

全民英檢 | 初級

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# Just English

10月號 | No. 002  
October 2022

就是會考英文

## AUTUMN HARVEST FESTIVALS 金色豐收節 (P. 34)

A Fall Outdoor Party  
秋日戶外派對 (P. 40)

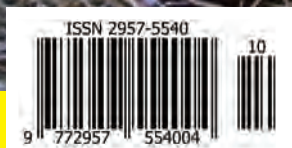
Halloween Around the World  
世界各地的萬聖節 (P. 58)

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## 【總編輯的話】

當初得勝者文教創辦人劉駿豪董事長找我規畫 Just English 這本國中會考英語雜誌時，敝人曾惶恐自忖：坊間已有數本內容優異同質雜誌，英語學習 APP 亦有如雨後春筍般出現；我們究竟要製作出一本甚麼樣的雜誌，才能讓年輕人重新找回單純學英文的愉悅與成就感？回首三十餘載教學生涯，每當我看到孩子從雙語幼教、兒童美語、傳統基測、會考、108 課綱新型會考、新型學測一路蹣跚走來，我竟發現國中階段是他們人生中英語逆轉勝的決勝點，至此方能揮別心中忐忑、接下重任。

如果有人問我：「Just English 是一本以考試導向為主的英語月刊嗎？」我的答案會是：Yes and No. (是也不是)。我想我有點貪心。在青少年凡事求快的學習氛圍下，Just English 對於想快速學好並銜接國中英文、高中英文的 5~9 年級生便是一帖靈丹妙藥——每日收聽 20 分鐘 podcast 並配合雜誌，單字、聽力、文法、會考閱讀題型、甚至英檢一併掌握；解題大師不僅傳授孩子解題技巧，還提供跨領域、跨文化的知識，讓他們會考獲得 A++，無縫銜接單字量飆升的高中英語。

我在 Just English 這本雜誌中植入「快速、活用、簡易」的精神。我想教會學生快速解題、有效背單字、盤活單字用法、簡化文法觀念，除了幫助他們輕鬆掌握 108 課綱素養題，還要讓他們習得終身受用的英語學習竅門。

Just English 《就是會考英文》總編輯 高漢挺



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# Table of CONTENTS

Oct. 2022

04

10.03–10.04  
**An Autumn Greeting**  
秋天的問候

10

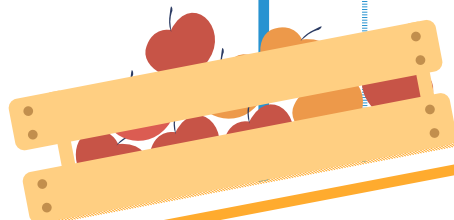
10.05–10.06  
**Love Apple Picking**  
秋高氣爽採果去

16

10.07, 10.11  
**Thank you, Bats!**  
有蝙蝠，真好！

22

10.12–10.13  
**Oktoberfest in Munich**  
慕尼黑啤酒節





28

10.14, 10.17  
**Behind the Harvest**  
米勒與拾穗

34

10.18–10.19  
**Autumn Harvest Festivals**  
金色豐收節



52

10.26–10.27  
**Making a Pumpkin Ring Cake**  
烘焙美味南瓜蛋糕

58

10.28, 10.31  
**Halloween Around the World**  
世界各地的萬聖節

40

10.20–10.21  
**A Fall Outdoor Party**  
秋日戶外派對

46

10.24–10.25  
**Season Change, Diet Change**  
秋天該吃什麼？



**Just English**  
就是會考英文





# An Autumn GREETING

## 🌰 秋天的問候

“Come, little leaves,”  
Said the wind one day.

“Come over the **meadows**<sup>1</sup>

With me, and play.

Put on your dresses

Of red and gold.

Summer is gone,

And the days grow cold.”

Soon as the leaves

Heard the wind’s loud call,

Down they came flying,

One and all;

Over the meadows,

They danced and flew,

Singing the soft

Little songs they knew.

Dancing and flying

The little leaves went;

Winter had called them

And they were **content**<sup>2</sup> —

Soon fast asleep

In their soil beds.

The snow laid the covers

over their heads.





### 閱讀測驗

#### 單字補充

**1. meadow** 草地

**2. content** 滿足的

1. When did the wind invite the little leaves to join it and play?

- (A) At the end of fall.
- (B) In spring.
- (C) When winter began.
- (D) When summer ended.

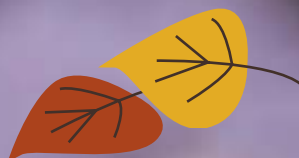
2. What was the weather like in this season?

- (A) It was still quite hot.
- (B) It was getting cold.
- (C) It was very cold.
- (D) It was warm most of the time.

3. Where did the leaves sleep?

- (A) On the meadows.
- (B) On a warm bed.
- (C) On a blanket.
- (D) On the ground.

詳解請見下一頁





## 閱讀測驗詳解

### 1. When did the wind invite the little leaves to join it and play?

風甚麼時候邀請小葉子加入它的行列一起玩耍？

(A) At the end of fall.

在秋季末

(B) In spring.

在春天時

(C) When winter began.

當冬季開始的時候

✓ (D) When summer ended.

當夏天結束的時候

- ▶ (A) 根據第 1 段 Summer is gone, and the days grow cold. 夏天走了，而天氣逐漸變冷了，推論時間點是「初秋」。(A) 不正確。
- ▶ (B) 第 1 段完全未提及春天。
- ▶ (C) 第 1 段未提及冬天。
- ▶ (D) 根據第 1 段 Summer is gone, and the days grow cold. 夏天走了，而天氣逐漸變冷了，推論時間點是「夏末秋初」。

### 2. What was the weather like in this season?

這個季節的天氣如何？

(A) It was still quite hot.

當時天氣還是蠻熱的。

✓ (B) It was getting cold.

天氣逐漸變冷了。

(C) It was very cold.

當時天氣非常冷。

(D) It was warm most of the time.

當時大多數時候都很溫暖。

- ▶ (A) 根據第 1 段 Summer is gone, and the days grow cold. 夏天走了，而天氣逐漸變冷了。(A) 的說法不正確。
- ▶ (B) 根據第 1 段最後一句 And the days grow cold. 而天氣逐漸變冷了。grow 意思是“轉變”，符合 (B) 的意思。
- ▶ (C) 文中僅提及“天氣逐漸變冷”，並未說當時天氣已經很冷。不能選 (C)。
- ▶ (D) 不符合第 1 段所描述的天候。

### 3. Where did the leaves sleep?

那些樹葉在哪裡睡覺？

(A) On the meadows.

在草地上

(B) On a warm bed.

在溫暖的床上

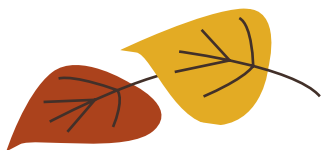
(C) On a blanket.

在毯子上

✓ (D) On the ground.

在地上

- ▶ (A) 文中僅提及 Down they came flying, one and all; over the meadows, they danced and flew ... 每一片樹葉都飛下來；它們在草地上空，又跳舞又飛翔...不能選 (A)。
- ▶ (B) 與文意不符：文中提及 Soon fast asleep in their soil beds. 不久樹葉們便躺在它們的泥土床上呼呼大睡。不能選 (B)。
- ▶ (C) 文中未提及這點。
- ▶ (D) 文中提及 Soon fast asleep in their soil beds. 不久樹葉們便躺在它們的泥土床上呼呼大睡，由 soil (泥土) 判斷，樹葉們玩耍後，最終睡在地上。(D) 是正確的。





## 🔊 重要詞彙

1. **put on** v. 穿上、戴上

It's sunny out there. **Put on** your sunglasses before going out.

外面豔陽高照，出門前戴上太陽眼鏡吧。

2. **grow + 形容詞** v. 轉變

There will be more typhoons as the weather **grows** hotter.

隨著天氣變得更熱，颱風會更多。

3. **as soon as + 主詞 + 動詞**  
一怎麼樣...就馬上...

**As soon as** her father came in, Tina hurried back to her room.

Tina 的父親一走進家門，她就趕緊回房。

4. **fast asleep** adj. 熟睡的

Ben didn't sleep well for two days. He was **fast asleep** right away after getting into bed.

Ben 兩天都沒睡好，他上床後馬上陷入熟睡狀態。

5. **lay** v. (及物) 把...放下

Every morning, the milkman **laid** a bottle of milk at the door.

每天早上，送牛奶的人都在門口放一瓶牛奶。

## 歷屆實戰

### 克漏字

1. My dog Jimmy loves to be brushed with a comb. Each time I comb his hair, he closes his eyes and falls \_\_\_\_\_. 105 年會考

(A) sleep (B) sleepy (C) sleeping (D) asleep

2. In the drawing room, Lady Mary \_\_\_\_\_ in Sir William's arms for the last time and never opened her eyes again. 110 年會考補考

(A) lied (B) lay (C) lain (D) laid

3. This evening before dinner, Mom asked Kevin to go to the supermarket to buy some eggs. He \_\_\_\_\_ my jacket without asking me first. 基測

(A) wear (B) was wearing (C) put on (D) was putting on

詳解請見下一頁



1. My dog Jimmy loves to be brushed with a comb. Each time I comb his hair, he closes his eyes and falls \_\_\_\_\_. 105 年會考

我的狗 Jimmy 很喜歡被梳毛，每次我幫牠梳毛，牠都會閉上眼睛然後 \_\_\_\_\_。

(A) sleep 睡覺

fall 和 sleep 都是動詞，不能放在一起。

(B) sleepy 想睡覺的、有睏意的

無 fall sleepy 用法。

(C) sleeping 正在睡覺的

無 fall sleeping 用法。

(D) asleep 睡著了的

fall asleep 睡著

2. In the drawing room, Lady Mary \_\_\_\_\_ in Sir William's arms for the last time and never opened her eyes again. 110 年會考補考

在畫室裡，瑪莉小姐最後一次 \_\_\_\_\_ 在威廉先生的懷裡，雙眼再也沒有打開過。

(A) lied 存在於、位於

lie 搭配 in 時，可解釋成為“位於某個地方”或“躺在...”，動詞三態為 lie-lay-lain，(A) 應改為 lay。

(B) lay 躺 (過去式)

lie 搭配 in 時，可解釋成為“位於某個地方”或“躺在...”，故 (B) 是正確的。

(C) lain 躺下 (lie 的過去分詞)

lain 是 lie(躺) 的過去分詞，無法搭配題目的時態，故不選 (C)。

(D) laid 放下 (lay 的過去式)

lay 當“把...放下”解釋時，其動詞三態為 lay-laid-laid，與句意無法搭配；此外，lay 是及物動詞，後面不須搭配介係詞 in，故不能選 (D)。

3. This evening before dinner, Mom asked Kevin to go to the supermarket to buy some eggs. He \_\_\_\_\_ my jacket without asking me first. 基測

今晚吃晚飯前，媽媽要 Kevin 去超市買些蛋，他沒先問我就 \_\_\_\_\_ 我的夾克。

(A) wear 穿著 ...

根據前後文，空格需填入過去式動詞，但 wear 是原形動詞，不能選 (A)。

(B) was wearing 當時正把...穿在身上

was wearing 是過去進行式，表示“他當時身上正穿著”，不符合句意。

(C) put on 穿上 ...

put on 強調「穿上」的動作，過去式時態亦正確，(C) 是正確的。

(D) was putting on 當時正在穿上 ...

was putting on 強調「當時正在穿上...」的動作，不符合句意，不能選 (D)。

### 內文翻譯

「來吧，小樹葉。」

有一天風這麼說。

「跟著我過來草地

和我一起玩

穿上你的洋裝

紅色的和金色的。

夏天走了，

天氣變冷了。」

飛舞著

小樹葉們；

冬天已先呼喊它們

它們覺得滿足了——

很快就睡進入熟睡狀態

睡在它們的泥土床上。

雪把被子

蓋在它們頭上。

當樹葉

一聽到風大聲地叫它們時，

它們馬上就飛了下來

每一片（都飛下來）；

在草地上空，

它們跳舞飛翔，

唱著那些柔和的

它們所知的小歌曲。





# Love Apple Picking

## 秋高氣爽 採果去



People often feel down when fall comes. The weather turns colder. Some start to stay indoors more often. They think there's not much to do outside. But visiting a farm and picking apples is a great way to have a change of mood.

Many families head out to "U Pick" farms and make a day of it. Guests can head to the fields themselves to handpick the apples. It is a great chance for a fun family outing.

Remember to bring your own bags. You can take home your fruit. Do not wear slippers. Choose soft tennis shoes. Be sure to wear hiking clothes and a hat. Many farms are big enough for you to walk around.

You can also enjoy the activities and food at the farms. Some have restaurants. They serve **apple cider**<sup>1</sup> doughnuts, apple ice cream, and even pizza. Others have **petting zoos**<sup>2</sup>. Kids can touch and feed the animals there.



單字補充

**1. apple cider** 蘋果氣泡飲

**2. petting zoo** 寵物動物園



閱讀測驗

1. Why do people feel like picking apples in fall?

- (A) They are not as busy as in other seasons.
- (B) It is a good chance to meet other family members in fall.
- (C) They can lift their mood by picking apples.
- (D) Picking apples is great exercise.

2. Which of the following items is NOT necessary for apple picking?

- (A) Plastic bags.
- (B) Soft tennis shoes.
- (C) Slippers.
- (D) Hiking clothes.

3. What can you NOT do at an apple farm?

- (A) Enjoy nice food.
- (B) Take a walk.
- (C) Feed animals.
- (D) Keep pets.

詳解請見下一頁





## 閱讀測驗詳解



### 1. Why do people feel like picking apples in fall?

為什麼人們在秋天想要採蘋果？

(A) They are not as busy as in other seasons.  
因為他們不像其他季節那麼忙。

(B) It is a good chance to meet other family members in fall.  
因為那是一個和其他家人在秋天見面的好機會。

✓ (C) They can lift their mood by picking apples.  
藉著採蘋果，人們可以改善心情。

(D) Picking apples is great exercise.  
採蘋果是很棒的運動。

- ▶ (A) 文中未提及這點。
- ▶ (B) 文中僅提及 It is a great chance for a fun family outing. 因為那是全家郊遊的好機會。(B) 意思與內文不一致。
- ▶ (C) 根據第 1 段最後一句 Visiting a farm and picking apples is a great way to have a change of mood. 去農場採蘋果是改變心情的好方法。(C) 符合上述內容。
- ▶ (D) 文中未提及這點，不能選 (D)。

### 2. Which of the following items is NOT necessary for apple picking?

對於採蘋果，以下哪樣物品是不需要的？

(A) Plastic bags.  
塑膠袋

(B) Soft tennis shoes.  
質地柔軟的網球鞋

✓ (C) Slippers.  
拖鞋

(D) Hiking clothes.  
徒步旅行所需衣物

- ▶ (A) 根據第 3 段 Remember to bring your own bags. 記得帶自己的袋子。塑膠袋可能是需要的，不能選 (A)。
- ▶ (B) 根據第 3 段 Choose soft tennis shoes. 選擇柔軟的網球鞋。好走的鞋子也是必要的，不能選 (B)。
- ▶ (C) 根據第 3 段 Do not wear slippers. 不要穿拖鞋。因此可以選 (C)。
- ▶ (D) 根據第 3 段 Be sure to wear hiking clothes and a hat. 一定要穿徒步旅行用的衣服和戴帽子。不能選 (D)。

### 3. What can you NOT do at an apple farm?

你在蘋果園不能做甚麼？

(A) Enjoy nice food.  
享受美食

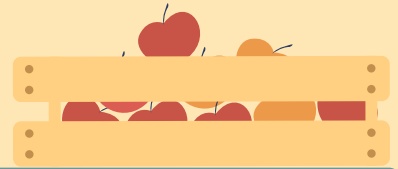
(B) Take a walk.  
散步

(C) Feed animals.  
餵動物

✓ (D) Keep pets.  
養寵物

- ▶ (A) 根據第 4 段 You can also enjoy the activities and food at the farms. 你也可以在蘋果園享受它們的活動和食物，(A) 不用考慮。
- ▶ (B) 根據第 3 段 Many farms are big enough for you to walk around. 許多蘋果農場面積夠大，可以讓你四處逛逛。(B) 不用考慮。
- ▶ (C) 根據第 4 段 Kids can touch and feed the animals there. 小朋友可以在那裡撫摸並餵動物，(C) 不用考慮。
- ▶ (D) 文中未提及這點，故選 (D)。





## 🔊 重要詞彙

1. **head** v. (不及物) 前往  
(搭配 to/for/toward)

We're **heading** for Northeast Asia to visit our friends this summer.

今年夏天，我們準備前往東北亞拜訪友人。

2. **mood** n. (可數) 心情

I don't feel in the **mood** for a movie today.

我今天沒有心情看電影。

3. **make a day of it** 度過一天；打發一天

There was a little pond under the trees, where we could **make a day of it**.

樹下有個小池塘，在那裡我們能待上一天。

4. **outing** n. (可數) 郊遊；踏青

It is a good idea to go on an **outing** in early fall.

初秋去踏青是個好主意。

5. **slippers** n. (一雙) 拖鞋

Please put on the **slippers** after entering the house.

