

作答方式：直接將答案按照順序寫於 ANS 旁的空白欄

範例: ANS: **ABCDEFGH**

1. In the distant past, nobody thought to give special protection to children. In the Middle Ages, children were seen as “small adults” (1) minors (未成年人). In other words, it was not considered a(n) (2) for adults to ensure their safety. In the middle of the 19th century, the idea first appeared in France to give children special protection, and it has (3) ever since.

In 1841, politicians began to (4) children’s safety in the workplace. Since 1881, French law has (5) the right of children to receive education.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the protection of children was given (6), including protection in medical, social and judicial fields (司法的). A(n) (7) started to spread across Europe. Now, 190 countries have signed the International Charter of Children’s Rights. Though there are a few reservations (保留) about certain parts of the text, it has been a(n) (8) for children around the world that so many people are willing to defend their rights. Today, the Charter is (9) in most countries. It guarantees (保證) that no one is allowed to (10) children of certain benefits. However, in practice there is still much room for improvement.

(A) applied (B) stand up for (C) included (D) remained (E) instead of (F) deprive
(G) campaign (H) blessing (I) priority (J) necessity

ANS:

2. In Taiwan, much time and energy are spent on receiving a good education and landing a good job. As a result, health (1) have been ignored. About 2,000 adults took part in a new survey conducted by the Department of Health in Taiwan to see (2) precisely they understand diet, healthcare, disease control, and medication. Surprisingly, the results suggest that over half the adult population in Taiwan does not have a good understanding of health problems, and (3) only 51 percent of the people surveyed know that there exists no cure for a common cold. Colds are caused by viruses, not bacteria, so taking medicine will not bring any (4) at all. The problem is made even worse because many doctors give their patients way too many unnecessary (5).

Another big surprise came when more than two-thirds of the (6) said that in cigarettes, nicotine (尼古丁) is the only source of cancer. They wrongly believe that if they smoke cigarettes with less nicotine, then there will be a (7) in the risk of getting cancer. Beyond (8), because many Taiwanese adults smoke, this misunderstanding will lead to more illness, suffering, and early death. But the outlook for health education in Taiwan is not entirely (9). The study (10) that younger Taiwanese have a better understanding of health issues than their parents. Therefore, there is hope for the future. In fact, senior citizens have the least understanding among the three age groups.

(A) doubt (B) concerns (C) drugs (D) negative (E) participants (F) concludes (G) decrease (H) that (I) how (J) improvement

ANS:

3. Good table manners help make a meal a more pleasant experience. On the other hand, if you eat with someone who is (1) about them, the dining experience will be unpleasant. While dining etiquette (2) from country to country, the general rules remain the same. Here is a list of table (3) that should be followed every time you dine with someone, whether it's a friend, family, or a business client:

1. Greeting everyone sitting at the table before the meal is (4) proper. Don't sit down while your (5) remains standing. (6) welcoming guests joining the table after you by standing up.
2. After you sit at the table, avoid (7) a napkin into your collar. (8), place it on your lap. Start eating the meal only when the food has been (9) to everyone there.
3. Do not reach across the table for something that is far away as it may (10) accidentally spilling something or getting your sleeve in someone else's food. You can ask others to help you or move the items towards you.

(A) varies (B) served (C) host (D) ignorant (E) stuffing (F) instead (G) lead to (H) considered (I) manners (J) be mindful of

ANS:

4. Bullying often happens on social media. It is just as harmful as other bullying—and sometimes it's (1) worse. Getting bullied on social media or through text messaging can be really (2). Being connected to your phone, tablet, or computer all the time means that (3) can get into your life. They will (4) it feel like there's no safe place to be. But there are things you can do to stop online bullying. For example, you can make sure that all of your social media (5) have very strict privacy settings. You can also talk with a parent, teacher, coach, or (6) you can count on. Adults can only help if they know about the problem, so don't be afraid to speak up. It may be hard to care about a bully's feelings, but (7) bully are often in pain and have very low self-esteem, so they are unfairly taking their bad feelings out on you. It isn't right, but it might help to keep in mind that their mean (8) are not about you. Their bullying is about their own low self-(9). So you don't have to (10) to their comments. Just remember that you are valuable and special no matter what others might say. You didn't do anything to deserve any form of bullying.

(A) bullies (B) people who (C) horrible (D) actions (E) make (F) even (G) confidence (H) someone whom (I) respond (J) accounts

ANS:

5. A haiku is a short three-line poem that uses sensory language to capture a feeling or image. Haiku poetry was (1) developed by Japanese poets. They are often (2) by nature, a moment of beauty, or a memorable experience. To write a haiku, start by brainstorming ideas and (3) for the poem. Many haiku poets portray objects in the natural world, such as trees, rocks, mountains, and (4). To enrich your (5) experiences for a haiku poem, take a walk in a nearby park or go hiking in the woods. Head to a mountain trail or a body of water like a river, lake, or an ocean. Spend some time there and (6) your surroundings. In this way, you can experience nature's (7). Finally, write down the strong details and (8) about what you feel.

Haikus (9) a strict form: three lines with a 5-7-5 syllable (音節) structure, which means there are five syllables in the first as well as last line and seven syllables in the second line. Haikus are meant to give readers a brief sense of something using the senses. Think about how your subject smells, feels, sounds, tastes, and looks. Turn your thoughts into (10) words and describe them so that they will come alive on the page.

(A) inspired (B) wonders (C) themes (D) follow (E) thunderstorms (F) originally
(G) sensory (H) imagery (I) appropriate (J) observe

ANS: