

南投縣第四屆縣長盃高中學生
英文聽力閱讀測驗暨引導式寫作比賽
測驗試題

本測驗共分三部份，第一部份聽力測驗，第二部分閱讀理解測驗和第三部份引導式寫作，作答時間 70 分鐘。

第一部份 聽力測驗：共 10 題，每題 2 分，滿分 20 分。（每題只播放一次，請選出最適當的答案）

Part A: Short Conversations 簡短對話

1. W: Eric, you look cheerful today. Did something good happen?
M: Yes, I just came back from the senior center. We read stories and played board games with the elderly.
W: That sounds lovely. Was it your first time volunteering there?
M: Yes, but I didn't expect to learn so much. One man told me he used to be a painter but stopped after his wife passed away.
W: Did you help him paint again?
M: I brought him some brushes and paper. He smiled and said it was the first time he'd drawn in ten years.
Question: What did Eric do for the old man?
(A) He cleaned the room.
(B) He gave him art supplies.
(C) He took him to a museum.
(D) He cooked for him.
2. M: So, Lisa, have you decided where to apply for your exchange year?
W: I'm torn between Canada and Finland. Canada has friendly people, but Finland has excellent education programs.
M: True, but the weather there is really cold.
W: I don't mind that. I actually want to experience snow.
M: Then maybe Finland suits you better. Besides, English is widely spoken there too.
W: That's a good point. I guess I'll apply to Finland first and keep Canada as my second choice.

Question: Why does Lisa choose Finland?

- (A) She prefers warm weather.
- (B) She wants to experience snow and good education.
- (C) She has relatives there.
- (D) She got a scholarship already.

3. W: Ben, our presentation is tomorrow. Have you finished the slides?

M: Almost, but I couldn't find pictures for the environmental part.

W: Don't worry, I collected some from the government website.

M: Great! I'll add them tonight. Oh, did you check the pronunciation of the new vocabulary?

W: Yes, I recorded myself practicing. Want to listen and check together after class?

M: Sure, that'll help us sound more confident.

Question: What will Ben and the girl do after class?

- (A) Add more pictures.
- (B) Practice pronunciation.
- (C) Write a report.
- (D) Record the whole presentation.

4. M: Excuse me, did anyone turn in a wallet? It's brown with a silver zipper.

W: When did you lose it?

M: I think during lunch at the cafeteria.

W: Please wait a second... Yes, we have one that matches your description. Could you show some ID?

M: Of course. Here's my student card.

W: Perfect. Please be careful next time—many students lose things before exams.

Question: Where does this conversation most likely take place?

- (A) At a lost and found desk.
- (B) In a classroom.
- (C) At a café.
- (D) In a library.

5. W: The new semester starts soon. Have you chosen which club to join?

M: I'm thinking of the debate club. I want to improve my speaking skills.

W: That sounds challenging. I joined it last year—it really builds confidence.

M: What topics do you usually debate about?

W: Mostly social issues like technology, environment, or animal rights.

M: Great! I'm interested in those topics too. I'll sign up this week.

Question: What is the main reason the boy joins the club?

- (A) He wants to improve speaking and confidence.
- (B) He wants to play sports.
- (C) He likes writing stories.
- (D) He is good at art.

Part B – Short Talks 簡短獨白

6. Attention, everyone. Next Monday marks the start of our School Recycling Week. Each class will collect paper, plastic, and metal items. Please separate them correctly before placing them in the bins near the gym. The class that recycles the most will receive eco-friendly notebooks as prizes. Let's make our campus greener together!

Question: What will students receive if their class wins?

- (A) Movie tickets.
- (B) Notebooks made from recycled paper.
- (C) A free lunch.
- (D) New uniforms.

7. Today on Youth Chat, we're talking about homesickness. Many students studying abroad say it's hardest during the first few months. Experts suggest staying connected with family, keeping a journal, and joining local clubs. Instead of focusing on what you miss, try to enjoy new experiences. Remember, homesickness means you have something precious to miss.

Question: According to the talk, what helps students deal with homesickness?

- (A) Avoiding new people.
- (B) Joining local activities and writing journals.
- (C) Calling home every hour.
- (D) Ignoring their feelings.

8. Good morning, residents!

The annual City Marathon will take place this Sunday from 6 a.m. to noon. Major roads downtown will be closed during that time. If you plan to drive, please use the highway instead. Cheer for the runners, and remember to stay hydrated if you're joining the race!

Question: What advice is given to people joining the marathon?

- (A) Run faster.

- (B) Stay hydrated.
- (C) Use public transportation.
- (D) Avoid cheering.

9. Artificial intelligence is now part of classrooms. Some schools use AI tools to check grammar, while others use chatbots for speaking practice. However, experts remind teachers not to depend on AI completely. Education still needs creativity, empathy, and human connection. Technology can guide, but it cannot replace a good teacher.

Question: What is the speaker's opinion about AI in education?

- (A) It should replace teachers.
- (B) It's useful but needs balance with human teaching.
- (C) It's dangerous for students.
- (D) It can make learning slower.

10. Attention, everyone in Maple Community! A white cat with a red collar was lost near the park last night. Its name is Snowy. If you see it, please call 0912-555-861 or bring it to the community center. The owner is an elderly woman who lives alone, and the cat is her only companion.

Question: Why is finding the cat important?

- (A) It belongs to a lonely elderly woman.
- (B) It is a rare breed.
- (C) It escaped from a pet shop.
- (D) It has a prize tag.

第二部份 閱讀理解測驗：共 20 題，每題 2.5 分，滿分 50 分。

說明：本部份包括 [A] – [E] 五段短文，每段短文後有 4 個相關問題，試題本上均提供 (A)、(B)、(C)、(D) 四個選項，請從選項中選出最適合者，標示在答案紙上。

[A]

When people talk about pollution, they usually think of factories, cars, or plastic waste. However, another type of pollution has quietly grown around us—noise pollution. It comes from traffic, airplanes, construction, and even everyday sounds like loud music or barking dogs.

Scientists now say that long exposure to high noise levels doesn't just hurt our ears. It also affects our hearts, sleep quality, and mental health. People living near airports or busy highways often suffer from stress, headaches, or difficulty concentrating. Some cities are taking action. Paris has introduced "quiet zones," where unnecessary honking or engine noise is fined.

In Taiwan, new schools are designed with sound-absorbing walls to protect students from city traffic. Experts also suggest personal changes—wearing earplugs in noisy areas, turning down the volume, and giving yourself moments of silence each day. In a world that never stops talking, silence is not emptiness—it's a form of care for your body and mind.

11. What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) Noise pollution can harm both body and mind.
- (B) Traffic pollution is the most serious problem.
- (C) Silence is dangerous to our hearing.
- (D) Barking dogs cause more damage than factories.

12. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a solution?

- (A) Creating quiet zones.
- (B) Building soundproof schools.
- (C) Using earplugs.
- (D) Reducing car exhaust.

13. Vocabulary in context: "*exposure*" (line 4) most nearly means

- (A) protection
- (B) being in contact with something
- (C) silence
- (D) avoidance

14. Paraphrase: The sentence "*silence is not emptiness—it's a form of care*" can best be rewritten as

- (A) Quiet moments can help protect our well-being.
- (B) Being silent means being lonely.
- (C) Noise keeps our body healthy.
- (D) People should avoid silence.

[B]

Every day, millions of people use digital maps to find routes, check traffic, or explore new places. But few realize how much personal data these apps collect. When you open a map app, it records your location, travel speed, and even where you stop. This information helps companies improve navigation systems, but it also raises privacy concerns. For example, data from thousands of users can show which neighborhoods are most visited.

Advertisers might use this to target customers, while governments may use it to manage traffic. Both can be helpful—but what if such data is sold to unknown third parties? Experts say users should read app permissions carefully and disable location sharing when not needed. Digital maps are a wonderful tool of the modern world. Still, they remind us that convenience often comes with a price—the price of our personal information.

15. What is the main purpose of this passage?

- (A) To explain how map apps can threaten privacy.
- (B) To teach people how to use GPS.
- (C) To introduce the history of navigation.
- (D) To compare different map companies.

16. What is one suggestion the author gives?

- (A) Always keep GPS on.
- (B) Read app permissions and control location sharing.
- (C) Share data to improve ads.
- (D) Avoid using maps completely.

17. Vocabulary in context: “*third parties*” (line 8) refers to

- (A) your family members
- (B) other people or companies not directly involved
- (C) navigation systems
- (D) government departments

18. Paraphrase: The sentence “*convenience often comes with a price*” means

- (A) Easy tools may risk our privacy.
- (B) Free apps are always safe.
- (C) People should stop using technology.
- (D) Companies lose money through free apps.

[C]

In many countries, young people today are rethinking success. Rather than chasing traditional goals like wealth or high positions, they're focusing on balance, creativity, and mental health. A popular idea called the "slow life movement" encourages people to step back, breathe, and live more mindfully. This doesn't mean being lazy. It means choosing quality over quantity—having fewer but deeper friendships, working efficiently instead of endlessly, and finding joy in simple things.

For example, in Japan, some companies allow employees to take "mental health days." In Northern Europe, shorter work hours are being tested to increase happiness and productivity. Yet, slow living is not easy in a world that rewards speed. Social media often makes people compare achievements and feel left behind. The real challenge is to live at your own pace without guilt. As one writer said, "To slow down is not to stop; it's to notice the life you were too busy to see."

19. What is the main goal of the slow life movement?

- (A) To reject work completely.
- (B) To live more mindfully and with balance.
- (C) To earn more money.
- (D) To avoid social contact.

20. What makes slow living difficult according to the passage?

- (A) Global warming.
- (B) Lack of time.
- (C) The fast pace and pressure from social media.
- (D) People dislike relaxing.

21. Vocabulary in context: "**mindfully**" (line 2) most nearly means

- (A) quickly
- (B) carefully and with awareness
- (C) secretly
- (D) lazily

22. Paraphrase: The sentence "***To slow down is not to stop; it's to notice the life you were too busy to see.***" means

- (A) Moving slower helps people appreciate life more.
- (B) Working less makes life boring.
- (C) People should stop working completely.
- (D) Fast life brings deeper meaning.

[D]

In 1977, NASA launched two spacecraft, Voyager 1 and 2, to explore the solar system. Each carried a golden record containing sounds and images from Earth—like greetings in 55 languages, songs, and pictures of nature. The goal was simple but poetic: if aliens ever found these records, they could learn about humanity. Decades later, both Voyagers have left our solar system, becoming the farthest man-made objects in space. Yet the golden records continue their silent journey. They may travel for billions of years, long after humans are gone.

Some scientists say the chance of aliens finding them is extremely low, but that's not the point. The real message lies in the act of sending them—it shows that humans are curious, hopeful, and eager to connect beyond themselves. As Carl Sagan, the astronomer behind the project, once said, "The spacecraft will be our message in a bottle, cast into the cosmic ocean."

23. What was the purpose of the golden record?

- (A) To teach astronauts new languages.
- (B) To share Earth's culture with possible life in space.
- (C) To collect space sounds.
- (D) To store scientific data only.

24. What does the author suggest is the deeper meaning of the project?

- (A) It shows human curiosity and hope.
- (B) It warns aliens about Earth.
- (C) It proves space is dangerous.
- (D) It helps find new planets.

25. Vocabulary in context: "*cosmic*" (line 10) most nearly means

- (A) about the universe or outer space
- (B) about computers
- (C) very small
- (D) secret or hidden

26. Paraphrase: The phrase "*message in a bottle*" can best be replaced by

- (A) A hopeful attempt to reach someone far away.
- (B) A broken communication tool.
- (C) A short written note.
- (D) A satellite with pictures.

[E]

During the COVID-19 pandemic, many people turned to pets for comfort. Animal shelters reported record numbers of adoptions. However, after life returned to normal, some owners realized they couldn't manage the responsibility. Shelters soon filled again, this time with animals being given back. Experts call this “the adoption rebound.” It happens when people adopt pets out of emotion rather than long-term planning. Caring for an animal requires time, patience, and money. When owners go back to school or work, pets can feel lonely and anxious, leading to behavioral problems.

Some communities have started pet training centers that teach owners how to understand animal needs. Others encourage “foster programs,” where people care for animals temporarily until permanent homes are found. Such ideas remind us that love for animals is not just about emotion—it's also about responsibility and commitment.

27. What problem is discussed in the passage?

- (A) People buying too many pets online.
- (B) Owners returning pets after adopting them.
- (C) Animals attacking humans.
- (D) Shelters running out of space for volunteers.

28. What is one solution mentioned?

- (A) Pet training and temporary foster programs.
- (B) Selling more animals.
- (C) Shorter adoption periods.
- (D) Closing shelters.

29. Vocabulary in context: “**commitment**” (line 11) most nearly means

- (A) promise and responsibility
- (B) enjoyment
- (C) surprise
- (D) relaxation

30. Paraphrase: The sentence “***love for animals is not just about emotion—it's also about responsibility***” means

- (A) Caring for pets requires both affection and duty.
- (B) People should not love animals too much.
- (C) Animals do not have feelings.
- (D) Love for animals is a passing emotion.

第三部份 引導式寫作：共 1 大題，滿分 30 分。

[評分] 內容 12 分、組織 8 分、文法 8 分、標點符號和大小寫 2 分。

[注意] 請用至少 150 個英語單詞寫作，寫在「測驗答案紙」標示的位置。請不要寫出自己或就讀學校的名字。

[說明] 花蓮光復村洪災後，許多志工投入清理與救援工作。其中有位被稱為「鏟子超人」的志工，用自己的工具協助受災居民鏟泥、搬運、重建，他後來說：「幫助別人讓我更感受到自己被需要，也更珍惜生活。」

請以 “When I Helped Someone and Felt Changed” 為題，寫一篇英語短文，描述一次你幫助他人的經驗，說明當時的情境、你做了什麼、你的感受，以及這次經驗如何讓你有所改變或學到新的體會。

指示說明: (可參考但非必要寫作結構)

STAR 引導架構 (Situation–Task–Action–Result)

段落	STAR 對應	段落重點	建議句數
第一段	S + T	說明背景與任務 (為何要幫忙)	3–4 句
第二段	A	描述行動過程 (怎麼做、怎麼克服)	4–5 句
第三段	R	結果與反思 (收穫與改變)	3–4 句

第一部份 聽力測驗 (1-10 題)

B B B A A B B B B A

第二部份 閱讀理解測驗 (11-30 題)

[A] A D B A [B] A B B A [C] B C B A [D] B A A A [E] B A A A