進入房子之後，請先穿上拖鞋。

6. **doughnut** n. (可數) 甜甜圈

**Doughnuts** are often in the shape of a ring.

甜甜圈通常是環狀的。

## 歷屆實戰 克漏字

1. The poor family has only \_\_\_\_\_ bread for today. Nothing is left for them to eat tomorrow. 基測

(A) more (B) enough (C) much (D) few

2. The waiters are asked to be polite; they should always smile and remember \_\_\_\_\_ "Welcome" and "Please." 104 年會考

(A) to say (B) saying (C) must say (D) having said

3. Hey, I love yard sales! It's a great chance to make big money if you \_\_\_\_\_ the right day. In my experience, Saturday is the best. 109 年會考

(A) take (B) chose (C) make (D) pick

詳解請見下一頁

## 歷屆實戰詳解

1. The poor family has only \_\_\_\_\_ bread for today. Nothing is left for them to eat tomorrow. 基測

這戶窮人家的麵包只 \_\_\_\_\_ 今天吃。沒有剩任何一點是給明天吃的。

(A) more 更多的

若填入 more，是在比較今天和明天可吃的麵包數量，暗示“明天還是有麵包可吃，只是今天更多”。不符合題意，(A) 不正確。

(B) enough 足夠的

only enough 形成“只夠今天吃”的意思，符合題意。(B) 是正確的。

(C) much 很多

若填入 much，句意是「今天只有很多麵包可吃」，意思不合邏輯，不能選 (C)。

(D) few 幾乎沒有

few 只能修飾可數名詞，但 bread 是不可數名詞，故不能選 (D)。

2. The waiters are asked to be polite; they should always smile and remember \_\_\_\_\_ “welcome” and “please.” 104 年會考

這些服務生被要求要有禮貌；他們應該總是微笑並記得 \_\_\_\_\_ 「歡迎」和「請」。

(A) to say 說

remember + to V.( 不定詞 )，意思是提醒他人“記得去做某事”，(A) 符合題意。

(B) saying 說過

remember + V-ing( 動名詞 )，意思是“記得已做過某事”，(B) 不符合題意。

(C) must say 必須說

must say 是動詞，不能當作動詞 remember 的受詞，文法不正確。

(D) having said 先前已說

若填入 having said，句意是「記得先前已說過」“歡迎”和“請”，不符合題意，不能選 (D)。

3. Hey, I love yard sales! It's a great chance to make big money if you \_\_\_\_\_ the right day. In my experience, Saturday is the best. 109 年會考

嘿，我最愛庭院舊貨拍賣活動了！如果你 \_\_\_\_\_ 對日子，那可是個賺大錢的好機會。就我的經驗，星期六最適合辦舊貨拍賣會。

(A) take 拿

若填入 take，意思是“拿正確的日子”。不符合題意。

(B) chose 選擇 (choose 的過去式)

chose 意思雖適合，但時態不正確，應改成現在簡單式。

(C) make 做

若填入 make，意思是“做正確的日子”。不符合題意。

(D) pick 挑選

若填入 pick，意思是“選對日子”。符合題意。

#### 內文翻譯

人們往往在秋天來臨時感到心情低落。天氣變冷了，有些人會開始更常待在室內。他們認為外頭沒有太多事情好做。但到農場採蘋果是改變心情的好方法。

許多家庭會前往「由你親手摘」(U Pick) 的農場打發一整天的時間。客人可以親自前往果園親手採蘋果。這是一個舉辦好玩的家庭郊遊的好機會。

記得帶自己的袋子，你可以把採好的水果帶回家。不要穿拖鞋，選擇質地柔軟的網球鞋。一定要穿徒步旅行的衣服和戴帽子。許多農場夠大，可以让你四處走走。

你還能在農場享受活動和美食。部分農場有餐廳，它們供應蘋果酒甜甜圈、蘋果霜淇淋，甚至披薩。其他農場則有寵物動物園，孩子們可以觸摸和餵養那裡的動物。



Oct. 7, 11

挑戰度 ★★

會考 | 英檢初級

# Thank you, Bats!

## 有蝙蝠，真好！

BatKeepers

Home

Bats and we

Events

Take action

Videos

Contact us



Bats are often used as decorations during the Halloween season to make people feel scared. In fact, they do not hurt any of us and are quite helpful for our planet. They fly to the plants at night to eat insects in flowers. Some of them drink the sweet juice from flowers, too. In doing so, bats get **pollen**<sup>1</sup> on their faces and bodies and then go to the next flower. Over 500 kinds of plants need their help, such as mangoes, bananas, and guavas. While we welcome October and Halloween, we can also take October as Bat **Appreciation**<sup>2</sup> Month.

October is the month of the bat. This October, join BatKeepers. We will hold two **live streams**<sup>3</sup> to celebrate the month of the bat. Two bat **experts**<sup>4</sup> will be invited to share some interesting knowledge about bats.

### Find out more about bats

- Oct. 10, 7 pm — **Our Close Friend — the Mexican Free-tailed Bat**  
Join Professor Gina Davies, as we take a look at the Mexican free-tailed bat — one of the best-known bats in North America. Join us on YouTube or Facebook.
- Oct. 25, 8 pm — **How the Bat Helps Our Earth**  
Hear from scientist Dr. Fred Foxman about the importance of bats in protecting the health of the Earth. Join us on YouTube or Twitter.
- Sign up at: [https://batkeepers.org/speech\\_signup](https://batkeepers.org/speech_signup)
- Q&A time will be right after the speech.
- No live speeches this year because of Omicron.
- Batkeepers.org welcomes your questions. Our e-mail address: lovebats@batkeepers.org

單字補充

- |                 |    |
|-----------------|----|
| 1. pollen       | 花粉 |
| 2. appreciation | 感恩 |
| 3. live stream  | 直播 |
| 4. expert       | 專家 |



閱讀測驗

- Which of the following points can't explain why bats are important to the earth?  
(A) They move pollen from one flower to another.  
(B) They are active at night.  
(C) They eat insects.  
(D) They help more than 500 kinds of plants.
- Which button should be clicked to see the above reading?  
(A) [Bats and we](#) [click 點擊](#)  
(B) [Events](#)  
(C) [Take action](#)  
(D) [Videos](#)
- Which of the following is NOT true about the reading?  
(A) The Mexican Free-tailed Bat is common in North America.  
(B) To listen to these two speeches, sign up on the website.  
(C) Without Omicron, live speeches will be held in October.  
(D) Viewers are welcome to ask the speakers questions during the speech.

詳解請見下一頁





## 閱讀測驗詳解

1. Which of the following points can't explain why bats are important to the earth?

以下哪一點無法說明為何蝙蝠對地球很重要？

(A) They move pollen from one flower to another.

牠們把花粉從一朵花搬到另一朵花。

✓ (B) They are active at night.

牠們在夜晚活動。

(C) They eat insects.

牠們吃昆蟲。

(D) They help more than 500 kinds of plants.

牠們幫助 500 多種植物。

► (A) 第 1 段說到... bats get pollen on their faces and bodies and then go to the next flower. 蝙蝠的臉和身體沾到花粉後，又跑到下一朵花上，(A) 是正確的。

► (B) 文中未提及。

► (C) 第 1 段提到 They fly to the plants at night to eat insects in flowers. 它們在晚間飛到植物上吃花朵裡的昆蟲，暗示蝙蝠身負授粉重責。

► (D) 第 1 段提到 Over 500 kinds of plants need their help... 超過 500 種的植物需要蝙蝠的幫忙，(D) 是正確的。

2. Which button should be clicked to see the above reading?

應該點入哪個按鈕才能看到以上這篇文章？

(A) Bats and we

蝙蝠與我們

✓ (B) Events

活動

(C) Take action

採取行動

(D) Videos

影片

► (A) 第 1 段主要在說明蝙蝠對於地球生態的重要性，第 2 段和下方圖表在說明“蝙蝠月”的活動，本文 2/3 內容在介紹活動內容，因此 (A) 是不正確的。

► (B) 第 1 段主要在說明蝙蝠對於地球生態的重要性，第 2 段和下方圖表在說明“蝙蝠月”的活動，本文 2/3 內容在介紹活動內容，因此 (B) 是正確的。

► (C) 全文未提及需要為保護蝙蝠採取何種行動。(C) 不正確。

► (D) 文章未提到任何可供觀賞影片。(D) 不正確。

3. Which of the following is NOT true about the reading?

關於本文以下何者不正確？

(A) The Mexican Free-tailed Bat is common in North America.

墨西哥無尾蝙蝠在北美洲很常見。

(B) To listen to these two speeches, sign up on the website.

要聽這兩場演講，你需要先在該網站上報名。

(C) Without Omicron, live speeches will be held in October.

倘若沒有 Omicron 肺炎，10 月份就會舉行現場演說。

✓ (D) Viewers are welcome to ask the speakers questions during the speech.

歡迎觀眾在演講中向演講者提問問題。

► (A) 根據活動說明第 1 點 ... take a look at the Mexican free-tailed bat — one of the best-known bats in North America. 看一下墨西哥無尾蝙蝠——北美洲最知名的蝙蝠種類之一。(A) 是正確的。

► (B) 根據活動說明第 3 點，(B) 是正確的。  
Sign up at: [https://batkeepers.org/speech\\_signup](https://batkeepers.org/speech_signup)  
請在 [https://batkeepers.org/speech\\_signup](https://batkeepers.org/speech_signup) 報名。

► (C) 根據活動說明第 5 點 No live speeches this year because of Omicron. 由於 Omicron 肺炎，今年不會舉行現場演講。(C) 是正確的。

► (D) 根據活動說明第 4 點 Q&A time will be right after the speech. 演講結束後會馬上進行問答時間，觀眾於演講中不能提問問題。(D) 是不正確的，應選 (D)。

## 🔊 重要詞彙

1. **take action** v. 採取行動  
(以解決問題)

We must **take action** to help the poor.  
我們必須採取行動幫忙窮人。

2. **health** n. (不可數) 健康

She is in good **health** although she is over eighty.  
她雖然年過八旬，但健康狀況還是很好。

3. **hold** v. (及物) 舉行

The FIFA World Cup is **held** every four years.  
世界盃足球賽每四年舉行一次。

4. **knowledge** n. (不可數) 知識

We get the **knowledge** of the world at school.  
我們在學校學到關於這個世界的知識。

5. **sign up** v. 報名

I'm thinking of **singing up** for a swimming course this summer.  
我正在考慮在今年夏天報名參加游泳課程。

6. **live** adj. 現場的

The e-sports player is one of the most famous kinds of **live** streamers.  
電競選手是最著名的直播主類型之一。

## 歷屆 實戰 克漏字

1. Thomas Goode is known for his picture books. His \_\_\_\_\_ book, *Blue Moon*, won him two national book prizes and sold over one million copies. (107 年會考)  
(A) least known (B) better known (C) knowing (D) best-known
2. John has finished his studies at music school. Now with his good \_\_\_\_\_ of music, he can teach at school. (基測)  
(A) knowledge (B) language (C) future (D) hobby
3. One of his most famous works is *That Evening, We Performed Crosstalk* (1985). It was such a smash hit that people became \_\_\_\_\_ again in xiangsheng, a show of funny talk between two actors. (108 年會考)  
(A) interesting (B) interested (C) exciting (D) excited

詳解請見下一頁





1. Thomas Goode is known for his picture books. His \_\_\_\_ book, *Blue Moon*, won him two national book prizes and sold over one million copies. 107 年會考

Thomas Goode 以其圖畫書而聞名。他 \_\_\_\_ 書《藍月》，為他贏得兩項國家圖書獎，賣出逾百萬冊。

(A) least known 最沒有名氣的；最不为人所知的

題目提及該書賣出超過百萬本，又兩度贏得國家書籍獎，least known 與題意矛盾，不能選 (A)。

(B) better known 比較有名的

形容詞的比較級用來比較兩件物品，我們無法從題目中判斷藍月這本書的比較對象，不能選 (B)。

(C) knowing 會心的

意思無法搭配題意，不能選 (C)。

(D) best-known 最有名的

意思與前後文都能搭配，故選 (D)。

2. John has finished his studies at music school. Now with his good \_\_\_\_ of music, he can teach at school. 基測

John 已完成音樂學校的學業。現在，他憑藉良好的音樂 \_\_\_\_, 可以在學校任教。

(A) knowledge 知識

當音樂老師當然要具備豐富音樂知識，故選 (A)。

(B) language 語言

填入後的意思為“音樂語言”，不符合題意，不能選 (B)。

(C) future 未來

憑藉良好的音樂“未來”，不符合題意，不能選 (C)。

(D) hobby 嗜好

憑藉良好的音樂“嗜好”，不符合題意，不能選 (D)。



3. One of his most famous works is *That Evening, We Performed Crosstalk* (1985). It was such a smash hit that people became \_\_\_\_\_ again in xiangsheng, a show of funny talk between two actors. 108 年會考

他最著名的作品之一是 1985 年推出的《那一夜，我們說相聲》。這個作品是如此地夯，以至於人們再度對相聲——兩個演員間的滑稽對談的表演——變得\_\_\_\_\_。

(A) interesting 令人感到有趣的

interesting 的主詞通常是“事物”，但 that 子句中的主詞是 people，所以不能選 (A)。

(B) interested 對...感到有興趣的

符合 interested 的固定用法：人 + be/become + interested in...(B) 為正確答案。

(C) exciting 令人興奮的

字義無法配合題意，不能選 (C)。

(D) excited 對...感到興奮的

excited 須搭配介係詞 about，不能選 (D)。

## 內文 翻譯

### BatKeepers

首頁

蝙蝠與我們

活動

採取行動

影片

聯絡我們

萬聖節期間，蝙蝠常被用來當成裝飾，好讓人們感到害怕。事實上，蝙蝠不會傷害我們任何一個人，而且牠們對地球相當有幫助。牠們晚上飛到植物上吃花中的昆蟲。牠們有些也會喝花蜜。當蝙蝠這樣做時，牠們的臉部和身體就會沾上花粉，然後飛到下一朵花。超過 500 種植物需要蝙蝠的幫忙，例如芒果、香蕉、和芭樂。在我們迎來 10 月和萬聖節之際，我們也可以把 10 月視為「蝙蝠感恩月」。

10 月是蝙蝠的月份。今年 10 月，加入 BatKeepers 吧。我們將舉行兩場直播來慶祝蝙蝠月。兩位蝙蝠專家將受邀分享一些關於蝙蝠的有趣知識。

#### 了解更多關於蝙蝠的事

- 10 月 10 日晚上 7 點——**我們的好朋友——墨西哥無尾蝙蝠**  
和 Gina Davies 教授一起來看看墨西哥無尾蝙蝠——北美最著名的蝙蝠之一。  
上 YouTube 或 Facebook 加入我們的行列。
- 10 月 25 日晚上 8 點——**蝙蝠如何幫助我們的地球**  
聽科學家 Fred Foxman 博士關於蝙蝠在保護地球健康方面的重要性。  
上 YouTube 或 Twitter 加入我們的行列。
- 在 [https://batkeepers.org/speech\\_signup](https://batkeepers.org/speech_signup) 報名參加。
- 問答時間就在演講結束之後。
- 今年因 Omicron 的關係不舉辦現場演講。
- Batkeepers.org 歡迎你的提問。我們的電子郵件地址：[lovebats@batkeepers.org](mailto:lovebats@batkeepers.org)。

## 圖表閱讀

Oct. 12–13

挑戰度 ★★

會考 | 英檢初級

## Oktoberfest in Munich

慕尼黑啤酒節



Enjoy Oktoberfest in Munich! It is the world's largest **folk**<sup>1</sup> festival. It often starts from mid or late September and ends on the first Sunday in October. Every year, some six million tourists come to Munich for this famous beer festival.

At Oktoberfest, people can enjoy German food and drink beer. More than 7 million liters of beer is drunk during the festival every year. Most interesting of all, on the opening day, people wait to see how many hits the **mayor**<sup>2</sup> needs to let the first beer out. Bets are even made.



On October 12, 1810, Prince Ludwig of Bavaria married Princess Therese. Bavarians were invited to join the celebration. It lasted for five days. The next year, a fair was held. It was the start of Oktoberfest. There were only a few beer stalls at the first Oktoberfest. Now it is the most famous beer festival in Europe and probably around the world.







## What you need to know about Oktoberfest

- Enjoy beer every day from around ten until midnight.
- Visit your favorite beer tent, but come early, as tents are often crowded with people in a few minutes.
- Children under 6 must leave the area at 8 pm at the latest.
- Smoking is NOT allowed in tents.

### 單字補充

- |          |     |
|----------|-----|
| 1. folk  | 民間的 |
| 2. mayor | 市長  |



### 閱讀測驗

1. When can tourists NOT join the Oktoberfest celebration?

- (A) In mid-September.
- (B) At the end of September.
- (C) In early September.
- (D) On the first Sunday of October.

2. Why do people make bets?

- (A) They want to make some money.
- (B) If they win, they can drink beer for free.
- (C) It is a part of the celebration.
- (D) To see who is right about how much time the mayor will spend opening the barrel.

barrel 酒桶

3. Which of the following is true about the Oktoberfest?

- (A) Children under six must leave the Oktoberfest area before 8pm.
- (B) The Oktoberfest is usually held for five days.
- (C) The Oktoberfest was very successful in the beginning.
- (D) The Oktoberfest is mostly a celebration of a wedding.



詳解請見下一頁





1. When can tourists NOT join the Oktoberfest celebration?

遊客何時不能參加啤酒節慶祝活動？

(A) In mid-September.

九月中旬

(B) At the end of September.

九月底

✓ (C) In early September.

九月初

(D) On the first Sunday of October.

在十月的第一個星期天

- ▶ (A) 第1段說到 It often starts from mid or late September and ends on the first Sunday in October. 啤酒節通常從九月中或九月下旬展開，然後在十月的第一個周日結束。九月中可能剛開幕，遊客已可參加，但題目問的是“何時不能參加”，因此不能選 (A)。
- ▶ (B) 文中提及九月底啤酒節可能已經開始，但題目問的是“何時不能參加”，因此不能選 (B)。
- ▶ (C) 第1段提到，啤酒節可能始於九月中或九月底，九月初啤酒節尚未開始，可以選 (C)。
- ▶ (D) 第1段提到十月第一個周日是啤酒節的閉幕日，題目問的是“何時不能參加”，因此不能選 (D)。

2. Why do people make bets?

為何人們要打賭？

(A) They want to make some money.

他們想賺點錢。

(B) If they win, they can drink beer for free.

贏了就能免費暢飲啤酒。

(C) It is a part of the celebration.

打賭是啤酒節慶祝活動的一部份。

✓ (D) To see who is right about how much time the mayor will spend opening the barrel.

要看看誰猜對市長要花多少時間才能打開啤酒桶。

- ▶ (A) 文中未提及打賭是為了賺錢。不能選 (A)。
- ▶ (B) 文中未提及打賭贏了便可免費暢飲啤酒。不能選 (B)。
- ▶ (C) 文中未提及打賭是啤酒節慶祝活動的一部份。不能選 (C)。
- ▶ (D) 根據第3段... on the opening day, people wait to see how many hits the mayor needs to let the first beer out. Bets are even made. 在啤酒節開幕日當天，人們等著看市長需要敲幾下，才能打開啤酒桶讓第一道啤酒流出，人們甚至為此打賭。(D) 是正確的。

3. Which of the following is true about the Oktoberfest?

關於慕尼黑啤酒節以下何者正確？

✓ (A) Children under six must leave the Oktoberfest area before 8pm.

六歲以下孩童須在晚上八點前離開啤酒節舉辦場地。

(B) The Oktoberfest is usually held for five days.

慕尼黑啤酒節通常舉行五天。

(C) The Oktoberfest was very successful in the beginning.

慕尼黑啤酒節一開始就十分成功。

(D) The Oktoberfest is mostly a celebration of a wedding.

慕尼黑啤酒節主要是一場婚禮的慶祝活動。

- ▶ (A) 根據海報內容第3點 Children under 6 must leave the area at 8 pm at the latest. 6歲以下孩童最遲須在晚上8點離開。因此 (A) 是正確的。
- ▶ (B) 根據內文第3段 Prince Ludwig of Bavaria married Princess Therese. Bavarians were invited to join the celebration. It lasted for five days. 巴伐利亞的 Ludwig 王子娶了 Therese 公主，巴伐利亞人受邀參與慶祝活動，慶祝活動持續了五天。但這不是在描寫現今的啤酒節。(B) 是不正確的。
- ▶ (C) 根據內文第3段 There were only a few beer stalls at the first Oktoberfest. 第一屆慕尼黑啤酒節只設了幾個啤酒攤，由此可推論它一開始並不是很成功。(C) 不是正確的。
- ▶ (D) 第3段提到的皇室婚禮是當今啤酒節的源起，現今的啤酒節不是某人婚禮的一部份活動。(D) 是不正確的。

## 🔊 重要詞彙

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. <b>some</b> adv. 大約（放在數字前）    | There were <b>some</b> ten thousand fans at the concert.<br>演唱會大約有一萬名粉絲參加。                               |
| 2. <b>bet</b> n.（可數）賭注           | He is super fond of betting. He puts a <b>bet</b> on almost anything.<br>他超愛打賭，幾乎甚麼都拿來打賭。                |
| 3. <b>marry</b> v.（及物）嫁給...；娶... | She said she would not <b>marry</b> a man with a quick temper.<br>她說她不會嫁給壞脾氣的男人。                         |
| 4. <b>last</b> v.（不及物）持續         | The plum rain in Taiwan often <b>lasts</b> for one month or so.<br>台灣的梅雨通常持續約一個月。                        |
| 5. <b>fair</b> n.（可數）市集；園遊會      | A jade <b>fair</b> is held under the bridge every weekend.<br>每逢周末，橋下都會舉辦玉市。                             |
| 6. <b>stall</b> n.（可數）攤位         | The night market is famous for its food <b>stalls</b> selling all kinds of snacks.<br>該夜市以其販賣各式點心的小吃攤著稱。 |

## 歷屆實戰 克漏字

- Edward had fallen in love with a \_\_\_\_\_ American woman long before, and he decided to \_\_\_\_\_ her after he became the king. 108年會考  
(A) marry; marry (B) marrying; marry with  
(C) married; marry (D) marrying; marry to
- When we got to the theater, a lot of people were waiting there to buy tickets. I saw a friend in the \_\_\_\_\_, so I walked up and talked to him for a while. 基測  
(A) restaurant (B) toilet (C) ticket office (D) crowd
- Heartland is a beautiful town in which cars and motorcycles are not \_\_\_\_\_. The town is famous for its blue sky and fresh air. 基測  
(A) passed (B) allowed (C) ridden (D) made

詳解請見下一頁



1. Edward had fallen in love with a \_\_\_\_\_ American woman long before, and he decided to \_\_\_\_\_ her after he became the king. 108年會考

Edward 早就愛上一位美國籍 \_\_\_\_\_ 女子，決定在他成為國王之後 \_\_\_\_\_ 那名女子。

(A) marry; marry 娶；娶

marry 是“動詞”，無法修飾名詞 woman，不能選 (A)。

(B) marrying; marry with 即將結婚的；和...結婚

marrying 的意思無法和前後文搭配；marry 是及物動詞，不需要 with，不能選 (B)。

(C) married; marry 結過婚的；娶

married 指“結過婚的、已婚的”，符合題意；不定詞後面填入動詞 marry 亦十分合理，(C) 是正確的。

(D) marrying; marry to 即將結婚的；和...結婚

marrying 的意思無法和前後文搭配；marry 是及物動詞，不需要 to。

2. When we got to the theater, a lot of people were waiting there to buy tickets. I saw a friend in the \_\_\_\_\_, so I walked up and talked to him for a while. 基測

當我們到戲院時，很多人正等著買票。我看到 \_\_\_\_\_ 裡有一個我的朋友，所以上前和他聊了一會兒。

(A) restaurant 餐廳

戲院前不太可能出現餐廳，不能選 (A)。

(B) toilet 廁所

戲院前不太可能出現廁所，不符合題意，不能選 (B)。

(C) ticket office 售票處

看到友人是售票員之一並上前與之聊天，答案沒有 (D) 合理，不能選 (C)。

(D) crowd 人群

在戲院前的人群中巧遇友人，(D) 較為合理。

3. Heartland is a beautiful town in which cars and motorcycles are not \_\_\_\_\_. The town is famous for its blue sky and fresh air. 基測

Heartland 是一個汽車和摩托車不 \_\_\_\_\_ 進入的美麗城鎮。這個城鎮以其藍色的天空和新鮮空氣著稱。

(A) passed 被通過

passed 指法案被“通過”，不符合題意，不能選 (A)。

(B) allowed 被允許

因為不允許汽機車進入，該城才會以新鮮空氣 (fresh air) 著稱。(B) 是正確的。

(C) ridden 被騎乘

意思看起來似乎正確，但 ridden 不能和 car 連用，不能選 (C)。

(D) made 被製造

不生產汽車和摩托車未必能維持空氣清新，不能選 (D)。

### 內文翻譯

享受慕尼黑啤酒節！這是全球最盛大的民間節日。通常在 9 月中旬或下旬揭開序幕，然後在 10 月的第一個星期日結束。每年都有大約六百萬名遊客前來慕尼黑參加這個著名的啤酒節。

在慕尼黑啤酒節，人們可以享受德國美食和喝啤酒。每年的啤酒節都會喝掉 700 多萬公升啤酒。最有趣的是，在開幕日當天，人們等著看市長需要敲啤酒桶幾次，才能讓第一道啤酒流出來。人們甚至為此而下注。

1810 年 10 月 12 日，巴伐利亞 Ludwig 王子與 Therese 公主結婚。巴伐利亞人應邀參加慶典活動，慶祝歷時五天，隔年舉辦集市。那是慕尼黑啤酒節的開始。第一屆啤酒節只有幾個啤酒攤位。現在它是歐洲乃至全球最著名的啤酒節。



#### 關於慕尼黑啤酒節你所需要知道的事

- 每天從十點左右開始一直到午夜，都能暢飲啤酒。
- 參訪你最喜歡的啤酒帳篷，但要早點來，因為帳篷常常沒幾分鐘就擠滿人。
- 6 歲以下兒童最遲必須在晚上 8 點離開啤酒節的舉辦區域。
- 帳篷裡禁止抽煙。



# 閱讀理解

Oct. 14, 17

挑戰度 ★★☆☆

會考 | 英檢初級

## Behind the Harvest 米勒與拾穗



**T**he *Gleaners* is one of the most successful works of 19th-century French painter Jean-Francois Millet. In the large field, three farm wives bent over, trying to pick up the **grains**<sup>1</sup> left on the ground. In the distance, the farmers were busy **harvesting**<sup>2</sup> in the golden sunshine. But behind the peaceful country view, what was Millet trying to tell the people then?

Millet painted the **carriages**<sup>3</sup>, horses, houses, and the large farmland, which all belonged to the rich. After the autumn harvest, poor farmers were allowed to pick up the **wheat**<sup>4</sup> from the ground. In the distance, the man on the horse was watching them. Though picking up the grains was hard work, what they collected was precious food for them.

The word *glean* is from the **Old Testament**<sup>5</sup>. It means that after the autumn harvest, the poor could pick up ears of wheat that fell on the ground for food and clothing. Millet chose the three poor women as the body of *The Gleaners*. People are often the center of Millet's works. Van Gogh later often copied Millet's painting style as well.

### 單字補充

- |                  |      |
|------------------|------|
| 1. grain         | 穀粒   |
| 2. harvest       | 收成   |
| 3. carriage      | 馬車   |
| 4. wheat         | 小麥   |
| 5. Old Testament | 舊約聖經 |





### 閱讀測驗

1. In *The Gleaners*, what was Millet trying to tell people in his days?
  - (A) An autumn harvest in France.
  - (B) Women were badly treated.
  - (C) A fight between the poor and the rich.
  - (D) People living a difficult life in the countryside.

2. What can we learn from the passage?

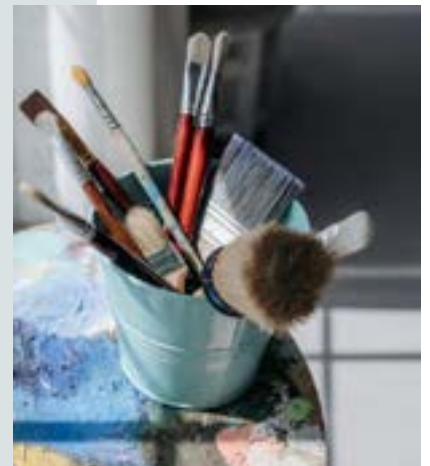
passage 文章段落

- (A) Some poor people lived on picking up the grains left on the farm in the 1800s.
- (B) Picking up the wheat on the ground was the three farm wives' job.
- (C) Poor people wore clothes made from grains picked up from the ground.
- (D) Van Gogh was one of Millet's students.

3. Which of the following is NOT true about the reading?

- (A) Autumn is a harvest season.
- (B) Van Gogh made copies of Millet's paintings.
- (C) Figures play a big part in Millet's paintings.
- (D) The three women were the main idea of *The Gleaners*.

figure 人物



詳解請見下一頁



## 閱讀測驗詳解

1. In *The Gleaners*, what was Millet trying to tell people in his days?

在《拾穗》這幅畫中，米勒試圖告訴他那個年代的人們甚麼事？

(A) An autumn harvest in France.

法國秋季豐收景象。

(B) Women were badly treated.

婦女受到惡劣對待。

(C) A fight between the poor and the rich.

窮人與富人之間的對抗。

✓ (D) People living a difficult life in the countryside.  
人們在鄉下生活困苦。

► (A) 米勒並未在畫中刻意強調豐收的景象。

► (B) 文中未提及

► (C) 文中未提及

► (D) 第1段末作者問了個問題：... what was Millet trying to tell the people then? 米勒試圖跟當時的人說甚麼？從第2段中可找到答案：Though picking up the grains was hard work, what they collected was precious food for them. 雖然撿拾穀物很辛苦，但她們所收集到的對她們來說卻是珍貴的食物。(D) 是正確的。

2. What can we learn from the passage?

我們能從這篇文章知道甚麼？

✓ (A) Some poor people lived on picking up the grains left on the farm in the 1800s.

19世紀的窮人靠撿掉在田裡的穀粒維生。

(B) Picking up the wheat on the ground was the three farm wives' job.

撿地上的麥子是那三個農婦的工作。

(C) Poor people wore clothes made from grains picked up from the ground.

窮人會穿用從地上撿起來的穀粒做成的衣服。

(D) Van Gogh was one of Millet's students.

梵谷是米勒的學生之一。

► (A) 根據第3段 ... the poor could pick up ears of wheat that fell on the ground for food and clothing. 窮人被允許撿掉落在地上的麥穗以求溫飽。故(A)是正確的。

► (B) 文中未提及

► (C) 文中未提及

► (D) 文中未提及

3. Which of the following is NOT true about the reading?

關於本文以下何者不正確？

(A) Autumn is a harvest season.

秋天是收成的季節。

✓ (B) Van Gogh made copies of Millet's paintings.  
梵谷複製米勒的畫作。

(C) Figures play a big part in Millet's paintings.  
人物在米勒的畫作中扮演重要角色。

(D) The three women were the main idea of *The Gleaners*.

畫中三名女子是《拾穗》的主旨。

► (A) 明顯是正確的說法，本題是選錯的，故不能選(A)。

► (B) 從本文最後一句 Van Gogh later often copied Millet's painting style as well. 後來梵谷也常常模仿米勒的畫風，梵谷模仿的是米勒的風格，而非“複製”其畫作，故應選(B)。

► (C) 根據第3段 People are often the center of Millet's works. 人物常是米勒作品的中心概念，本題是選錯的，故不能選(C)。

► (D) 根據第3段 Millet chose the three poor women as the body of *The Gleaners*. 米勒選擇那三名貧窮女人作為《拾穗》的主題，本題是選錯的，故不能選(D)。



## 🔊 重要詞彙

1. **century** n. (可數) 一世紀  
For **centuries**, the country has experienced many wars.  
數百年來，該國已經歷過多場戰役。
2. **distance** n. (不)可數 距離  
As Covid-19 continues, we had better keep a safe **distance** from others.  
由於新冠肺炎仍在持續中，我們最好和其他人保持安全距離。
3. **collect** v. (及物) 蒐集  
Uncle Ted took **collecting** shells as a hobby.  
Ted 叔叔把蒐集貝殼當成嗜好。
4. **precious** adj. 珍貴的  
We are always told not to waste **precious** time.  
我們總是被告知不要浪費寶貴的光陰。
5. **work** n. (可數) 作品  
Some **works** left behind by the famous painter were collected by the museum.  
那位著名畫家留下的一些作品被博物館蒐藏了。

## 歷屆實戰 克漏字

1. In 1919, Kamerun (the name of Cameroon at the time) was cut into two parts: one \_\_\_\_\_ to France, and the other \_\_\_\_\_ to the UK. 111 年會考  
(A) returned                      (B) gave                      (C) followed                      (D) belonged
2. Our plan for the coming year is to send love to children in poor families. The first part of this plan is \_\_\_\_\_ used clothes—shirts, pants, coats, and even school uniforms. 109 年會考  
(A) collect                      (B) to collect                      (C) picking up                      (D) pick up
3. Can anyone who knows the answer \_\_\_\_\_ it out loud? 109 年會考  
(A) say                      (B) says                      (C) saying                      (D) to say

詳解請見下一頁







1. In 1919, Kamerun (the name of Cameroon at the time) was cut into two parts: one \_\_\_\_\_ to France, and the other \_\_\_\_\_ to the UK. 111 年會考

1919 年時，Kamerun（喀麥隆當時的名稱）被分割為兩部分：一部分 \_\_\_\_\_ 法國，另一部分 \_\_\_\_\_ 英國。

(A) returned 返回

return to 意為“返回、回家”，這兩塊土地原先並不屬於法國和英國，使用 return to 不夠合理，不能選 (A)。

(B) gave 給予

語意上若改用被動式 be given to 可能較合理，但即便如此，(B) 選項的意思還是不如 (D) 合理，不能選 (B)。

(C) followed 跟隨

意思無法搭配題意，且 follow 是及物動詞，後面不需要放介係詞 to，不能選 (C)。

(D) belonged 屬於

belong 須和介係詞 to 搭配，表示某物品“屬於”某人，(D) 是正確的。

2. Our plan for the coming year is to send love to children in poor families. The first part of this plan is \_\_\_\_\_ used clothes—shirts, pants, coats, and even school uniforms. 109 年會考

我們來年的計畫是送愛給貧窮人家的孩子。計畫的第一個部分是 \_\_\_\_\_ 舊衣——襯衫、長褲、外套，甚至包含校服。

(A) collect 蒐集

意思正確，但動詞 collect 無法當 be 動詞 is 的補語，故不選 (A)。

(B) to collect 蒐集

to collect 為不定詞，可當 be 動詞 is 的補語，(B) 是正確的。

(C) picking up 撿起

意思不符合題意

(D) pick up 撿起

意思不符合題意

3. Can anyone who knows the answer \_\_\_\_\_ it out loud?

知道答案的人大聲 \_\_\_\_\_ 出來好嗎？ 109 年會考

(A) say 說

本句主詞為“anyone who knows the answer”，助動詞 Can 置於句首形成問句，因此須用原型動詞 say，(A) 為正確答案。

(B) says say +s (用於主詞是“第 3 人稱單數時”)

不符合“助動詞 can + 原型動詞”的用法，不能選 (B)。

(C) saying 正在說

不符合“助動詞 can + 原型動詞”的用法，不能選 (C)。

(D) to say 為了說

不符合“助動詞 can + 原型動詞”的用法，不能選 (D)。

#### 內文翻譯

《拾穗》是 19 世紀法國畫家米勒 (Jean-Francois Millet) 最成功的作品之一。在廣大的田裡，三位農婦彎腰，試圖撿起遺留在地上的穀粒。遠處，農民在金色陽光下忙著收成。但在平靜的鄉村景觀背後，米勒當時試圖告訴人們什麼？

米勒畫了馬車、馬匹、房屋、大片農田，這些都屬於富人。秋收後，貧困的農民被允許撿拾地上的小麥。遠處，馬上的人在注視著她們。雖然撿拾穀物很辛苦，但她們所收集到的對她們來說卻是珍貴的食物。

glean 一詞出自舊約聖經，意思是指秋收之後，窮人被允許撿掉落在地上的麥穗以求溫飽。米勒選擇了這三個貧窮女性作為《拾穗》的主題，人物往往是米勒作品的中心。梵谷後來也經常模仿米勒的繪畫風格。

# Autumn Harvest Festivals

## 金色豐收節



🔊 **H**arvest festivals date back to the Celtic culture of old times.

When the **autumn equinox**<sup>1</sup> arrives, the day is getting shorter, and the night grows longer. People harvest **grains**<sup>2</sup> and store food for winter. In Old English, *hærfest* means autumn, which later became the word "harvest."

Today, the harvest festival is often celebrated with meals shared by family or friends and home decorations. Some go to church on the day and give food to those in need. Most people see the holiday as a way to spend time with their families and thank God for the food and good luck they have enjoyed in the past year.

Most countries have their own unique harvest festivals, like the Amis festival in Taiwan, which is often held between July and August. In the United States, harvest festivals are known for their different forms of celebration. The **themes**<sup>3</sup> are mostly about the fruits and grains harvested in autumn.

### 單字補充

1. **autumn equinox** 秋分
2. **grain** 穀粒
3. **theme** 主題

Harvest Festivals in the USA	Where	When	What to do	Food to enjoy
<b>Cranberry</b> Harvest Celebration	Massachusetts	Early October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– View the harvest by taking a helicopter ride</li> <li>– <b>Ponies, paddle</b> boats, horse car rides and much more</li> </ul>	Cranberry scones, jam, ice cream, and salad
German Village Oktoberfest	Ohio	September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Watch <b>marching</b> bands and <b>parades</b>.</li> <li>– Steinheben: Raising a 230 kg stone</li> <li>– Join a baking <b>competition</b>.</li> </ul>	German beer, <b>sausages</b> , and much more
AppleJack Harvest Festival	Nebraska	September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Watch marching bands, parades</li> <li>– Join a baking competition</li> </ul>	<b>Apple cider</b> , apple cider doughnuts, apple pies ...
Great Pumpkin Farm Fall Festival	New York State	Mid–September to late October, usually on weekends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Visit the <b>petting zoo</b></li> <li>– Visit the Pumpkin Palace</li> <li>– Visit the Ghost House</li> <li>– Ride a cow train</li> <li>– And fun rides for all ages!</li> </ul>	Pumpkin pies, BBQ and much more

- **cranberry** 蔓越莓 • **pony** 小馬 • **paddle** 槳 • **marching** 行進的 • **parade** 遊行 • **competition** 競賽
- **sausage** 香腸 • **apple cider** 蘋果汁 • **petting zoo** (允許兒童觸摸或餵食的)寵物動物園



### 閱讀測驗

- The tradition of harvest festivals comes from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) the American culture  
 (B) Celtic traditions  
 (C) the Autumn Equinox  
 (D) the Amis people in Taiwan
- What do people NOT often do during harvest festivals now?  
 (A) Go to church.  
 (B) Share food with poor people.  
 (C) Decorate their houses.  
 (D) Harvest with friends and family.
- Which of the following is NOT true about harvest festivals in America?  
 (A) They are often held between September and October.  
 (B) People eat only the fruits or grains harvested in fall.  
 (C) There are often rides, parades, and competitions.  
 (D) Children get to touch and feed animals at some harvest festivals.

詳解請見下一頁





1. The tradition of harvest festivals comes from \_\_\_\_.

豐收節的傳統來自於 \_\_\_\_。

- (A) the American culture  
美國文化
- ✓ (B) Celtic traditions  
賽爾提克人的傳統
- (C) the Autumn Equinox  
秋分
- (D) the Amis people in Taiwan  
台灣的阿美族

- ▶ (A) 文中未提及
- ▶ (B) 第 1 段說到, Harvest festivals date back to the Celtic culture of old times. 豐收節傳統可以回溯到古時候的塞爾提克文化, (B) 是正確的。
- ▶ (C) 第 1 段僅說明秋分是民眾慶祝豐收節的時機點, 不能選 (C)。
- ▶ (D) 第 3 段僅提到台灣阿美族也有自己的豐收節, 歐美的豐收節並非源自於台灣阿美族的豐年祭, (D) 是不正確的。

2. What do people NOT often do during harvest festivals now?

現代人不常在豐收節期間做什麼?

- (A) Go to church.  
上教堂。
- (B) Share food with poor people.  
分享食物給窮人。
- (C) Decorate their houses.  
裝飾他們的屋子。
- ✓ (D) Harvest with friends and family.  
和朋友家人一起收割作物。

- ▶ (A) 第 2 段提及 Some go to church on the day ... 慶祝豐收節, 有些人會上教堂。本題問的是“不常在豐收節期間做甚麼”, 因此不能選 (A)。
- ▶ (B) 第 2 段提及 ... and give food to those in need. 也會給有困難的人食物。本題問的是“不常在豐收節期間做甚麼”, 因此不能選 (B)。
- ▶ (C) 第 2 段提及 ... the harvest festival is often celebrated with meals shared by family or friends and home decorations. 豐收節常以家人或朋友一起吃飯和居家裝飾品的方式來慶祝。本題問的是“不常在豐收節期間做甚麼”, 因此不能選 (C)。
- ▶ (D) 文中未提及, 故 (D) 是正確答案。

3. Which of the following is NOT true about harvest festivals in America?

關於美國的豐收節以下何者不正確?

- (A) They are often held between September and October.  
通常在九月和十月間舉行。
- ✓ (B) People eat only the fruits or grains harvested in fall.  
人們只吃於秋季豐收的水果和穀類。
- (C) There are often rides, parades, and competitions.  
現場常有遊樂設施、遊行和比賽。
- (D) Children get to touch and feed animals at some harvest festivals.  
在有些豐收節中兒童得以撫摸和餵食動物。

- ▶ (A) 根據表格第 3 欄內容, 美國的豐收節的舉行時間都落在 9 月和 10 月。(A) 敘述正確, 但本題問的是“以下哪項敘述不正確”, 因此不能選 (A)。
- ▶ (B) 根據表格第 5 欄內容, 除了秋季豐收的水果和穀物之外, 人們還會吃烤肉、沙拉、甜點等。(B) 的敘述不正確, 而本題問的是“以下哪項敘述不正確”因此 (B) 是本題的正確答案。
- ▶ (C) 根據表格第 4 欄內容, 豐收節的活動包含了好玩的遊樂設施 (fun rides)、遊行 (parades) 和各種比賽。(C) 的內容正確, 但本題問的是“以下哪項敘述不正確”, 因此 (C) 不能選。
- ▶ (D) 根據表格第 4 欄內容, 在 Great Pumpkin Farm Fall Festival (大南瓜農場秋季豐收節) 有提供所謂的“愛畜動物園”(petting zoo) 的活動, 遊客可觸摸和餵食小動物。(D) 的內容正確, 但本題問的是“以下哪項敘述不正確”, 因此 (D) 不能選。

## 🔊 重要詞彙

1. **date back to ...** v. 回溯至

The temple can **date back to** the 1800s.  
這座廟的歷史可回溯至十九世紀。

2. **decoration** n. (可數) 裝飾(品)

Bats are often hung as **decorations** around the house during Halloween.  
萬聖節期間，蝙蝠常被掛在房子四周當作裝飾。

3. **see ... as ...** v. 視...為...

Dragons are often **seen as** evil in the West.  
龍在西方通常被視為邪惡。

4. **unique** adj. 獨特的

The Japanese café is famous for its **unique** latte art.  
這家日本咖啡館以其獨特的咖啡拉花聞名。

5. **be known for ...** v. 以...而聞名

Taiwan **is known for** its tasty fruit and friendly people.  
台灣以好吃的水果和友善的人們而聞名。

## 歷屆實戰 克漏字

1. Many bad things are happening to our earth: the waters are getting \_\_\_\_\_, the sea ice is becoming \_\_\_\_\_, the spring is coming \_\_\_\_\_, and the autumn is arriving \_\_\_\_\_. 111 年會考補考

(A) warmer; thinner; earlier; later      (B) thinner; warmer; later; earlier  
(C) hotter; colder; late; early      (D) colder; hotter; early; late.

2. Please send postcards to me during your trip to \_\_\_\_\_ the fun with me. 111 年會考補考

(A) bring      (B) have      (C) share      (D) show

3. Aunt Gina has lived in this town for more than sixty years, so she \_\_\_\_\_ it very well. 111 年會考

(A) will know      (B) knew      (C) knows      (D) was going to know

詳解請見下一頁

1. Many bad things are happening to our earth: the waters are getting \_\_\_\_, the sea ice is becoming \_\_\_\_, the spring is coming \_\_\_\_, and the autumn is arriving \_\_\_\_ .  
我們的地球正在發生許多不好的事：海水逐漸變得 \_\_\_\_, 海水上的浮冰逐漸變得 \_\_\_\_, 春天到來的時間逐漸 \_\_\_\_, 秋天到來的時間逐漸 \_\_\_\_。 (111 年會考補考)

(A) warmer ; thinner ; earlier ; later 更暖；更薄；變早；變晚

本題除了考形容詞和副詞的比較級外，還在考氣候暖化可能對地球帶來的影響，(A) 的答案最為恰當。

(B) thinner ; warmer ; later ; earlier 更薄；更暖；變晚；變早

氣候暖化不會讓海水“變薄”(getting thinner)、讓浮冰變暖 (becoming warmer)；氣候變暖會讓春天提早到來而不是“晚到”(coming later)，秋天則會晚到，故不能選 (B)。

(C) hotter ; colder ; late ; early 更熱；更冷；晚；早

氣候暖化雖會讓海水“變得更熱”(getting hotter)，但不會讓浮冰變得更冷 (becoming colder)；氣候變暖不會讓春天到“遲到”(coming late)、而是早到；秋天則會晚到，而不是“早到”(arriving early)，不能選 (C)。

(D) colder ; hotter ; early ; late 更冷；更熱；早；晚

氣候暖化不會讓海水“變更冷”(getting colder)，語意不合邏輯，不能選 (D)。

2. Please send postcards to me during your trip to \_\_\_\_ the fun with me.  
你去旅行時，請寄明信片給我，跟我 \_\_\_\_ 旅行中的趣事。 (111 年會考補考)

