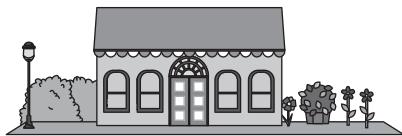


第二部分：題組（第24-43題，共20題）

(24-25)

Four Seasons' Kitchen



Opening hours: 2:00~8:00 pm Tuesday~Sunday

(We're closed on Mondays and **the second Sunday** of every month.)

Sandwiches

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|------|
| Beach Sandwich | | \$70 |
| Bread + Fish + Lettuce | | |
| Garden Sandwich | | \$80 |
| Bread + Chicken + Tomatoes + Cheese | | |
| Sunday Sandwich | | \$90 |
| Bread + Egg + Steak + Ham + Lettuce | | |

Drinks

- Spring Rain**..... \$50
Green Tea + Guava + Lemon

Summer Rainbow..... \$60
Milk + Watermelon

Autumn Wind..... \$60
Black Tea + Apple

Winter Snow..... \$70
Chocolate Milk + Ice Cream

Good News: Star-Collecting Plan



- ★ You get a star by ordering a sandwich or a drink.
 - ★ With 15 stars, you can get a \$60 drink for free!

25. Amy wants to bring her friends to Four Seasons' Kitchen in August. She looks at her calendar to pick a time to go there. Which are the time and date she can choose?  calendar 月曆 _____

- (A) 8:30 pm, August 1.
 - (B) 5:00 pm, August 11.
 - (C) 3:00 pm, August 13.
 - (D) 2:00 pm, August 28.



August						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Summer camp</i>						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<i>Family trip to the South</i>						
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
<i>Family trip to the South</i>						
27 Clean the house.	28	29 School begins	30 Baseball game at 6	31		

What Should You Do If You Find a Baby Bird Out of the Nest?

If the bird is HURT:

Call the animal center (0-123-4567).

OR

Carefully pick the bird up and take it to an animal hospital.

(Keep it warm and don't give it any food!)

If the bird is NOT HURT:

○ If it has FEW FEATHERS:

+ You CAN reach the nest
→ Put the bird back.

People believe birds will give up their babies if they have the smell of people on them.

+ If you CAN'T find or reach the nest
→ Call the animal center.

○ If it has FEATHERS:

+ Just leave it there!
(It's learning how to fly!)

WRONG! Birds don't care!



nest 鳥巢 feather 羽毛

26. According to the notes, which is the WRONG way to help a baby bird that is out of its nest?
- Feed it before you take it to a hospital.
 - Leave it alone if it is not hurt and has feathers.
 - Call the animal center if you can't find its nest.
 - Put it back in its nest if it is not hurt and has few feathers.
27. According to the notes, what do birds do if their babies have the smell of people on them?
- They keep taking care of them.
 - They push them out of the nest.
 - They clean them until the smell goes away.
 - They leave them behind and move to a new nest.

FROM THE FARM TO THE TABLE: FIVE STAGES OF FOOD WASTE

Stage 1 / On the farm



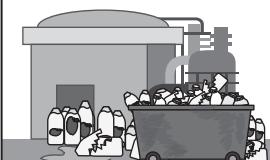
- Throw away food of wrong shapes or sizes
- Grow more food than the market needs

Stage 2 / On the road



- Do not have refrigerators to keep food fresh
- Lose food that falls off the truck

Stage 3 / At factories



- Do not have enough machines to make, keep and pack food
- Throw away food of wrong shapes or sizes

Stage 4 / At stores



- Throw away food that does not look fresh
- Order more food than they can sell

Stage 5 / At homes or restaurants



- Buy too much food
- Throw away food when it is still safe to eat

WHAT PERCENTAGE OF FOOD IN EACH AREA IS WASTED AT EACH STAGE IN 2014?

Stage 1 Stage 1
 On the farm
 Stage 2 Stage 2
 On the road
 Stage 3 Stage 3
 At factories
 Stage 4 Stage 4
 At stores
 Stage 5 Stage 5
 At homes or restaurants

North America & Oceania
32.4%



Europe
31.4%



South & Southeast Asia
28.2%

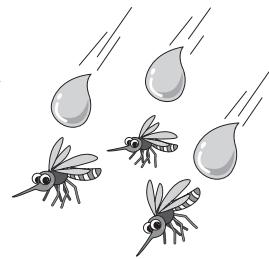


stage 階段 waste 浪費 percentage 百分比

28. According to the reading, which is one of the reasons for food waste?
- (A) Stores do not know how to pack food well.
 - (B) Farmers do not have enough machines to collect food.
 - (C) There is no refrigerator on the truck to keep food fresh.
 - (D) Factories do not have enough trucks to carry food to stores.
29. Which is true about food waste at each stage in the three parts of the world?
- (A) For each area, the highest percentage of food waste happens at Stage 5.
 - (B) Europe has a lower percentage of food waste at Stage 3 than the other two areas.
 - (C) North America & Oceania has a higher percentage of food waste at Stage 1 than Europe.
 - (D) South & Southeast Asia has a higher percentage of food waste at Stage 4 than the other two areas.

(30-32)

Sometimes when the rain falls hard and fast on you, it might hurt a little. But what happens when it hits a mosquito? A 2012 study says when a raindrop falls on a mosquito, it's like when a bus hits a person. Besides, the little insect is hit by a raindrop about once every 20 seconds. So why don't we see many dead mosquitoes after it rains?



A mosquito is as big as a raindrop, but it is much lighter—0.002 g only. This saves its life in raindrop attacks. Because the mosquito is so light, when it is hit by a raindrop, it won't experience a force that is strong enough to kill it.

The study also found that when a mosquito is hit by a raindrop, the insect is pushed by the raindrop and falls together with it. But the mosquito doesn't get wet easily because it is covered with hairs which keep off water. After dropping about 6 cm, it will roll off the raindrop and fly away.

However, this trick isn't always successful. If the mosquito flies too low when it is hit by the raindrop, it won't have time to fly off. Then it will hit the ground and meet its death.



30. What is the trick that the mosquito uses in rain?
 - (A) It shakes its body fast enough to get water off.
 - (B) It drops with the raindrop and then rolls off it.
 - (C) It flies behind the raindrop and pushes it away.
 - (D) It rides on the raindrop and lands on the ground.

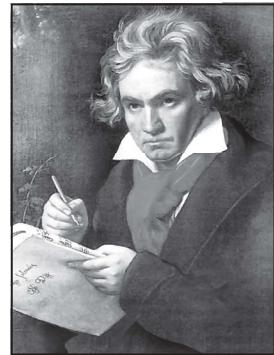
31. What keeps a mosquito safe in the rain?
 - (A) It is very light.
 - (B) It has no body hairs.
 - (C) It is as big as a raindrop.
 - (D) It is strong enough to fight the force of a raindrop.

32. When would it be dangerous for a mosquito in the rain?
 - (A) When it flies too close to the ground.
 - (B) When the rain falls too hard and too fast.
 - (C) When it is hit by raindrops too many times.
 - (D) When it drops for more than 6 cm in the rain.

(33-35)

You probably have heard Beethoven's famous piano piece "For Elise," but do you know who "Elise" was?

One story is that Elise was Elisabeth Röckel. She once sang in Beethoven's opera *Fidelio*, and the two became very good friends. Beethoven called her "Elise." When Röckel was leaving the city of Vienna, Beethoven wrote "For Elise" to say goodbye to her. Another story is that Elise was Therese Malfatti. Beethoven was in love with her. He wrote a piece for her and put "For Therese" on the manuscript. Malfatti kept the manuscript and left it to her family when she died. Later, a man copied the manuscript and wrote "For Elise" by mistake. There is another possible Elise: Elise Barenfeld. She learned the piano from Malfatti, the same Malfatti in the second story. To help Malfatti, Beethoven wrote the piece for her to use to teach Barenfeld.



These are just some guesses about who Elise was. We may never know the right answer. No one knew about the piece until 1867, when the manuscript was found. This was 40 years after Beethoven's death, so he wasn't around to tell us who Elise was. Only one thing is for sure: "For Elise" will always be enjoyed.

opera 歌劇 manuscript 手稿

33. What do the three stories in the reading all talk about?
- (A) Who Beethoven's true love was.
 - (B) Who played "For Elise" the best.
 - (C) How "For Elise" became popular.
 - (D) Why Beethoven wrote "For Elise."
34. What do we know about "For Elise" from the reading?
- (A) It first appeared in the opera *Fidelio*.
 - (B) The true "Elise" was Elise Barenfeld.
 - (C) The manuscript was found after Beethoven died.
 - (D) The manuscript is now kept by the city of Vienna.
35. What can we learn about the three women from the stories?
- (A) They were called "Elise" by their friends.
 - (B) Elisabeth Röckel was a close friend of Beethoven's.
 - (C) Therese Malfatti changed "For Elise" to "For Therese."
 - (D) Elise Barenfeld was Beethoven's student.



Jesse Cohen Says



Family 365

Which would you give a boy for his birthday, a toy truck or a doll? If you choose the truck, well, you're not alone. Most people think that some toys are for boys and some are for girls. We might pick building toys for boys and kitchen toys for girls. But why do we do this? Are boys and girls really born with different interests in toys?

No, they are not. Children start to show different interests in toys at age three, but only because at this time, they begin to learn about gender and to follow what others of their gender do. If you give a girl kitchen toys, she will think they are girls' toys because she sees other girls playing with them. But if you give a girl a toy car and show her a group of girls who are playing with cars, she'll play with the toy car and think it is a girls' toy. This "watch and follow" habit often becomes a rule for both boys and girls in choosing the "right" toys.

However, this rule can be bad for children. Different toys teach children different things. Dolls help with their early language use, and building toys are good for learning math and science. By playing with different toys, children can find out what they are interested in or what they are good at. If they only play one kind of toy, they may lose this important chance. They may also get a wrong idea about what boys or girls are able to do. Some doctors worry that children may use the same kind of thinking when they look for jobs in the future. If they do, they may miss something more important than just getting a chance to play with different toys. They may miss many, perhaps better, chances in life.

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gender 性別

36. What idea does Jesse Cohen talk about in the reading?
 - (A) Not all kinds of toys are helpful for children's learning.
 - (B) Parents should give their children the right toys for their age.
 - (C) Children should learn about their gender from playing with toys.
 - (D) We should not let gender decide which toys children can play with.

37. In the third paragraph, why does Jesse Cohen think “this rule can be bad for children”?
- (A) Children may not want to share their toys with others.
(B) Children may have the wrong idea about following rules.
(C) Children may not be able to learn from playing with toys.
(D) Children may miss the chance to find out what they really like.
38. In the reading, after Jesse Cohen talks about an idea, he often gives an example to make it clear. Below are four of the sentences in the third paragraph. Which is used as an example?
- (A) “However, this rule can be bad for children.”
(B) “Dolls help with their early language use, and building toys are good for learning math and science.”
(C) “Some doctors worry that children may use the same kind of thinking when they look for jobs in the future.”
(D) “If they do, they may miss something more important than just getting a chance to play with different toys.”



paragraph 段落

(39-41)

Marie Colvin was a world-famous war reporter. She was born in New York, USA, in 1956 and died in Homs, Syria, in 2012.

When she was a student at Yale University, Colvin decided that she wanted to be a reporter in the future. She joined the *Sunday Times*, a UK newspaper, in 1985 and soon became its Middle East reporter. Besides the Middle East, she also reported from other parts of the world: Chechnya, Kosovo and Sri Lanka, for example. When she was reporting on the war in Sri Lanka, she lost her left eye. But that never stopped her. She still went to dangerous places that few reporters wanted to visit and stayed when others left.

Colvin showed great empathy in her stories. For her, war reporting was not just some quick interviews and a few photos. She wrote about real people and their real lives. Her writing made you feel so strongly about these people's stories, just like they were your own. She hoped that through her work the world would understand what really happened in war, and would take action to stop the fighting.

On February 22, 2012, the day after she gave her report on the war in Homs, Colvin was killed when the house she was staying in was attacked. She always knew what price a war reporter might have to pay. She already lost an eye before. This time, she gave her life to the work she could not give up—telling the true stories to the world.



39. What is the reading mostly about?
 - (A) Marie Colvin's war reports.
 - (B) Marie Colvin's working life.
 - (C) Marie Colvin's schooldays at Yale.
 - (D) Marie Colvin's experiences in Homs.
40. What does it mean when someone has empathy?
 - (A) They are good at taking war photos.
 - (B) They like to read other people's life stories.
 - (C) They are able to understand how other people feel.
 - (D) They are good at helping people change their own lives.
41. Which is true about Marie Colvin?
 - (A) The chance to study at Yale made her leave her job in the Middle East.
 - (B) The experience in Sri Lanka did not change her way of reporting news.
 - (C) She was killed in Homs when she was interviewing soldiers there for her report.
 - (D) She was not sure what to do in the future until she worked for the *Sunday Times*.

(42-43)

NiceReads

https://www.nicereads.com.tw/comments

Speaking American is a great book!

Lucia Leisure ★★★★★

I just love Josh Katz's new book! It's about 42 in different parts of the US. The information in the book was collected from the quiz that Katz built on the website in 2013. The quiz asked what words people use for something, and their answers showed interesting facts. For example, there are different names for sports shoes. In most parts of the US, people say "tennis shoes." In the northeast of the country, people wear "sneakers." In some towns, "tennis shoes" and "sneakers" become "gym shoes."

The use of words tells us where people are from, like Katz's book says. But in my experience, it also shows 43. My family has lived in New York since my grandparents. It's not surprising that I say "sneakers." But my grandfather says "plimsolls," and my daughter says "kicks" or "vans." Maybe Katz can study this difference for his next book.

 website 網站

42. (A) what things are called
(B) how sports are played
(C) why different languages are spoken
(D) what words are often spelled differently
43. (A) how old they are
(B) who they speak to
(C) where they grew up
(D) whether they are men or women