

◆ 閱讀填空（50%，共 25 格，每格 2 分）

班級：902 名字：Emily 科目：歷史	Class: 902 Name: Emily ^{1.} _____ : History
主題：薯條真地源自法國嗎？	^{2.} _____ : Are French Fries Truly French?
你為什麼選這個主題？	Why did you choose the topic?
因為我喜歡薯條。	Because I love French fries.
A 部分：寫下這個食物的歷史。	Part A Write down the history of the food.
法國人（French）給了這世界第一個吹風機、造紙機、熱氣球和比基尼（bikini）。	The French gave the world the first ^{3.} _____, ^{4.} _____ machine, hot air balloon, and bikini.
他們甚至贈送自由女神像（Statue of Liberty）給美國。	They even gave the USA the Statue of Liberty.
然而，薯條卻有不同的歷史。	However, French fries have a different history.
最早的薯條是在十七世紀晚期，來自比利時（Belgium）的默茲河（Meuse River）沿岸。	The earliest French fries were from Belgium along the Meuse River in the late 17th century.
當時在該區域的人們捕撈魚並炸魚是很普遍的，但當冬天河水結冰時，捕魚變得困難。	It was ^{5.} _____ for people in the ^{6.} _____ to catch and fry fish, but that was difficult when the river ^{7.} _____ in the winter.
當他們無法捕魚為食，他們就將馬鈴薯切成細長的枝條狀並油炸。	When they could not catch fish for food, they would cut ^{8.} _____ into long thin ^{9.} _____ and fry them.
第一次世界大戰（World War I）期間，在比利時的美國士兵第一次嘗到這美味的食物。	^{10.} _____ World War I, ^{11.} _____ ^{12.} _____ in Belgium tasted this delicious food for the first time.
他們稱這些炸馬鈴薯為「薯條」，因為法語是當地的主要語言。	They called these fried potatoes “French fries” because French was the ^{13.} _____ ^{14.} _____ there.
他們也將這個食物帶回美國。	They also took the food back to the USA.
從那時起，薯條就風靡了世界各地。	^{15.} _____ ^{16.} _____, French fries have become popular all over the world.
B 部分：你有找到其他關於這個食物的事實嗎？如果有，把它們寫下來。	Part B Did you find any other facts about this food? If yes, write them down.
● 比利時（Belgium）有一間法式炸薯條博物館。	There is a French fry museum in Belgium.
● 美國人在七月十三日慶祝全國薯條日。	Americans ^{17.} _____ ^{18.} _____ French Fry Day on July 13.
● 英國（the UK）的薯條通常比美國的粗一點。	Fries in the UK are usually ^{19.} _____ than ^{20.} _____ in the USA.
太棒了！你做得很好！	^{21.} _____ ! You’ve ^{22.} _____ a good job!
這些炸馬鈴薯有著有趣的歷史。	These fried potatoes have an ^{23.} _____ history.
順道一提，你吃過幾種不同種類的薯條呢？	By the way, how many different ^{24.} _____ of French fries ^{25.} _____ you tried before?
Davis 先生	Mr. Davis