(A) bring 帶來

bring 須搭配介係詞 to，但題目中用的是“with”，不能選 (A)。

(B) have 擁有

have fun 意思為“好好地玩”，不符合題意。不能選 (B)。

(C) share 分享

share 和介係詞 with 連用，且符合題意，(C) 是正確答案。

(D) show 呈現

show 須和介係詞 to 搭配，表示“呈現...給某人看”，但題目中用的是“with”，不能選 (D)。

3. Aunt Gina has lived in this town for more than sixty years, so she \_\_\_\_ it very well.  
Gina 阿姨在這個鎮上已經住了 60 幾年，因此她非常 \_\_\_\_ 它。 (111 年會考)

(A) will know 將了解

已住了 60 幾年，但“將來”才會十分了解此鎮，不合邏輯，故不能選 (A)。

### (B) knew 以前了解

不符合題意，僅涵蓋“以前”很了解，未能涵蓋“現在”也很了解這個城鎮，更不符合現在完成式的時間跨度，(B) 不能選。

### (C) knows 了解

主要子句用現在完成式，現在式包含在現在完成式的時間範圍（從過去開始一直到現在）內，因此，空格可選用現在簡單式，用來表達 Gina 阿姨十分了解這個城鎮的“事實”。從 60 幾年前就開始住在這個小鎮上，“現在”當然十分了解它，因此 (C) 才是正確答案。

### (D) was going to know 過去將要了解

在過去的某段時間之中、將要了解某件事，完全不符合題意，不能選 (D)。

## 內文 翻譯

豐收節可回溯到古時候的賽爾提克文化。秋分到來，白天越來越短，夜晚也越來越長。人們收穫穀物，儲存食物過冬。在古英語中，hærfest 意思是秋天，後來成為「收穫」(harvest) 一詞。

如今，豐收節常以家人或朋友一起吃飯和居家裝飾品的方式來慶祝。有些人在那天會上教堂，同時向有需要的人提供食物。多數人則將豐收節視為與家人共度時光的一種方式，同時感謝上帝在過去一年中，讓人們享受到這些食物和好運。

多數國家都有自己獨特的豐收節，像是臺灣的阿美族豐年慶，通常在 7 月至 8 月間舉行。在美國，豐收節以不同的慶祝形式而聞名。主題多半和秋天收穫的水果和穀物有關。

美國的豐收節	地點	時間	參加活動	美食
小紅莓豐收節	麻州	10 月初	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>乘直升機觀賞豐收</li><li>騎小馬、划槳船、坐馬車等</li></ul>	蔓越莓司康、果醬、冰淇淋、沙拉
德國村啤酒節	俄亥俄州	9 月	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>觀看行進樂隊和遊行</li><li>Steinheben：舉起一塊 230 公斤重的石頭</li><li>參加烘焙比賽</li></ul>	德國啤酒、香腸等
蘋果酒節	內布拉斯加州	9 月	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>觀看行進樂隊和遊行</li><li>參加烘焙比賽</li></ul>	蘋果汁、蘋果酒甜甜圈、蘋果派等
大南瓜農場秋季節	紐約州	9 月中到 10 月下旬，通常在周末舉行活動	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>參觀愛畜動物園</li><li>參觀南瓜宮殿</li><li>參觀鬼屋</li><li>騎乳牛火車</li><li>所有年齡都適合的遊樂設施！</li></ul>	南瓜派、烤肉等





# A Fall Outdoor Party

## 秋日戶外派對

I'm Prince LOHAS, and I'm a junior high school student who knows how to live a healthy and **sustainable**<sup>1</sup> lifestyle. Welcome to my show, *LOHAS Students* again. What do you think is the best picnic season of the year? A lot of people would think it's spring or summer. Miss Picnic, however, thinks of autumn as the best season for a picnic. In today's show, we have invited Miss Picnic, leader of the Great Outdoors Club in Taipei First Girls High School, to tell us how to have a perfect fall picnic party.

L: Prince LOHAS    M: Miss Picnic

L: Hello, Miss Picnic! Welcome to my show.

M: Thanks for having me here today.

L: Many of us think summer is the best picnic season of the year. Why do you think autumn is the best time for having a picnic?

M: Well, the autumn in Taiwan is quite warm. No matter where you live on the island, the autumn picnic is a great chance to enjoy the falling leaves, drink some pineapple, **lychee**<sup>2</sup>, or mango bubble drinks, and enjoy all the fall colors.

L: But I think it's still quite hot in Taiwan in August or September. It's not good for picnics, is it?

M: No. That's why my club usually goes on a picnic in October because the weather is getting cooler then.

L: What do I need to do if I want to have a perfect autumn picnic party?

M: First, be as simple as possible. Prepare basic foods such as bread, cheese, jam, honey, butter, meat (ham or chicken), fruit and drinks. Let the food be bite-sized.

**L:** What about the fruit and drinks?

**M:** Some great fruits in season like apples, grapes, pears and **persimmons**<sup>3</sup>. Wash them up and cut them into small pieces to make the picnic simple. As for drinks, apple juice, pumpkin tea and fruit tea are popular. Remember to serve them in **Mason glasses**<sup>4</sup>.

**L:** Wow, what a **sense of ritual**<sup>5</sup>!

**M:** Also, you may want to prepare a bunch of flowers and place them in a vase. Choose brown, red, orange, and green **utensils**<sup>6</sup> if you want more autumn colors for your picnic.

**L:** Excuse me, but our show's ending soon! You still have 30 seconds to talk!

**M:** Alright! Besides the picnic mat, bring a few warm thin blankets if you have a picnic in November.

**L:** Thank you for sharing your ideas, Miss Picnic.  
I hope you'll come back to the show soon.

**L&M:** Good-bye!



#### 單字補充

1. sustainable	永續的
2. lychee	荔枝
3. persimmon	柿子
4. Mason glass	梅森杯
5. sense of ritual	儀式感
6. utensil	器皿



#### 閱讀測驗

- Which of the following is true about Miss Picnic and Prince LOHAS?  
(A) They are the same age.  
(B) They both like being LOHAS.  
(C) Miss Picnic runs a school club.  
(D) Prince LOHAS agrees that autumn is the best picnic season.
- Why do Miss Picnic and her club members often go on a picnic in October?  
(A) They have a chance to watch falling leaves.  
(B) They can enjoy bubble drinks.  
(C) The weather is not as warm.  
(D) There are special leaf colors.

- Which of the following is NOT true about having a cool fall picnic party according to the dialogue?  
(A) Drinks in Mason glasses bring a sense of ritual.  
(B) Be sure to make a picnic simple.  
(C) Prepare fruits in season.  
(D) Bring mats and thin blankets with autumn colors.

according to 根據

詳解請見下一頁



1. Which of the following is true about Miss Picnic and Prince LOHAS?

以下哪一個關於野餐小姐和樂活王子的說法正確？

- (A) They are the same age.  
他們年紀一樣大。
- (B) They both like being LOHAS.  
他們倆個都喜歡當樂活族。
- ✓ (C) Miss Picnic runs a school club.  
野餐小姐經營一個學校社團。
- (D) Prince LOHAS agrees that autumn is the best picnic season.  
樂活王子認同秋天是最適合野餐的季節。

- ▶ (A) 第1段說到野餐小姐是高中生，而樂活王子則是國中生，因此不能選(A)。
- ▶ (B) 野餐小姐是北一女中戶外社的社長，可能單純只是熱愛大自然，未必是樂活族，因此不能選(B)。
- ▶ (C) 第1段提到，野餐小姐是北一女中戶外社的社長，可以選(C)。
- ▶ (D) 第1段及對話均未提及這點，因此(D)是不正確的。

2. Why do Miss Picnic and her club members often go on a picnic in October?

為何野餐小姐和她的社員常在十月野餐？

- (A) They have a chance to watch falling leaves.  
他們有機會觀賞落葉。
- (B) They can enjoy bubble drinks.  
他們能享用氣泡飲。
- ✓ (C) The weather is not as warm.  
十月天氣不像八月或九月那麼熱了。
- (D) There are special leaf colors.  
樹葉有特別的顏色。

- ▶ (A) 野餐小姐第2段談話僅提到秋天野餐是欣賞落葉的良機。
- ▶ (B) 野餐小姐第2段談話僅提到秋天野餐是飲用氣泡飲的良機。
- ▶ (C) 根據野餐小姐第3段談話 That's why my club usually goes on a picnic in October because the weather is getting cooler then. 所以我的社團經常在十月野餐，因為當時天氣已逐漸變涼，(C)是正確答案。
- ▶ (D) 說到為何選擇在10月舉行社團野餐活動，野餐小姐並未特別提到樹葉的顏色。因此不能選(D)。

3. Which of the following is NOT true about having a cool fall picnic party according to the dialogue?

根據這段對話，關於舉行一場很酷的秋日野餐派對，以下何者不正確？

- (A) Drinks in Mason glasses bring a sense of ritual.  
裝在梅森杯裡的飲料會帶來儀式感。
- (B) Be sure to make a picnic simple.  
一定要讓野餐簡單。
- (C) Prepare fruits in season.  
準備當季水果。
- ✓ (D) