟。

NBA賽季在10月中旬拉開序幕，一直進行到隔年4月。期間各隊要打82場比賽。如果有些球隊打進季後賽、或甚至決賽，那它們就可能一路打到6月。

1979年，NBA菜鳥魔術強森(Magic Johnson)和賴瑞·柏德(Larry Bird)分別加盟洛杉磯湖人隊(The Los Angeles Lakers)和波士頓賽爾提克隊(The Boston Celtics)。之後，NBA進入了球迷快速成長的20年黃金時期。NBA歷史上，湖人隊和賽爾提克隊並列第一名，各奪得17個冠軍。近年來，最引人注目的球隊是金州勇士隊(The Golden State Warriors)。柯瑞(Stephen Curry)和克雷·湯普森(Klay Thompson)，人稱“浪花兄弟”，被認為是NBA史上最偉大的射手之二。

對籃球迷來說，十一月意味著他們最喜歡的運動又回到了電視上。季後賽期間的球員交易、選秀會和教練變動，都將對新賽季產生影響。



Biking, Music, and Fireworks

山水騎遇



The best time for biking in Taiwan is the winter months, especially November. At this time of year, the cold season has yet to fully control the beautiful island. Also, the weather in November is drier than that in the other months, though it only lasts for a few weeks. The temperature here in early winter is often between 18 to 26 degrees **Celsius**¹. Although for bikers, “there is no such a thing as bad weather,” biking in cool weather is always quite an experience.

It will be a wonderful memory to visit Sun Moon Lake, Taiwan’s largest body of water, and take a bicycle trip there. Set in the hills of Nantou, the Sun Moon Lake Bikeway is about 30 km long. The bike trip around the lake, which takes about 3.5 hours at least, is difficult for **amateur**² bikers, but the scenery along the way is **superb**³. The Sun Moon Lake Bikeway has been named one of the “World’s Top Ten most beautiful bikeways” by CNN.

If you are not up to the **challenge**⁴ of biking around the lake, here are some fun activities that will be held at Sun Moon Lake in November:

單字補充

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Celsius | 攝氏 |
| 2. amateur | 業餘的 |
| 3. superb | 絕佳的 |
| 4. challenge | 挑戰 |

Date	Nov. 5 th	Nov. 12 th	Nov. 19 th
Theme	The Tribal Concert	Come! Bike Day	Taiwan Symphony Orchestra Firework Show and Concert
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fireworks The drone show Tribal dance and songs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biking around the lake Street performers Traditional food trucks Free black tea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fireworks The drone show Classical, tribal, and traditional Taiwanese music
Place	Ita Thao Pier	Xiangshan Tourist Center	Xiangshan Tourist Center



tribal 部落的 drone 無人機 pier 碼頭 performer 表演者
 symphony 交響樂 orchestra 管絃樂隊 classical 古典的



閱讀測驗

- It's best to bike around Taiwan in November because _____. (Choose the wrong one.)

(A) winter has just started	(B) the weather is drier
(C) there is no bad weather	(D) it's neither hot nor cold
- The Sun Moon Lake Bikeway _____. (Choose the wrong one.)

(A) is the longest in Taiwan	(B) is around the Sun Moon Lake
(C) has great views	(D) has been named one of the World's Top 10 most beautiful bikeways
- People can _____ at Sun Moon Lake this November.

(A) watch the drone show and fireworks at Ita Thao Pier and Xiangshan Tourist Center
(B) perform classical music at Xiangshan Tourist Center
(C) enjoy free black tea prepared by food trucks
(D) swim across the lake

詳解請見下一頁

1. It's best to bike around Taiwan in November because _____. (Choose the wrong one.)

11月時最好騎單車遊台灣因為 _____。(選錯的)

- (A) winter has just started
冬天剛開始
- (B) the weather is drier
天氣較乾爽
- ✓ (C) there is no bad weather
完全沒有壞天氣
- (D) it's neither hot nor cold
天氣不熱也不冷

2. The Sun Moon Lake Bikeway _____. (Choose the wrong one.)

日月潭環湖單車道 _____。(選錯的)

- ✓ (A) is the longest in Taiwan
是全台最長的
- (B) is around the Sun Moon Lake
環繞整個日月潭
- (C) has great views
有很棒的風景
- (D) has been named one of the World's Top 10 most beautiful bikeways
被評為“全球十大最美自行車道”之一

3. People can _____ at Sun Moon Lake this November.

今年11月人們可以在日月潭 _____。

- ✓ (A) watch the drone show and fireworks at Ita Thao Pier and Xiangshan Tourist Center
觀賞伊達邵碼頭和向山遊客中心的無人機秀和煙火表演
- (B) perform classical music at Xiangshan Tourist Center
在向山遊客中心表演古典樂
- (C) enjoy free black tea prepared by food trucks
享受餐車所準備的免費紅茶
- (D) swim across the lake
游泳橫越日月潭

▶ (A) 第1段說到, At this time of year, the cold season has yet to fully control the beautiful island. 每年的這個時候, 寒冷的季節還沒有完全控制這個美麗的島嶼。因此(A)是正確的。

▶ (B) 第1段說到, Also, the weather in November is drier than that in the other months ... 另外, 11月的天氣比其他月份更乾燥, (B)是正確的。

▶ (C) 第1段提及類似觀點 Although for bikers, “there is no such a thing as bad weather, ...” 雖然對於單車騎士而言, “並沒有壞天氣這回事, ...”, 但這句話並不是指“11月份完全沒有不好的天氣”, 因此(C)是錯誤的。

▶ (D) 第1段提到, The temperature here in early winter is often between 18 to 26 degrees Celsius. 在這裡, 初冬氣溫往往在攝氏18至26度之間, (D)是正確的。

▶ (A) 文中未提及這點, (A)是錯誤的, (A)為正解。

▶ (B) 第2段提及 The bike trip around the lake, which takes about 3.5 hours at least, is difficult for amateur bikers. 騎單車環湖至少需要3.5小時左右, 這對業餘單車騎士來說是困難的, (B)是正確的, 不能選。

▶ (C) 第2段提及 ... but the scenery along the way is superb 但沿途的景色卻是絕妙的, 因此(C)是正確的, 不能選。

▶ (D) 第2段提及, The Sun Moon Lake Bikeway has been named one of the “World's Top Ten most beautiful bikeways” by CNN. 日月潭環湖單車道已被美國有線電視新聞網(CNN)評為“全球十大最美自行車道”之一, 因此(D)是正確的, 不能選。

▶ (A) 根據表格第2和第4欄內容, 伊達邵碼頭和向山遊客中心會舉行這兩項活動。(A)敘述正確。

▶ (B) 根據表格第4欄內容, 表演古典樂的是台灣交響樂團, 不是遊客。(B)的敘述不正確。

▶ (C) 表格第3欄中並未提及紅茶由餐車準備, 因此(C)不能選。

▶ (D) 表格中並未提及這點, 因此(D)不能選。

重要詞彙

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. have/has yet to + v.
尚未... | My question has yet to be answered.
我的問題還沒獲得答覆。 |
| 2. quite + a/an/the + 可數名詞
相當...的 | Her performance was quite a surprise.
她的演出令人十分驚訝。 |
| 3. name v. (及物) 選...為... | He was named the model student of the year.
他被選為年度模範生。 |
| 4. fireworks n. 煙火表演
(恆為複數) | Are we staying for the fireworks tomorrow?
我們會留下來看明天的煙火表演嗎？ |
| 5. food truck n. (可數) 餐車 | I always enjoy grabbing a quick bite at a food truck .
我總喜歡在餐車快速地吃點東西。 |



歷屆 實戰 克漏字

1. I think the road ends here; it won't go any _____.
Shouldn't we turn back? 103年會考
- (A) closer (B) farther (C) faster (D) longer
2. Have you got anything for Joe _____? He'd be happy to get your gift
on his birthday. 基測
- (A) yet (B) soon (C) almost (D) either
3. _____ of the students is mopping the floor, and _____ are talking. 106年會考
- (A) One; the others (B) Some; some others
(C) Most; others (D) Several; the other

詳解請見下一頁



1. I think the road ends here; it won't go any _____. Shouldn't we turn back? 103年會考

我想路到這裡結束了；路不會再 _____ 了。難道不該回頭嗎？

(A) closer 更靠近地

意思無法搭配題意，不選(A)。

(B) farther 往前進一點、更遠地

farther是far (遙遠地)的比較級，與go搭配形成“路不會再往前延伸”之意，(B)為正解。

(C) faster 更快地

路不會行走，所以不會走更快(faster)，不能選(C)。

(D) longer not ... any longer (不再)

not搭配any longer會形成“再也不...”之意，整句意思是“路再也不行走了”，語意奇怪，不能選(D)。

2. Have you got anything for Joe _____? He'd be happy to get your gift on his birthday. 基測

你幫Joe買了甚麼 _____？生日當天，他若收到你的禮物，一定會很開心。

(A) yet 尚未、還沒

yet搭配現在完成式，表示“尚未”之意，(A)為正解。

(B) soon 不久後

soon意思不符合題意。不能選(B)。

(C) almost 幾乎

almost不能放在句尾，意思亦不符合題意，(C)不能選。

(D) either 也不

either須和否定句搭配，不能選(D)。

3. _____ of the students is mopping the floor, and _____ are talking. 106年會考

這些學生中有 _____ 正在拖地，_____ 則在交談。

(A) One; the others 一個；(這些學生中)其他的人

留意students後面的動詞為單數be動詞，推論one才是合適的主詞；and之後be動詞為複數的are，the others是正確的，故應選(A)。

(B) Some; some others 一些；一些其他的人

留意students後面的動詞為單數be動詞，推論some不適合當第一句的主詞；some others沒有限定，(B)不能選。

(C) Most; others 大多數；其他的人

留意students後面的動詞為單數be動詞，推論most不適合當第一句的主詞；others沒有限定，因此(C)是不正確。

(D) Several; the other 數個；(兩者)的其中一個

留意students後面的動詞為單數be動詞，推論several不適合當第一句的主詞；the other用法亦不符合題意，不能選(D)。

內文翻譯

臺灣騎自行車的最佳時間是冬季月份，尤其是11月。每年的這個時候，寒冷的季節還沒有完全控制這個美麗的島嶼。另外，11月的天氣比其他月份更乾燥，儘管只持續幾個星期。在這裡，初冬氣溫往往在攝氏18至26度之間。雖然對於單車騎士來說，“沒有壞天氣這回事”，但是在涼爽的天氣下騎車總是相當不錯的經驗。

探訪日月潭——臺灣最大的湖泊、並在那裡騎單車旅行，將是一段美好的回憶。座落在南投山上，日月潭環湖單車道長約30公里。騎單車環湖至少要花3.5小時左右，這對業餘單車騎士來說是困難的，但沿途的景色卻是絕妙的。日月潭環湖單車道已被美國有線電視新聞網(CNN)評選為「全球十大最美自行車道」之一。

如果你無法勝任騎單車環湖的挑戰，以下是11月時將在日月潭舉行的一些有趣的活動：

日期	11月5日	11月12日	11月19日
主題	部落音樂會	來吧！單車日	台灣交響樂團 花火音樂會
活動	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 煙火施放• 無人機秀• 部落舞蹈和歌曲	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 騎單車環湖活動• 街頭藝人表演• 傳統美食餐車• 免費暢飲紅茶	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 煙火施放• 無人機秀• 古典樂、部落音樂及傳統台灣音樂
地點	伊達邵碼頭	向山遊客中心	向山遊客中心



Why Thanksgiving Always Falls on a Thursday

感恩節為何總在星期四？

Every time October ends and November begins, Americans can't wait for Thanksgiving to come—in fact, what they expect most is the food that comes with the holiday. But do you know why Thanksgiving always falls on the fourth Thursday in November? There are some interesting stories and history behind the Thanksgiving date.

An old diary was found to have **recorded**¹ the first Thanksgiving dinner in 1621. The **Pilgrims**² of Plymouth invited Wampanoag **natives**³ to have dinner together. Asked by the public, in 1863, President Abraham Lincoln decided that Thanksgiving should be celebrated on the last Thursday in November.

Two years later, President Andrew Johnson moved Thanksgiving Day to the first Thursday of November. Then in 1869, President Ulysses S. Grant changed the date to the third Thursday in November.

單字補充

- | | |
|---------------------|-------|
| 1. record | 記錄 |
| 2. Pilgrim | 清教徒 |
| 3. native | 原住民 |
| 4. confusion | 困惑；混亂 |
| 5. declare | 宣佈 |



It was not until 1939 that President Franklin D. Roosevelt moved the Thanksgiving holiday one week earlier to the fourth Thursday in November (since there were five Thursdays in November that year). The decision was pushed for by some businessmen. They wanted the Thanksgiving shopping season to be longer. But only 23 states followed that date, and 23 other states celebrated Thanksgiving on November 30th, and Colorado and Texas celebrated on both days. The **confusion**⁴ went on for the next two years. In 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed a law, **declaring**⁵ the fourth Thursday in November as Thanksgiving Day. That's why some called Thanksgiving "Franksgiving" in a funny way later.



閱讀測驗

- Thanksgiving is jokingly called "Franksgiving" because _____.
 - President Roosevelt moved the Thanksgiving holiday one week earlier
 - Thanksgiving sounds like "Franksgiving"
 - there are some interesting stories and history behind the Thanksgiving date.
 - the holiday was moved to different dates a few times
- Which of the following is true about Thanksgiving?
 - It was always on the fourth Thursday in November.
 - President Lincoln first decided Thanksgiving be celebrated on the first Thursday in November.
 - Once Thanksgiving was celebrated on different dates.
 - Thanksgiving has been celebrated on the fourth Thursday since 1939.
- The Thanksgiving holiday is now on the fourth Thursday in November _____.
 - probably because some businessmen hoped so
 - because the public asked for it
 - because the first Thanksgiving was celebrated on that day
 - because President Roosevelt wanted to make the holiday season longer



Franklin D. Roosevelt

詳解請見下一頁



1. Thanksgiving is jokingly called “Franksgiving” because _____.

感恩節被戲稱為“小羅斯福的恩賜”因為 _____。

- ✓ (A) President Roosevelt moved the Thanksgiving holiday one week earlier
小羅斯福總統將感恩節的時間提早一周
- (B) Thanksgiving sounds like “Franksgiving”
Thanksgiving 聽起來和 Franksgiving 很像
- (C) there are some interesting stories and history behind the Thanksgiving date
感恩節日期的背後還有一些有趣的故事和歷史
- (D) the holiday was moved to different dates a few times
感恩節好幾次被挪到不同的日子

2. Which of the following is true about Thanksgiving?

關於感恩節以下何種描述正確？

- (A) It was always on the fourth Thursday in November.
以前感恩節總是在11月的第四個星期四。
- (B) President Lincoln first decided Thanksgiving be celebrated on the first Thursday in November.
林肯首先決定在11月的第一個星期四慶祝感恩節。
- ✓ (C) Once Thanksgiving was celebrated on different dates.
有一度，人們會在不同日子慶祝感恩節。
- (D) Thanksgiving has been celebrated on the fourth Thursday since 1939.
從1939年以來，人們一直在11月的第四個周四慶祝感恩節。

3. The Thanksgiving holiday is now on the fourth Thursday in November _____.

現在的感恩節是在11月的第四個星期四 _____。

- ✓ (A) probably because some businessmen hoped so
或許是因為從前有些商人希望如此
- (B) because the public asked for it
因為民眾要求
- (C) because the first Thanksgiving was celebrated on that day
因為第一次感恩節就是在那個日子慶祝的
- (D) because President Roosevelt wanted to make the holiday season longer
因為小羅斯福總統想讓耶誕假期長一點

▶ (A) 第4段說到 It was not until 1939 that President Franklin D. Roosevelt moved the Thanksgiving holiday one week earlier to the fourth Thursday in November. 直到1939年，小羅斯福總統(Franklin D. Roosevelt)才將感恩節假期提前一周移至11月的第四個星期四，(A)是正確的。

▶ (B) 文中未提及，不能選(B)。

▶ (C) 未能充分說明為何有人戲稱感恩節為“小羅斯福的恩賜”，不能選(C)。

▶ (D) 未能充分說明為何有人戲稱感恩節為“小羅斯福的恩賜”，不能選(D)。

▶ (A) 根據第3段，Two years later, President Andrew Johnson moved Thanksgiving Day to the first Thursday of November. 兩年後，詹森總統(Andrew Johnson)將感恩節移至11月的第一個星期四。由此可推測，從前的感恩節並不是一直固定在11月的第四個星期四。(A)是錯誤的。

▶ (B) 根據第2段，Asked by the public, in 1863, President Abraham Lincoln decided that Thanksgiving should be celebrated on the last Thursday in November. 在民眾的要求下，在1863年，林肯總統(Abraham Lincoln)決定感恩節應該在11月的最後一個星期四慶祝。因此(B)是錯誤的。

▶ (C) 根據第4段，But only 23 states followed that date, and 23 other states celebrated Thanksgiving on November 30th, and Colorado and Texas celebrated on both days. 但當時只有23個州遵循這個日期，其他23個州則在11月30日慶祝感恩節，科羅拉多州和德州則兩天都慶祝。(C)是正確的。

▶ (D) 根據第4段，In 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed a law, declaring the fourth Thursday in November as Thanksgiving Day. 1941年，小羅斯福總統簽署立法，宣佈11月的第四個星期四為感恩節。在1939年和1941年間，美國民眾還經歷了兩年左右的混亂時期，故(D)是不正確的。

▶ (A) 根據第4段，It was not until 1939 that President Franklin D. Roosevelt moved the Thanksgiving holiday one week earlier to the fourth Thursday in November. The decision was pushed for by some businessmen. 直到1939年，小羅斯福總統(Franklin D. Roosevelt)才將感恩節假期提前一周移至11月的第四個星期四。這個決定是由一些商人要求的，因此(A)是正確的。

▶ (B) 根據第2段 Asked by the public, in 1863, President Abraham Lincoln decided that Thanksgiving should be celebrated on the last Thursday in November. 在民眾的要求下，在1863年，林肯總統(Abraham Lincoln)決定感恩節應該在11月的最後一個星期四慶祝。但在11月的第四個周四慶祝感恩節是商人的要求，而非一般民眾。因此(B)不正確。

▶ (C) 文中未提及，(C)不正確。

▶ (D) 文中未提及，(D)不正確。

重要詞彙

1. **expect** v. (及物) 預期；期待

Many shoppers are **expected** to come into town during the holiday season.

耶誕節期間不少購物者可望進城。

2. **fall** v. (不及物) 降臨

Black Friday always **falls** on the Friday after Thanksgiving.

黑色星期五總降臨在感恩節後的星期五。

3. **decide** v. (不及物) 決定

The Chens **decided** not to leave because there was a storm.

因為有暴風雨，陳氏全家決定不出發了。

4. **go on** v. 持續

How much longer will the typhoon **go on**?

這個颱風還會持續多久？

5. **push** v. (及物) 逼迫；催促

Some parents in Taiwan **push** their kids too hard.

台灣有些家長逼小孩逼得太兇。



重要詞彙

1. There's a new shop ____ Plus-Pic across from the station. I've checked the photo shops in town. It costs the least to print out two sets of photos at Plus-Pic. 111年會考補考

(A) that calls (B) calling (C) called (D) is called

2. She never cares what she does on a ____; she cares who she has a ____ with. 105年會考

(A) date; date (B) meal; meal (C) train; ticket (D) plane; drink

3. Jerry Stevens used to be a proud ____ of a successful shaved iced shop. His highest sales numbers were 1,899 plates a week. 106年會考

(A) master (B) waiter (C) cook (D) businessman



shaved ice ▶ 刨冰

詳解請見下一頁



1. There's a new shop ____ Plus-Pic across from the station. I've checked the photo shops in town. It costs the least to print out two sets of photos at Plus-Pic. 111年會考補考

車站對面新開了一家 ____ Plus-Pic的店。我查過城裡的照相館，Plus-Pic洗兩組照片費用最低。

- (A) that calls (那家新開的店)打電話給Plus-Pic

根據本題第3句，new shop就是Plus-Pic，不太可能自己打電話給自己。
(A)不正確。

- (B) calling (那家新開的店)打電話給Plus-Pic

將現在分詞calling還原為“that calls Plus-Pic，關係代名詞that就是指那家new shop，所以又變成商店自己打電話給自己。(B)不正確。

- (C) called 被稱為

將過去分詞called還原成“that is called”，解釋成為那家新店“被叫做”Plus-Pic，這樣題意就順暢了，(C)為正解。

- (D) is called 被稱為

少了關係代名詞that，變成There's a new shop is called ...，此句中有兩個動詞都是is，文法不對，不能選(D)。

2. She never cares what she does on a ____; she cares who she has a ____ with. 105年會考

她從不在乎 ____ 時做什麼；她在乎和誰在一起 ____。

- (A) date; date 約會(n.); 約會(n.)

片語on a date意思是“約會時”；have a date with 某人，意思是“跟誰約會”，(A)意思通順。

- (B) meal; meal 一餐；一餐

“吃飯時”的英文是during a meal，不用on；have a meal with 某人(跟某人用餐)，第一個meal用法不對，故不選(B)。

- (C) train; ticket 火車；車票

這兩字依序填入後，無法形成有意義的句子，(C)答案不正確。

- (D) plane; drink 飛機；飲料

這兩字依序填入後，句意變成“她從不在乎在飛機上做的事；她在乎跟誰喝飲料”，句意不太合理，(D)不正確。

3. Jerry Stevens used to be a proud _____ of a successful shaved iced shop. His highest sales numbers were 1,899 plates a week. 106年會考

Jerry Stevens 曾是一家成功的刨冰店的驕傲 _____。他最高的銷售數字是一周賣出1,899盤。

(A) master 大師

意思無法與前後文搭配，(A)不對。

(B) waiter 服務生

服務生不負責銷售，(B)不符合句意。

(C) cook 廚師

廚師不負責銷售，(C)不符句意。

(D) businessman 商人

生意人、商人的解釋較為合理，(D)為正解。



內文翻譯

每當10月結束、11月緊接著開始時，美國人都會等不及感恩節的到來——其實，他們最期待的是伴隨這個節日而來的食物。但你知道為什麼感恩節總是落在11月的第四個星期四嗎？感恩節日期的背後還有一些有趣的故事和歷史。

有人發現一本舊日記記錄了1621年第一次感恩節晚餐的情況。普利茅斯的清教徒邀請美國原住民萬帕諾亞格人(Wampanoag)共進晚餐。在民眾的要求下，在1863年，林肯總統(Abraham Lincoln)決定感恩節應該在11月的最後一個星期四慶祝。

兩年後，詹森總統(Andrew Johnson)將感恩節移至11月的第一個星期四。隨後在1869年，格蘭特總統(Ulysses S. Grant)將日期改為11月的第三個星期四。

直到1939年，小羅斯福總統(Franklin D. Roosevelt)才將感恩節假期提前一周移至11月的第四個星期四（因為當年11月有五個星期四）。這個決定是由一些商人要求的，他們希望感恩節購物季能更長。但當時只有23個州遵循這個日期，其他23個州則在11月30日慶祝感恩節，科羅拉多州和德州則兩天都慶祝。這種混亂持續了兩年。1941年，小羅斯福總統簽署立法，宣佈11月的第四個星期四為感恩節。所以後來有些人戲謔地將感恩節稱為"Franksgiving"(小羅斯福的恩賜)。



閱讀理解

Nov. 23-24

挑戰度 🧠 🧠 🧠

會考 | 英檢初級 | 國中多益

Turkey Day?

感恩節：火雞日？



Turkey is the most important of all Thanksgiving dishes. Alexander Hamilton, **founding father**¹ of the United States, once said that no American could hold back from eating turkey on Thanksgiving. Hamilton's words have become true. Each Thanksgiving, Americans eat about 45 million to 46 million turkeys.



Today's Thanksgiving menu is said to come from the so-called "first Thanksgiving dinner." Some facts also show that the **Pilgrims**² and Wampanoag people did share a meal in late 1621. But studies have shown that "the first Thanksgiving dinner" did not serve turkey, but deer, goose, and duck.

Why do Americans eat turkey on Thanksgiving? The answer to the question is that over time, the Pilgrims from New England moved to different parts of America, bringing the tradition of eating turkey at **harvest festivals**³ to the whole country. At that time, there were at least 10 million turkeys in America. It was convenient to eat turkey. Besides, a turkey was often big enough to feed a family. Most important of all, it is **native to**⁴ North America. We cannot find it on the British table.

單字補充

1. **founding father** 開國元勳
2. **Pilgrim** 清教徒
3. **harvest festival** 豐收節
4. **native to** 原產自...



閱讀測驗

1. What does “hold back from” mean?
(A) To stop oneself from doing something.
(B) To avoid doing something.
(C) To stay away from something.
(D) To skip.
2. Why is turkey always on the dinner table at Thanksgiving? (Choose the wrong one.)
(A) The Pilgrims kept the habit after moving somewhere else.
(B) Turkey was on the table of the first Thanksgiving dinner.
(C) It is native to North America.
(D) A turkey can feed a whole family.
3. Which of the following is NOT one of the writer’s ideas?
(A) No American could hold back from eating turkey on Thanksgiving.
(B) Today’s Thanksgiving menu is said to come from the so-called “first Thanksgiving dinner.”
(C) Hamilton’s words have become true.
(D) Most important of all, it is native to North America.
We cannot find it on the British table.

詳解請見下一頁

1. What does “hold back from” mean?
hold back from是甚麼意思？

- ✓ (A) To stop oneself from doing something.
阻止自己做某件事。
- (B) To avoid doing something.
避免做某件事。
- (C) To stay away from something.
遠離某物。
- (D) To skip.
跳過。

2. Why is turkey always on the dinner table at Thanksgiving? (Choose the wrong one.)
為什麼感恩節晚餐的桌上總會出現火雞？(選錯的)

- (A) The Pilgrims kept the habit after moving somewhere else.
清教徒搬到別地方後仍保有這項習慣。
- ✓ (B) Turkey was on the table of the first Thanksgiving dinner.
火雞出現在第一次感恩節晚餐的餐桌上。
- (C) It is native to North America.
火雞是北美洲原產的動物。
- (D) A turkey can feed a whole family.
一隻火雞能餵飽一整家人。

3. Which of the following is NOT one of the writer’s ideas?
以下何者不是作者的想法之一？

- ✓ (A) No American could hold back from eating turkey on Thanksgiving.
沒有一個美國人能在感恩節忍住不吃火雞。
- (B) Today’s Thanksgiving menu is said to come from the so-called “first Thanksgiving dinner”.
現今的感恩節菜單據說來自所謂的“第一次感恩節晚餐”。
- (C) Hamilton’s words have become true.
漢米爾頓的話已經實現。
- (D) Most important of all, it is native to North America. We cannot find it on the British table.
最重要的是，火雞原產於北美洲，我們在英國人的餐桌上找不到。

▶ (A) 第1段說到Each Thanksgiving, Americans eat about 45 million to 46 million turkeys. 每個感恩節，美國人吃掉大約4500萬到4600萬隻火雞，這顯示美國人十分喜歡在感恩節吃火雞。所以... no American could hold back from eating turkey on Thanksgiving這句話的意思是，沒有一個美國人能在感恩節忍住不吃火雞。(A)是正確的。

- ▶ (B) 與前後文矛盾，不能選(B)。
- ▶ (C) 與前後文矛盾，不能選(C)。
- ▶ (D) 與前後文矛盾，不能選(D)。

▶ (A) 根據第3段，... over time, the Pilgrims from New England moved to different parts of America, bringing the tradition of eating turkey at harvest festivals to the whole country. 隨著時間的推移，來自新英格蘭的清教徒移居美洲不同地區，把豐收節吃火雞的傳統帶到全國各地。(A)是正確的。

▶ (B) 根據第2段，But studies have shown that “the first Thanksgiving dinner” did not serve turkey, but deer, goose, and duck. 但研究也顯示，“第一次感恩節晚餐”並沒有上火雞這道菜，而是吃了鹿肉、鵝肉和鴨肉。因此(B)是錯誤的。

▶ (C) 根據第3段，Most important of all, it is native to North America. 最重要的是，火雞原產於北美洲，(C)是正確的說法。

▶ (D) 根據第3段，Besides, a turkey was often big enough to feed a family. 此外，火雞往往大到足以讓全家飽餐一頓。(D)是正確的。

▶ (A) 根據第1段，這是美國開國元老Alexander Hamilton的想法，非作者個人想法，(A)為正解。

- ▶ (B) 根據第2段，這是作者的想法。(B)不能選。
- ▶ (C) 根據第1段，這是作者針對漢米爾頓言論的看法，故不能選(C)。
- ▶ (D) 根據第3段，作者藉由這兩句說明火雞肉的獨特性，是作者的個人看法，故不能選(D)。

重要詞彙

1. **dish** *n.* (可數) 一道菜
The main **dish** was Paella. It was served with a slice of lemon.
主菜是西班牙海鮮燉飯。上菜時搭配了一片檸檬。
2. **menu** *n.* (可數) 菜單
After looking at the **menu**, he decided to have a beef salad.
看完菜單後，他決定點牛肉沙拉。
3. **study** *n.* (可數) 研究
He took part in a **study** of liver cancer.
他參加一項肝癌的研究。
4. **answer** *n.* (可數) 答案
Only two students knew the **answer** to the teacher's question.
只有兩位學生知道老師問題的答案。
5. **convenient** *adj.*
方便的；位置便利的
Convenience stores, restaurants, and shops are all **convenient** from the apartment.
超商、餐廳和商店都在這間公寓不遠處。

歷屆 實戰 克漏字

1. In my school days, I used to listen to English radio programs every day. That was how I learned English _____. 108年會考
(A) day and night (B) for now (C) at that time (D) last night
2. The little girl surprised the teachers when she knocked off the hat of one teacher with a strong _____. They told her father that she would win a scholarship when she was old enough to enter the tennis school in 1995. 102年會考試辦
(A) serve (B) heart (C) mind (D) arm
3. The beach near our town is a very dangerous place. Every summer _____ one kid dies there in the water. 109年會考
(A) at most (B) at least (C) less than (D) only

詳解請見下一頁



1. In my school days, I used to listen to English radio programs every day.

That was how I learned English _____. 108年會考

學生時代，我曾經每天聽英語廣播節目。那是我 _____ 學英文的方式。

(A) day and night 日以繼夜

一來英語廣播節目不太可能播一整天，二來日以繼夜的學習並不太合理，(A)不正確。

(B) for now 暫時

意思無法和前後文搭配。(B)不正確。

(C) at that time 當時

at that time和in my school days (我當學生的時候) 互相呼應，符合本題題意，(C)為正解。

(D) last night 昨晚

last night和in my school days (我當學生的時候) 無法互相呼應，不能選(D)。

2. The little girl surprised the teachers when she knocked off the hat of one teacher with a strong _____. They told her father that she would win a scholarship when she was old enough to enter the tennis school in 1995. 102年會考試辦

當小女孩用一記強力的 _____ 打落一位老師的帽子時，老師們大吃一驚。他們告訴她爸爸，當她年紀夠大、能在1995年進入該所網球學校時，她將獲得獎學金。

(A) serve 發球

serve當名詞時指“網球、桌球及排球”等運動的“發球”動作，符合題意，(A)為正解。

(B) heart 心

knocked off the hat of one teacher (打落某位老師的帽子)，不能靠一顆“強大的心臟”，(B)不正確。

(C) mind 心智；決心

knocked off the hat of one teacher (打落某位老師的帽子)，不能靠“強大的決心”，(C)不正確。

(D) arm 手臂

用強壯的手臂打落老師的帽子，這樣還能獲得獎學金嗎？(D)不正確。

3. The beach near our town is a very dangerous place. Every summer ____ one kid dies there in the water. 109年會考

我們城鎮附近的海灘十分危險，每年夏天 _____ 會有一名孩童溺死在那兒的水裡。

(A) at most 最多

語意不正確，無法與前後文搭配。(A)不正確。

(B) at least 至少

(B)符合句意。

(C) less than 少於...

意思不符合題意，且less than須接不可數名詞，kid是可數名詞。(C)不正確。

(D) only 只有

填入only後，意思成為：每年夏天，只有一位孩童溺死在那兒的水裡，彷彿希望多點孩子喪生，(D)不合理。

內文翻譯

火雞是所有感恩節菜肴中最重要。美國開國元勳亞歷山大·漢米爾頓(Alexander Hamilton)曾表示，沒有一個美國人能在感恩節忍住不吃火雞。漢米爾頓的話已經成真。每個感恩節，美國人吃掉大約4500萬到4600萬隻火雞。

現今的感恩節菜單據說來自所謂的“第一次感恩節晚餐”。一些事實也顯示，清教徒和美洲原住民萬帕諾亞格人(Wampanoag)確實在1621年終時共享了一餐。但研究也顯示，“第一次感恩節晚餐”並沒有上火雞這道菜，而是吃了鹿肉、鵝肉和鴨肉。

為什麼美國人在感恩節吃火雞？這個問題的答案是，隨著時間的推移，來自新英格蘭的清教徒移居美洲不同地區，把豐收節吃火雞的傳統帶到全國各地。當時，美洲至少有1000萬隻火雞。吃火雞是很方便的。此外，火雞往往大到足以讓全家飽餐一頓。最重要的是，火雞原產於北美洲，我們在英國人的餐桌上找不到。

Crazy Black Friday

瘋狂黑色星期五



Black Friday is on the day after Thanksgiving. It has become the busiest shopping day of the year in the United States. Stores have special offers and price cuts for some goods, such as toys. So, shopping for Christmas gifts on Black Friday is very popular.

Black often means bad luck. How could such a happy shopping day have anything to do with black? It turned out that back in the 1950s, many workers would call in sick to shop on the day after Thanksgiving. Some factories had to shut down. The factory managers first started to call the day Black Friday. Ten years later, the police in Philadelphia also called the day after Thanksgiving Black Friday. That is because large crowds **poured into**¹ town to start their holiday shopping on the day. The police had to work 12-hour **shifts**² in bad traffic. Soon, the term became popular all over the country.

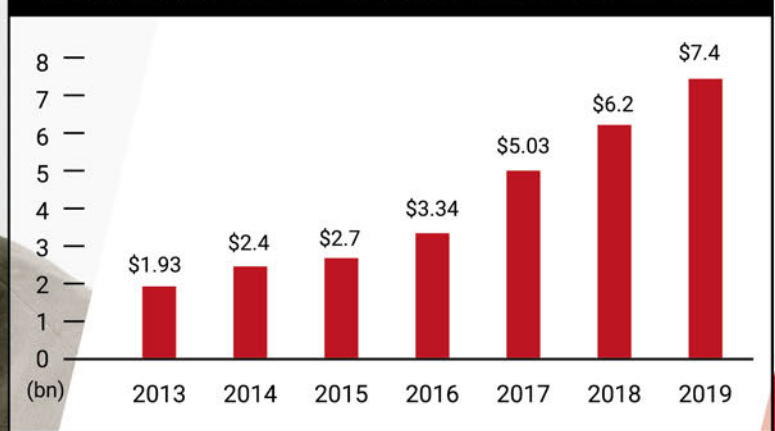


Christmas shopping usually starts on Black Friday. These years, the Monday after has become Cyber Monday. Online shops often have a big sale on the day. Black Friday and Cyber Monday are known as BFCM. On these two days, people even get up at five or six in the morning for a good buy. Shoppers just go crazy. They just keep buying and **stock up**³ for Christmas.

單字補充

1. **pour into** 湧入
2. **shift** 輪班
3. **stock up** 囤積；儲存

US BLACK FRIDAY ONLINE SALES 2013-2019



閱讀測驗

1. In the second paragraph, what is “the term”? paragraph ▶ 段落

- (A) Black Friday.
- (B) Thanksgiving.
- (C) The holiday shopping.
- (D) Working 12-hour shifts.

2. Which of the following is NOT true about BFCM?

- (A) From 2014 to 2019, online sales on Black Friday rose by about 200%.
- (B) Many poured into shopping centers on the two days.
- (C) Some get up in the early morning for goods at low prices.
- (D) Online stores have special offers on Cyber Monday.

3. Why is the day after Thanksgiving called Black Friday?

- (A) The shoppers were crazy on the day.
- (B) Many workers fell sick on the day after Thanksgiving.
- (C) A lot of stores were shut down because of large shopping crowds.
- (D) The police had to work for long hours on the day.



詳解請見下一頁

1. In the second paragraph, what is “the term”?
第2段中的the term指的是甚麼？

- ✓ (A) Black Friday.
黑色星期五
- (B) Thanksgiving.
感恩節
- (C) The holiday shopping.
耶誕節假期購物活動。
- (D) Working 12-hour shifts.
輪12小時的班。



▶ 根據第2段The factory managers first started to call the day Black Friday. 工廠經理最先把這一天稱為黑色星期五；Ten years later, the police in Philadelphia also called the day after Thanksgiving Black Friday. 十年後，費城的警察也將感恩節隔天稱為黑色星期五。由這兩句話可推敲出the term指的是Black Friday。(A)是正確的。

▶ (B) 根據第2段，在工廠經理人及費城的警察先後將感恩節隔天稱為“黑色星期五”後，這個稱呼(the term)很快就在全美流行起來(Soon, the term became popular all over the country.)，因此the term不可能指的是感恩節。(B)不正確。

▶ (C) 根據第2段前後文，the term不可能指“耶誕節假期購物活動”這件事。不可以選(C)。

▶ (D) 根據第2段前後文，the term不可能指“輪12小時的班”這件事。不可以選(D)。

2. Which of the following is NOT true about BFCM?
關於BFCM，以下何者不正確？

- (A) From 2014 to 2019, online sales on Black Friday rose by about 200%.
從2014年到2019年，黑色星期五的線上銷售增加約200%。
- ✓ (B) Many poured into shopping centers on the two days.
許多人在這兩天湧入購物中心。
- (C) Some get up in the early morning for goods at low prices.
有些人會為了買到低價商品而一大早起床。
- (D) Online stores have special offers on Cyber Monday.
在網購星期一這天，網路商店會提供特價商品。

▶ (A) 根據圖表，運用簡單數學： $7.4(2019) - 2.4(2014) / 2.4 = \text{約}200\%$ 。故(A)是正確的。

▶ (B) 根據第3段，Online shops often have a big sale on the day. 網路商店當天經常會有大促銷。因此，人們在Cyber Monday這天會在線上搶購特價商品，不會湧入實體商場。(B)是錯誤的。

▶ (C) 根據第3段，On these two days, people even get up at five or six in the morning for a good buy. 在這兩天，人們甚至會為了買到便宜又好的東西而在早上五六點起床。

▶ (D) 根據第3段，Online shops often have a big sale on the day. 網路商店當天經常會有大促銷。因此，(D)是正確的。

3. Why is the day after Thanksgiving called Black Friday?
為什麼感恩節的隔天會被稱為黑色星期五？

為什麼感恩節的隔天會被稱為黑色星期五？

- (A) The shoppers were crazy on the day.
在那天購物者很瘋狂。
- (B) Many workers fell sick on the day after Thanksgiving.
許多工人在感恩節隔天生病。
- (C) A lot of stores were shut down because of large shopping crowds.
許多商店因為大批購物人潮而關閉。
- ✓ (D) The police had to work for long hours on the day.
警察得在那天上很長的班。

▶ (A) 第2段並未提及這點，不能選(A)。

▶ (B) 根據第2段 ... many workers would call in sick to shop on the day after Thanksgiving. ... 許多工人會在感恩節隔天打電話請病假購物，因此那些工人並非真的生病，(B)不正確。

▶ (C) 文中未提及這點，(C)不正確。

▶ (D) 根據第2段，Ten years later, the police in Philadelphia also called the day after Thanksgiving Black Friday. That is because large crowds poured into town to start their holiday shopping on the day. The police had to work 12-hour shifts in bad traffic. 十年後，費城的警察也將感恩節隔天稱為黑色星期五。那是因為大批群眾湧進城裡展開他們的聖誕節採購，員警們不得不在交通不通暢的情況下輪班工作12小時。(D)為正解。

重要詞彙

1. **special** *adj.* 特別的；重要的 Nothing is more **special** to my girlfriend than her cat.
對我女友來說，沒有甚麼比她的貓更重要。
2. **turn out** *v.* 結果... It **turned out** that I didn't need to carry an umbrella at all.
結果我根本不需要帶傘。
3. **factory** *n.* (可數) 工廠 Some **factory** workers had a drink at the snack bar after work.
一些工廠工人下班後在小吃店小酌。
4. **sale** *n.* (可數) 特賣；促銷 The department store is holding a year-end **sale**.
那家百貨正在舉辦年終特賣。
5. **keep** *v.* 持續 **Keep** walking until you come to a park. You'll see the MRT station across from it.
一直走，直到你抵達公園。你會看見公園對面的捷運站。

歷屆 實戰 克漏字

1. I told you we went the wrong way, but you just ____ listen. Now we have to turn back and take another road. 105年會考
(A) wouldn't (B) can't (C) shouldn't (D) couldn't
2. They keep ____ me:
Make the correct plan;
Think the correct way;
Ask the right question;
Follow the right way. 基測
(A) tell (B) to tell (C) told (D) telling
3. "No experiments, no experiences," is what she would say when her experiment did not ____ good, and I heard that a lot. 基測
(A) do (B) end (C) turn out (D) point out

詳解請見下一頁

1. I told you we went the wrong way, but you just _____ listen. Now we have to turn back and take another road. 105年會考

我告訴過你我們走錯了路，但你就是 _____ 聽。現在我們得回頭走另一條路。

(A) wouldn't 不願意 (過去式)

意思切合題意，(A)為正解。

(B) can't 無法

can't為現在式，無法與第一句的過去式時態搭配，(B)不正確。

(C) shouldn't 不應該

意思無法和題意配合，(C)不正確。

(D) couldn't 無法 (can't的過去式)

時態雖正確，但意思無法和題意配合，(D)不正確。

2. They keep _____ me:

Make the correct plan;

Think the correct way;

Ask the right question;

Follow the right way. 基測

他們一直 _____ 我：

制定正確的計畫；

用正確的方法思考；

提出正確的問題；

走正確的路。

(A) tell 告訴

當keep當“持續”解釋時，後面須接動名詞，(A)是原形動詞，不正確。

(B) to tell 告訴 (不定詞)

不定詞片語to tell不能當作keep的受詞，(B)不正確。

(C) told 告訴 (過去式)

當keep當“持續”解釋時，後面須接動名詞，(C)是tell的過去式，不正確。

(D) telling 告訴 (動名詞)

當keep當“持續”解釋時，後面須接動名詞，(D)為正解。

3. "No experiments, no experiences," is what she would say when her experiment did not _____ good, and I heard that a lot. **基測**

"沒有實驗，沒有經驗"，是她在實驗 _____ 不好的時候會說的話，那句話我聽過很多遍。

(A) do 做

do good是“做好事”的意思，(A)不符句意。

(B) end 結束

end不會直接接形容詞good，(B)不能選。

(C) turn out 結果

turn out後可接形容詞，填入後形成“實驗結果不好”的意思，(C)符合句意。

(D) point out 指出

片語的意思無法搭配前後文，(D)不能選。

BLACK
FRIDAY
SALE

-50%

內文翻譯

黑色星期五是在感恩節隔天，它已成為美國一年中最繁忙的採購日。商家會針對某些商品提供特價和降價，比如玩具。所以，在黑色星期五採買聖誕禮物廣受大家歡迎。

黑色往往意味著厄運。如此快樂的購物日，怎麼會和黑色有關係呢？原來，在1950年代時，許多工人會在感恩節隔天打電話請病假購物，一些工廠不得不關閉。工廠經理最先把這一天稱為黑色星期五。十年後，費城的警察也將感恩節隔天稱為黑色星期五。那是因為大批群眾湧進城裡展開他們的聖誕節採購，員警們不得不在交通不通暢的情況下輪班工作12小時。不久，這個詞在全國流行起來。

聖誕節採購通常從黑色星期五開始。這些年來，黑色星期五之後的星期一變成了網購星期一，網路商店當天經常會有大促銷。黑色星期五和網購星期一被稱為BFCM。在這兩天，人們甚至會為了買到便宜又好的東西而在早上五六點起床。購物者簡直就是發瘋了；他們就一直買，為耶誕節囤積足夠的東西。



The First Thanksgiving

美國人的第一個感恩節



About 400 years ago, a small ship named *the Mayflower* left Plymouth, England, carrying 102 people. They were called the Pilgrims. They wanted to leave the Church of England because they were **unfairly**¹ treated. They decided to travel to America for a better life. In the “New World,” they could believe in God in their own way.

At first, the **journey**² went well, and the sea was calm. But during the second half of the journey, *the Mayflower* faced a stormy season. Many people began to get sick; the ship was crowded and dirty. What’s worse, the drinking water on the ship was running out. In the end, two people died. After two long months at sea, they finally arrived on land.

After arriving in America, the Pilgrims built a small village in a place called New Plymouth. But things were not getting easier for them. They were not ready for the cold winter. Many of them fell ill and then died during the first winter in America. Only 47 people survived the next spring.

Then, Squanto, a Wampanoag man who had been to Europe, spoke English and taught the Pilgrims how to grow corn, where to hunt and fish, and how to survive the cold winter. In 1621, the Pilgrims celebrated their first harvest and held a **feast**³. They invited some Wampanoag people to join them. It is known as the first Thanksgiving.

單字補充

1. **unfairly** 不公平地
2. **journey** 旅程
3. **feast** 盛宴



閱讀測驗

1. Why did the Pilgrims leave for America? (Choose the wrong one.)

- (A) They wanted to live a better life.
- (B) The Church of England was not fair to them.
- (C) They could build their own village.
- (D) They could believe in God in their own way.

2. What happened on the sea? (Choose the wrong one.)

- (A) *The Mayflower* was hit by a storm.
- (B) Many people became sick.
- (C) Two Pilgrims died.
- (D) The trip was not successful.

3. Which of the following is true according to the article?

article ▶ 文章

- (A) The Pilgrims built a town called New Plymouth.
- (B) Some Wampanoag people knew how to speak English.
- (C) The Wampanoag people invited the Pilgrims to join the first Thanksgiving dinner.
- (D) It took the Pilgrims two months to travel to America.

詳解請見下一頁

1. Why did the Pilgrims leave for America?
(Choose the wrong one.)

為什麼這些清教徒要前往美洲？(選錯的)

- (A) They wanted to live a better life.
他們想過更好的生活。
- (B) The Church of England was not fair to them.
英國國教對他們不公平。
- ✓ (C) They could build their own village.
他們能夠建立自己的小村莊。
- (D) They could believe in God in their own way.
他們可以用自己的方式信仰上帝。

2. What happened on the sea?
(Choose the wrong one.)

當時在海上發生了甚麼事？(選錯的)

- (A) *The Mayflower* was hit by a storm.
《五月花號》被暴風雨襲擊。
- (B) Many people became sick.
許多人生病了。
- (C) Two Pilgrims died.
兩名清教徒死去。
- ✓ (D) The trip was not successful.
這趟旅行並不成功。

3. Which of the following is true according to the article?

根據本文，以下何者正確？

- (A) The Pilgrims built a town called New Plymouth.
那些清教徒蓋了一座叫做新普利茅斯的城鎮。
- (B) Some Wampanoag people knew how to speak English.
部分萬帕諾亞格人會說英文。
- (C) The Wampanoag people invited the Pilgrims to join the first Thanksgiving dinner.
萬帕諾亞格人邀請那些清教徒一起吃第一次感恩節晚餐。
- ✓ (D) It took the Pilgrims two months to travel to America.
那些清教徒花了兩個月的時間才到達美洲。

- ▶ (A) 第1段說到They decided to travel to America for a better life. 他們決定去美洲過更好的生活。(A)是正確的。
- ▶ (B) 第1段提及They wanted to leave the Church of England because they were unfairly treated. 他們想離開英國國教，因為他們受到不公平的對待。(B)是正確的。
- ▶ (C) 文中未提及，(C)不正確。(C)為正解。
- ▶ (D) 第1段提及，In the “New World,” they could believe in God in their own way. 在“新世界”中，他們可以用自己的方式信仰上帝。(D)是正確的。

- ▶ (A) 第2段提及But during the second half of the journey, *the Mayflower* faced a stormy season. 但在旅程的後半段，《五月花號》遭遇暴風雨季節的襲擊。(A)是正確的。
- ▶ (B) 第2段提及 Many people began to get sick. 許多人開始生病。(B)是正確的。
- ▶ (C) 第2段提及In the end, two people died. 最終，兩人死亡。因此(C)是正確的。
- ▶ (D) 根據第2段，After two long months at sea, they finally arrived on land. 經過長達兩個月的海上航行，他們終於抵達陸地。他們最後抵達了美洲，因此這趟旅行算是成功的。(D)不正確。

- ▶ (A) 根據第3段 ...the Pilgrims built a small village in a place called New Plymouth. 這些清教徒在一個叫新普利茅斯的地方建立了一座小村莊。文中未提及那座小村莊的名字，(A)不正確。
- ▶ (B) 根據第4段Then, Squanto, a Wampanoag man who had been to Europe, spoke English and taught the Pilgrims how to grow corn ... 然後，Squanto，一個去過歐洲的萬帕諾亞格人(Wampanoag)會講英語，教這些清教徒種植玉米...，文中僅提到Squanto會講英文，因此(B)是不正確的。
- ▶ (C) 根據第4段In 1621, the Pilgrims celebrated their first harvest and held a feast. They invited some Wampanoag people to join them. 1621年，清教徒們慶祝了他們的第一次豐收，並舉行了盛宴。他們邀請了一些萬帕諾亞格人加入他們的行列。(C)是不正確的。
- ▶ (D) 根據第2段After two long months at sea, they finally arrived on land. 經過長達兩個月的海上航行，他們終於抵達陸地。(D)是正確的。

重要詞彙

1. **treat** v. (及物) 對待 He has tried to **treat** everyone nicely.
他嘗試善待每個人。
2. **face** v. (及物) 面對 After entering junior high school, students will **face** a lot more schoolwork than in primary school.
進入國中後，學生將面臨比小學多出許多的課業。
3. **run out** v. 耗盡 His food **ran out** in the mountains and had to eat wild fruit.
他在山裡面食物吃光了，不得不吃野果。
4. **village** n. (可數) 小村落 The old mountain **village** Jiufen used to be famous for its gold.
古老的山城九份曾以黃金著稱。
5. **survive** v. (不)及物 活下來 Some ocean life cannot **survive** the polluted sea.
部分海洋生物無法在被汙染的海洋中存活。

歷屆 實戰 克漏字

1. Yesterday when I got home from work, my brother _____ for dinner, so he invited me to join him. 111年會考
(A) goes out (B) went out (C) will go out (D) was going out
2. You come home on a hot summer day, _____ to have a cool bath, and find out there is no water. Then you see how important water is in your everyday life. 104年會考
(A) hoped (B) to hope (C) hoping (D) and are hoping
3. I _____ a bath when someone turned off the light. I was scared and shouted for help. 基測
(A) was taking (B) took (C) have taken (D) had taken

詳解請見下一頁



1. Yesterday when I got home from work, my brother _____ for dinner, so he invited me to join him. 111年會考

昨天我下班回到家時，我的哥哥 _____ 吃晚餐，所以他邀我跟他一起吃。

(A) goes out 時常外出

時態為現在簡單式，無法和yesterday搭配，(A)不正確。

(B) went out 已外出

已經外出，無法同時邀請弟弟共進晚餐，(B)不正確。

(C) will go out 將外出

will go out是未來式，無法和yesterday搭配，(C)不正確。

(D) was going out 正準備外出

過去進行式was going out表示說話者回到家時，“他哥哥正準備離開”，符合本題題意，(D)正確。

2. You come home on a hot summer day, _____ to have a cool bath, and find out there is no water. Then you see how important water is in your everyday life. 104年會考

你在炎熱的夏日回到家，_____ 洗個冷水澡，然後你發現沒有水。你才會了解水在日常生活裡有多重要。

(A) hoped 希望

填入hoped，時態不對，不能選(A)。

(B) to hope 為了希望

回到家是“為了希望洗冷水澡”，語意並不恰當，且to hope前不用加逗號，不能選(B)。

(C) hoping 希望

原本的架構為and you hope ...，將連接詞and及與前句相同主詞去掉，緊接著將動詞hope改成現在分詞hoping，形成所謂分詞構句，用來描述兩個連續發生的動作(come home和hope to ...)。(C)為正解。

(D) and are hoping 然後正希望

回到家是“然後正希望(are hoping)洗冷水澡”，時態並不恰當，因為說話者表達的是事實，非“正在發生的事”，不能選(D)。

3. I _____ a bath when someone turned off the light. I was scared and shouted for help. **基測**

我 _____ 洗澡洗到一半，突然有人把燈關掉。我很害怕，大聲呼救。

(A) was taking (a bath) 當時正在(洗澡)

過去進行式的情境之一是“過去持續進行的動作，突然被另一個動作打斷”，(A)是正確答案。

(B) took (a bath) 洗了澡

過去簡單式無法凸顯“動作被打斷”的概念，(B)不正確。

(C) have taken (a bath) 已經洗澡

現在完成式用來描述“從過去某時間點開始、並持續到剛才的動作”，不符合題意，(C)不正確。

(D) had taken (a bath) 在當時已經洗好澡

過去完成式用來描述“從過去某時間點開始、並於過去結束的動作”，不符合題意，(D)不正確。

內文翻譯

大約400年前，一艘名為《五月花號》的小船離開英國普利茅斯港，上頭有102個乘客。這些人被稱為清教徒。他們想離開英國國教，因為他們受到不公平的對待。他們決定去美洲過更好的生活。在“新世界”中，他們可以用自己的方式信仰上帝。

起初旅途順利，海面平靜。但在旅程的後半段，《五月花號》遭遇暴風雨季節的襲擊。許多人開始生病；船又擠又髒。更糟糕的是，船上的飲用水已經快用完了。最終，兩人死亡。經過長達兩個月的海上航行，他們終於抵達陸地。

抵達美洲後，這些清教徒在一個叫新普利茅斯的地方建立了一座小村莊。但情況對他們來說並沒有變得更容易。他們還沒有準備好迎接寒冷的冬天。他們當中有許多人在美洲第一個冬天病倒，然後死亡。第二年春天只有47人活下來。

然後，Squanto，一個去過歐洲的萬帕諾亞格人(Wampanoag)會講英語，他教這些清教徒種植玉米、在哪裡打獵捕魚，以及如何度過寒冬。1621年，清教徒們慶祝了他們的第一次豐收，並舉行了盛宴。他們邀請了一些萬帕諾亞格人加入他們的行列。這次豐收盛宴被稱為第一個感恩節。

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