◆ 對話填空（50%，共 25 格，每格 2 分）

(在餐廳裡)	(In a restaurant)
Carla：那麼，你以前曾經來過這間餐廳嗎？這是最喜愛的餐廳之一。	So, have you ^{1.} _____ to this restaurant before? It's one of my ^{2.} _____.
Nick：是的，我以前曾經在這裡用餐。食物很棒。 沒有人可以製作出像他們一樣的披薩！	Yes, I've ^{3.} _____ here before. The food is great. ^{4.} _____ can make pizzas like they ^{5.} _____!
Carla：（向服務生揮手） 沒錯。他們多年來一直是這座島上最成功的披薩店之一。	(^{6.} _____ to the waiter) That's true. They've been one of the most ^{7.} _____ pizza places on the ^{8.} _____ for years.
服務生：嗨，您已經決定好要點什麼了嗎？	Hi, ^{9.} _____ you ^{10.} _____ ^{11.} _____ your order ^{12.} _____?
Carla：是的，我想要一個九吋的起司王披薩。	Yes, I'd like to have a ^{13.} _____ Cheese ^{14.} _____ pizza.
服務生：當然。馬上來！	Of course. Coming right up!
(十五分鐘後)	(15 minutes later)
服務生：這是您點的餐。請享用您的餐點！	^{15.} _____ ^{16.} _____ your order. Enjoy your meal!
Carla：不好意思，我們點了一個九吋的起司王披薩，但是你剛剛拿給我們兩個五吋的披薩。	Excuse me, we ordered a 9-inch Cheese King pizza, but you've just brought us two 5-inch pizzas.
服務生：噢，我對此感到很抱歉！讓我跟廚師確認。我馬上回來。	Oh, I'm so sorry about that! Let me ^{17.} _____ with the cook. I'll be right back.
(五分鐘後)	(5 minutes later)
服務生：我們的新廚師今天已經弄錯了一、兩個訂單。關於此事很抱歉。不過你們不需要付更多錢買十吋披薩。	Our new cook ^{18.} _____ ^{19.} _____ one or two orders ^{20.} _____ today. Sorry about that. But you don't need to ^{21.} _____ more for ten inches.
Carla：十吋？	Ten inches?
服務生：對，我們已經決定免費多給您一吋披薩——五加五等於十。	Yes, we have decided to give you one more inch of pizza for free—five and five ^{22.} _____ ten.
Carla：噢，不。你剛剛犯了另一個錯——這次與披薩的數學有關！即便你給我們三個五吋的披薩，仍舊是不夠的！	Oh, no. You just made ^{23.} _____ mistake—this time with your pizza math! ^{24.} _____ ^{25.} _____ you give us three 5-inch pizzas, it will still not be enough!

◆閱讀填空（50%，共 25 格，每格 2 分）

食物外送應用程式使生活更輕鬆	Food ^{1.} _____ ^{2.} _____ Make Life Easier
有那麼多食物外送應用程式，誰還會想再下廚呢？	With so many food delivery apps out there, who wants to cook ^{3.} _____?
在美國，每五名年輕人就有三人使用食物外送應用程式。	In the USA, three out of every five young people use food delivery apps.
在臺灣，那數字在各年齡層都還在成長。	In Taiwan, that number is growing ^{4.} _____ people of all ^{5.} _____.
由這張圖表，我們可以看到人們因為一些原因而對這些應用程式感興趣。	From the ^{6.} _____, we can see that people are ^{7.} _____ ^{8.} _____ these apps for ^{9.} _____ ^{10.} _____.
首先，使用食物外送應用程式節省人們的時間，因為他們不必排隊進餐廳。	First of all, using food delivery apps saves people time because they do not have to stand in line to get into restaurants.
他們可以只要舒服地坐在家中或辦公室，等待他們美味的餐點送達。	They can just sit comfortably at their homes or offices and wait for their delicious meals to ^{11.} _____.
第二點，食物外送應用程式既方便又有用。	Second, food delivery apps are convenient and ^{12.} _____.
有了它們，人們不需要下廚。	With them, people do not need to cook.
當人們生病或疲勞時，那真地可以幫上忙。	That can really help when people are sick or ^{13.} _____.
另一個原因是費用。	^{14.} _____ reason is the cost.
人們不必花很多錢在外送服務上。	People do not have to pay a lot for delivery ^{15.} _____.
當然，會造成這項改變還有許多其他因素，例如更多選擇。	Of course, there are many other reasons for this change, ^{16.} _____ ^{17.} _____ more ^{18.} _____.
這些易於使用的應用程式還讓人們能選擇他們最喜歡的食物種類與餐廳。	The easy-to-use apps also let people choose their favorite types of food and restaurants.
簡而言之，食物外送應用程式不僅變得更受歡迎，也讓我們的生活更輕鬆。	^{19.} _____ ^{20.} _____ ^{21.} _____, food delivery apps have ^{22.} _____ ^{23.} _____ become more popular ^{24.} _____ ^{25.} _____ made our lives easier.
使用食物外送應用程式的原因	Reasons for Using Food Delivery Apps
節省時間。	It saves time.
方便又有用。	It is convenient and helpful.
費用不高。	It doesn't cost much.
提供更多選擇。	It gives more choices.
其他。	Others.

◆對話填空（50%，共 25 格，每格 2 分）

(Nick 和 Bella 下雨天待在家裡。)	(Nick and Bella are at home on a rainy day.)
Nick：我不喜歡下雨天。我感到無聊。	I don't like rainy days. I'm ^{1.} _____.
Bella：對啊，我厭倦坐在沙發上無所事事。而且，我好餓，但我不認為冰箱裡有任何食物。	Yeah, I'm ^{2.} _____ ^{3.} _____ sitting here on the ^{4.} _____ and doing ^{5.} _____. Also, I'm hungry, but I don't think there's any food in the fridge.
Nick：等等。昨天，我的朋友們在聊一款新的食物外送應用程式，Yummy Sloth。你有興趣試試看嗎？	Wait. Yesterday, my friends were talking about a new food delivery app, Yummy Sloth. Do you have any ^{6.} _____ ^{7.} _____ trying it?
Bella：當然，我不介意給它一次機會。	Sure, I don't ^{8.} _____ ^{9.} _____ it a ^{10.} _____.
(Nick 正從他的智慧型手機下載該應用程式。)	(Nick is ^{11.} _____ the app onto his smartphone.)
Nick：你猜怎麼樣？新用戶五折耶！	Guess what? New users ^{12.} _____ a 50% ^{13.} _____!
Bella：真是個驚喜！我們還在等什麼啊？	^{14.} _____ a ^{15.} _____! What are we waiting for?
Nick：嘿，你會愛上這個的。你最愛的速食餐廳在清單上。	Hey, you're going to love this. Your favorite fast food restaurant is ^{16.} _____ the ^{17.} _____.
Bella：太棒了！我想要一個雞肉堡。	Excellent! I'd like a chicken burger.
Nick：知道了。我會把它加進購物車。	Got it. I'll add it to the basket.
Bella：我們的餐點多久會送到這裡啊？	^{18.} _____ ^{19.} _____ will it take for our meals to get here?
Nick：應用程式上顯示會花上大約三十分鐘。	The app shows it'll take about 30 minutes.
Bella：沒關係。至少我們不必在雨中出門。	That's fine. ^{20.} _____ ^{21.} _____ we don't have to go out in the rain.
Nick：我同意。	I agree.
(三十分鐘後)	(30 minutes later)
Bella：我們的餐點在哪？我很餓，如果我沒有很快吃到東西的話，我會非常生氣。	Where are our meals? I'm as hungry as a horse, and if I don't eat soon, I'll be very ^{22.} _____.
Nick：讓我確認一下這個應用程式。它有地圖，會給我們看到外送員的位置。噢，不！	Let me check the app. It has a map and will show us the ^{23.} _____ ^{24.} _____ the delivery guy. Oh, no!
Bella：怎麼了？	What's wrong?
Nick：我沒按下「送出訂單」。	I didn't ^{25.} _____ "Place Order."
Bella：我不敢相信你沒按。現在我們得再等另一個三十分鐘了。	I can't believe you didn't do that. Now we have to wait another 30 minutes.

◆ 閱讀填空（50%，共 25 格，每格 2 分）

大銀幕的女性角色	Women on Screen
很多人會去電影院找樂子。	A great number of people go to movie ^{1.} _____ for fun.
電影是被製作來使人們開懷大笑與哭泣的，不是嗎？	Movies are made to make people laugh and cry, ^{2.} _____ they?
然而，電影可能也會引起關於性別刻板印象的問題。	However, movies may also ^{3.} _____ problems about ^{4.} _____ ^{5.} _____.
在許多電影中，女性是脆弱而無助的。	In many movies, women are ^{6.} _____ and ^{7.} _____.
她們時常需要被男性拯救。	They often need ^{8.} _____ ^{9.} _____ ^{10.} _____ by men.
再者，她們通常是以妻子、母親與女友的身分出現。	Also, they are usually shown as wives, mothers, and girlfriends.
她們的價值時常取決於她們的丈夫、孩子和男友。	Their ^{11.} _____ is often decided by their husbands, children, and boyfriends.
此外，男性通常被看到是在工作。	What's more, men are usually seen at work.
他們通常擔任工程師、律師和商人。	They usually work as ^{12.} _____, ^{13.} _____, and businessmen.
另一方面，女性則時常被看到在家裡做家事或在餐廳裡和朋友們聊天。	On the other hand, women ^{14.} _____ often ^{15.} _____ ^{16.} _____ housework at home or chatting with friends at restaurants.
你可能會問：「我們不是已經有越來越多強大的女性在大銀幕上嗎？」	You may ask, "Haven't we had more and more ^{17.} _____ women on screen?"
老實說，現代女性的電影角色依然有限。	^{18.} _____ ^{19.} _____ ^{20.} _____, ^{21.} _____ movie roles for women are still ^{22.} _____.
我們應打破關於女性的刻板印象並在大銀幕上呈現不同種類的強大女性。	We should ^{23.} _____ the stereotypes about women and ^{24.} _____ different kinds of powerful women on screen.
那樣一來，當年輕女生看到她們時，她們會知道做些不一樣的事情是有可能的。	That way, when young girls see them, they will know it is possible to do something different.
舉例來說，她們可能會研究科學、創業或拯救星球。	For example, they may study science, start a business, or save the ^{25.} _____.
電影不僅關於幫助人們夢想而且還攸關改變事情並讓人們思考他們的未來。	Movies are not only about helping people dream but also about changing things and making people think about their futures.

◆ 對話填空（50%，共 25 格，每格 2 分）

(在電影院外面)	(Outside the movie theater)
Nick: 嘿，夥伴們！你們覺得這部電影怎麼樣？	Hey guys! What did you think about the movie?
Mindy: 它讓我大為驚訝。你覺得呢，Nick？	It ^{1.} _____ me ^{2.} _____! How about you, Nick?
Nick: 我很愛。這部電影充滿了愛，而且我忍不住站在那些玩具的立場看事情。	I loved it. The movie was ^{3.} _____ ^{4.} _____ love, and I couldn't ^{5.} _____ ^{6.} _____ ^{7.} _____ ^{8.} _____ in the toys' ^{9.} _____.
Mindy: 我完全同意。此外，當那些玩具像垃圾一樣被留下來和被遺忘時，真的很讓人難過。當我看到那一幕時，我的心都碎了。謝天謝地它們保持勇敢，並未放棄。	I couldn't ^{10.} _____ ^{11.} _____. Also, it was so sad when the toys were left and forgotten like ^{12.} _____. It broke my heart when I saw that ^{13.} _____ ^{14.} _____ ^{15.} _____ they stayed ^{16.} _____ and didn't give up.
Nick: 我希望 <i>Crazy Toys 6</i> 很快就會上映。	I ^{17.} _____ there will be a <i>Crazy Toys 6</i> soon.
John: 我知道 <i>Crazy Toys 5</i> 是這個暑假最多人觀看的電影之一。除了我之外，我所有的朋友很喜歡它。	I know <i>Crazy Toys 5</i> is one of the most-watched movies this summer. All my friends liked it ^{18.} _____ me.
Mindy: 你為何不喜歡那部電影呢？	Why don't you like the movie?
John: 那故事既無聊又相當愚蠢。生命中不是每件事都有一個快樂的結局。	The story was boring and ^{19.} _____ ^{20.} _____. Not everything in life has a happy ^{21.} _____.
Nick: 沒錯。在真實世界裡，事情可能會變得相當醜陋。	It's true. Things can get really ^{22.} _____ in the real world.
John: 我討厭這麼說，但是我覺得那部電影只是製作來賺錢的。	I ^{23.} _____ to say it, but I think the movie was only made to make money.
Mindy: 我不同意，但每個人都被允許有他們自己的意見。	I don't agree with that, but everyone is ^{24.} _____ to have their own ^{25.} _____.

◆ 閱讀填空（50%，共 25 格，每格 2 分）

新字是如何被創造	How New Words Are 1. _____
每年約有五千四百個新的英文字被創造出來，而其中約一千字會進到字典中。	Around 5,400 new English words are created every year, and about 1,000 of them will 2. _____ 3. _____.
你知道新字是如何創造出來的嗎？	Do you know how new words are created?
以「早午餐（brunch）」這個字為例，「早餐」和「午餐」結合而形成這個字。	In the 4. _____ of “brunch,” “breakfast” was 5. _____ 6. _____ “lunch” to 7. _____ the word.
此字第一次出現於十九世紀末，並顯示出一些人如何把兩餐併為一餐。	It first showed up in the late 19th century and showed how some people made one meal out of two.
很快地，人們發現兩餐一起吃的樂趣。	Soon, people found the 8. _____ of eating two meals at the same time.
到了一九三〇年代，許多人開始週日只吃兩餐。	By the 1930s, many people 9. _____ 10. _____ just two meals on Sundays.
早午餐的歷史實際上是人們如何改變他們的飲食習慣的故事。	The history of brunch is actually the story of how people changed their eating habits.
有些字是為了新事物與新點子而被創造的。	Some words were created for new things and ideas.
舉例來說，在飛機發明之後，第一座「機場」於一九〇九年建造而成。	For example, the first “11. _____” was 12. _____ in 1909 after airplanes were created.
像是「筆記型電腦」、「電子郵件」和「下載」這些字是在電腦與網路變得盛行之後形成。	Words like “13. _____ 14. _____,” “15. _____,” and “download” were formed after computers and the Internet became popular.
其他字則是意外地被創造出來的。	Other words were made 16. _____ 17. _____.
二〇〇二年，一位澳洲男子（Australian）拍了一張他自己的照片並上傳至網路。	In 2002, an Australian guy took a photo of himself and uploaded it to the Internet.
他這麼做是因為他傷到他的嘴唇並且想知道他是否應該去看醫生。	He did this because he hurt his 18. _____ and wanted to know 19. _____ he should see a doctor or not.
在他的照片旁，他寫道：「這是一張自拍（selfie）」。	20. _____ this photo, he wrote, “it was a selfie.”
就像這樣，一個新字誕生了。自拍這個字接著就被定義為拍攝自己的照片。	Just like that, a new word 21. _____ 22. _____. The word selfie was then 23. _____ as taking a photo of 24. _____.
如今此字在世界各地被廣泛地運用著。	It’s now commonly used all over the world.
在二〇一四年，有一群人拍了一張自拍，他們稱之為「usie」。	In 2014, a group of people took a selfie, and they called it an usie.
你能猜到並解釋 usie 是什麼意思嗎？	Can you guess and 25. _____ what usie means?

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(Carla 和她的媽媽正在手機上互相傳送訊息。)	(Carla and her mom are ^{1.} _____ each other on their phones.)
Mom: Carla, 我需要你趕快回家。	Carla, I need you to come home ASAP.
Carla: 📍我在 Maddy 家, 但是我可以馬上離開。我會在晚上七點前到家。怎麼了? 出了什麼事?	I'm at Maddy's house, but I can leave right away. I can be home by 7 p.m. Why? What's wrong?
Mom: Beth 阿姨在農場裡出了意外。她會沒事的, 不過她現在人在醫院。😞	Aunt Beth had an ^{2.} _____ on the ^{3.} _____. She's going to be okay, but she's in the hospital.
Carla: 天呀。為什麼那樣很好笑, 媽媽?	OMG. Why is that funny, Mom?
Mom: 這不好笑。我很難過我的妹妹受傷了! 你沒看到句子最後的那個哭臉表情符號嗎?	It's not funny. I'm sad that my sister is hurt! Don't you see the ^{4.} _____ face emoji ^{5.} _____ ^{6.} _____ ^{7.} _____ of the ^{8.} _____?
Carla: 😂這是個大笑的表情符號, 媽媽! 剛才有那麼一瞬間, 我不確定你對於意外感到高興還是難過!	This is the ^{9.} _____ emoji, Mom! For a ^{10.} _____ there, I wasn't sure ^{11.} _____ you were ^{12.} _____ or ^{13.} _____ about the accident!
(幾天後)	(A few days later)
Carla: 媽媽, 我買了一些給 🍏 Beth 阿姨。你知道她在醫院過得怎麼樣嗎?	Mom, I ^{14.} _____ up some apples for Aunt Beth. Do you know how she's doing in the hospital?
Mom: 恐怕她仍無法入睡。她非常疼痛。	I'm afraid she's ^{15.} _____ ^{16.} _____ sleeping. She's in a lot of ^{17.} _____.
Carla: 那聽起來很糟糕! 你為什麼在慶祝? 🎉	That sounds terrible! Why are you celebrating?
Mom: 我沒有在慶祝! 是什麼讓你認為我在慶祝?	I'm not celebrating! What makes you think I'm celebrating?
Carla: 🙌這是舉手擊掌的表情符號。	This is the ^{18.} _____ emoji.
Mom: 不對, 我搜尋了這個表情符號的意思。它也代表「祈禱者」。我在祈禱 Beth 阿姨快快好起來。	No, I googled the ^{19.} _____ of the emoji. It also means " ^{20.} _____." I'm ^{21.} _____ that Aunt Beth will ^{22.} _____ ^{23.} _____ ^{24.} _____.
Carla: 哇! 我認為我們都需要上幾堂如何使用表情符號的課。	Wow! I think we both need a few ^{25.} _____ in how to use emojis.
Mom: 😊沒錯, 又或者我就停止使用它們。	Yeah, or maybe I'll just stop using them.

◆ 閱讀填空（一）（50%，共 25 格，每格 2 分）

Zollipops——為了一個健康的笑容！	Zollipops—For a Healthy Smile!
當 Alina Morse 的名字被談論時，很可能「Zollipops」這個聽起來像外語的字也會被說到。	When Alina Morse's name is brought up, it is very possible that the ^{1.} _____ word "Zollipops" will also be said.
Zollipops 是一種清潔牙齒的糖果。	Zollipops are a kind of candy ^{2.} _____ cleans your teeth.
它們是不含糖的棒棒糖。	They are ^{3.} _____ with no sugar in them.
它們受到愛吃甜食但仍在意牙齒健康的人們所喜愛。	They are loved by people who ^{4.} _____ ^{5.} _____ ^{6.} _____ ^{7.} _____ but still care about the health of their teeth.
雖然它們有粉紅色、紫色和黃色等顏色，但它們是既健康又天然的。	Although they come in colors like ^{8.} _____, ^{9.} _____, and yellow, they are healthy and ^{10.} _____.
Zollipops 是由 Zolli Candy 製作、包裝跟販售。	Zollipops are made, ^{11.} _____, and sold by Zolli Candy.
這間公司自 2014 年起已賺了數百萬美元。	The ^{12.} _____ has made ^{13.} _____ of dollars since 2014.
Zollipops 在美國及世界各地數千家商店裡被販售，而且這個數字仍在上升中。	Zollipops are sold at thousands of stores in the USA and around the world, and the number is still ^{14.} _____ ^{15.} _____ ^{16.} _____.
Alina Morse 是這一切的中心人物。	Alina Morse is ^{17.} _____ the ^{18.} _____ of it all.
她是擁有 Zolli Candy 的老闆。	She is the ^{19.} _____ ^{20.} _____ ^{21.} _____ Zolli Candy.
當她被問到告訴大家關於她的 Zollipops 時，她回答：「令人驚喜的。潔淨的。笑容。」	When she was asked to tell people about her Zollipops, she answered, " ^{22.} _____ Clean. Smiles."
這三個字真地是 Zollipops 背後的意義。	The three words are truly behind the meaning of Zollipops.
這位老闆看起來像什麼呢？	What does this boss look like?
如果你認為她可能是某位中年已婚婦女，那麼 Alina Morse 必定會使你驚訝。	If you think she might be someone ^{23.} _____ is a ^{24.} _____ ^{25.} _____ woman, then Alina Morse will surely surprise you.

◆ 閱讀填空（二）（50%，共 25 格，每格 2 分）

Zollipops：一則甜蜜的成功故事	Zollipops: One Sweet ^{1.} _____ Story
有些孩童真地在世界上嶄露頭角。	Some kids are really ^{2.} _____ their ^{3.} _____ in the world.
他們把從前屬於大人的企業界變成一個給有智慧又勤勉的青少年的遊樂場。	They are turning a business world ^{4.} _____ ^{5.} _____ ^{6.} _____ ^{7.} _____ ^{8.} _____ ^{9.} _____ into a playground for ^{10.} _____ and ^{11.} _____ teenagers.
這群年輕的領導者被稱為「青少年企業家」，而 Alina Morse 是個很好的例子。	These young ^{12.} _____ are called “kidpreneurs,” and Alina Morse is a great example.
這一切都始於 Alina 七歲時一次單純的銀行拜訪。	It all started with a ^{13.} _____ visit to a bank when Alina was seven.
一位行員給了她一枝棒棒糖，但她的父親說那對她的牙齒有害。	A clerk gave her a lollipop, but her dad said it was bad for her teeth.
Alina 問到：「那麼為什麼，我們不製做出對我們牙齒有益的棒棒糖呢？」	“Then why,” asked Alina, “don’t we just make lollipops that are good for our teeth?”
Alina 不斷重複這個問題，直到父親終於同意幫忙為止。	Alina kept ^{14.} _____ this question until her father finally agreed to help.
她接著上網蒐集資訊，並問熟知有這方面專業知識的牙醫和醫生。	She then ^{15.} _____ ^{16.} _____ ^{17.} _____ on the Internet, and she also talked to ^{18.} _____ and doctors ^{19.} _____ had a lot of ^{20.} _____ of the subject.
在那之後，她開始在家裡製作棒棒糖，並要求她的朋友們試吃。	After that, she started making lollipops at home and asked her friends to try them.
她失敗了很多次，但她沒有放棄。	She ^{21.} _____ many times, but she didn’t give up.
兩年後，她的 Zollipops 終於準備好了。	After two years, her “Zollipops” were finally ready.
她設立了一個糖果公司，而很快地，這些又甜又健康的零食帶來數百萬的收入。	She set up a candy ^{22.} _____, and soon, these sweet and healthy treats brought in ^{23.} _____ ^{24.} _____ dollars!
然而，Alina 成功的事業只是故事的一部分。	Alina’s successful business, however, is just half the story.
她也正幫助全美的孩童擁有健康的微笑。	She is also helping kids all over America to have healthy smiles.
她贈送給學校數千支對牙齒有益的棒棒糖，並教導孩子們如何照顧他們的牙齒。	She gives thousands of her tooth-friendly lollipops to schools and teaches kids how to care for their teeth.
總而言之，Zollipops 是一個很棒的生意。	All in all, Zollipops are one sweet ^{25.} _____!

◆ 閱讀填空（50%，共 25 格，每格 2 分）

為什麼「買一送一」對公司來說是好交易	Why “Buy One, Get One Free” Is a Great ^{1.} _____ for Businesses
買一送一（BOGO）對於任何想聰明花錢的人而言聽起來像是個好交易。	Buy one, get one free (BOGO) sounds like a good deal for ^{2.} _____ ^{3.} _____ ^{4.} _____ to spend money wisely.
然而，這真的像表面上那麼好嗎？	However, is it really as good as it ^{5.} _____ to be?
你真的需要那件「免費」商品嗎？	Do you really need that “free” one?
BOGO 是一種公司愛用的促銷方式。	BOGO is the kind of sales ^{6.} _____ ^{7.} _____ businesses love to use.
它很常見，而且它愚弄許多人比起原先計畫的花上更多錢。	It’s very common, and it ^{8.} _____ many people ^{9.} _____ spending more money than they first planned to.
它的運作方法如下。	Here’s how it works.
對騙局信以為真的顧客以全額購買一件商品並「免費」獲得第二件商品。	^{10.} _____ ^{11.} _____ fall for the ^{12.} _____ buy one ^{13.} _____ at the full price and get a second one “for free.”
這時，你們有些人可能會問，為什麼公司不直接以半價販售每件商品。	At this point, some of you might ask why businesses don’t just sell each item at half price.
但是對於了解這場遊戲的人而言，答案很清楚。	But for those who ^{14.} _____ the game, the answer is quite ^{15.} _____.
祕密在於這些店家預期獲得的利潤中。	The ^{16.} _____ lies in the ^{17.} _____ that these stores ^{18.} _____ to make.
要更了解這個銷售方式，看看下面的例子：	To understand this better, take a look at the example ^{19.} _____:
除了享有更高的利潤，公司還經常以 BOGO 的交易騙取顧客的金錢。	^{20.} _____ enjoying larger profits, businesses also often ^{21.} _____ customers ^{22.} _____ ^{23.} _____ their money with BOGO deals.
怎麼做呢？其實，他們只要簡單地以高於全額的價格販售第一件商品。	How? Well, they simply sell the first item at a price that is higher than the full price.
這個價格包含「免費」商品的成本。	That covers the cost of the “free” one.
如你所見，「免費」對於那些掏出錢包的人而言並非總是划算的交易。	As you can see, “free” is not always a good deal for the people who are pulling out their ^{24.} _____.
大多時候，你只會花更多錢在你不需要的商品上。	Most of the time, you just end up spending more on something you don’t need.
因此，下次你外出購物時，務必要小心這些行銷騙局。	So, next time you’re out shopping, be sure to watch out for these sales tricks.
那麼，你就能成為一個不浪費金錢的聰明消費者。	Then, you’ll be a smart shopper whose money is never ^{25.} _____.

◆ 對話填空（50%，共 25 格，每格 2 分）

女兒：嘿，爸。我們從超市回來了。	Hey, Dad. We're back from the supermarket.
爸爸：哇！全部花了多少錢？	Wow! How much did all that cost?
女兒：總共花了三千元。	It cost three thousand dollars ^{1.} _____ ^{2.} _____.
爸爸：我以為你們只是去那裡買些這週需要的米。	I thought you were just going there to get some rice for the week.
媽媽：我們是，但之後我們看到好多在特價的商品。 我們就是無法放過它們。	We were, but then we saw many ^{3.} _____ that were on sale. We just couldn't ^{4.} _____ them ^{5.} _____.
女兒：對啊，爸。那裡的店員全都非常熱心助人。 我喜歡那位穿紅色 T 恤跟有著紅色頭髮的店員。 她給了我們一些免費的樣品試吃。 它們好美味，不是嗎，媽？	Yeah, Dad. All the clerks there were very helpful. I liked the one in the red T-shirt and with red hair. She gave us some free ^{6.} _____ to try. They were delicious, weren't they, Mom?
媽媽：是，它們有些很好吃。 那就是為什麼我們也買了一點起司。	Yes, some of them were good. That's why we also bought some cheese.
爸爸：嘿！我正瀏覽你們買的東西，而我沒看到任何米。	Hey! I'm ^{7.} _____ ^{8.} _____ all the things you bought, and I don't see any rice.
媽媽：你說對了。這樣一想，我在架上沒看到任何米。	You're right. ^{9.} _____ ^{10.} _____ ^{11.} _____ ^{12.} _____ it, I didn't see any on the shelves.
爸爸：我的猜測是你們可能沒看最下面的架子。	My guess is that you probably weren't looking at the ^{13.} _____ ones.
媽媽：喔，不。你是說我遵守了視線高度規則嗎？	Oh, no. Are you saying I followed the eye ^{14.} _____ rule?
爸爸：是，下次你到一間店時，不要只讓你的雙眼決定要買什麼，要確保每一分錢被明智地花費。	Yes, next time you go to a store, don't just let your eyes decide what to get and make sure every ^{15.} _____ is spent wisely.
視線高度規則	Eye Level Rule
1. 最上層高度（高於 180 公分）	1. Top Level (^{16.} _____ 180 centimeters)
顧客很少看這層的商品。	Customers seldom look at products at this level.
此高度使商品較難拿到，所以它們較不常被購買。	The ^{17.} _____ makes the products harder to ^{18.} _____, so they are bought less often.
2. 視線高度（120 到 150 公分）	2. Eye Level (120-150 centimeters)
在此層的商品較容易被注意與購買。	Products at this level are more easily ^{19.} _____ and bought.
因此，想要賺更多錢的店主時常把獲利較大的商品擺在這裡。	^{20.} _____, ^{21.} _____ who want to make more money often put products that make larger ^{22.} _____ here.
3. 碰觸高度（90 到 120 公分）	3. ^{23.} _____ Level (90-120 centimeters)
此層的商品最容易被孩童看見。	Products at this level are most easily seen by children.
所以，孩子感興趣的產品時常被擺放在這裡。	So, products which children are interested in are often placed here.
4. 最底層高度（低於 90 公分）	4. Bottom Level (below 90 centimeters)
此層較低，且對大多數顧客而言是看不到的，所以無法賺太多錢的商品時常在這裡。	This level is ^{24.} _____ and out of ^{25.} _____ for most customers, so the products that don't make much money often go here.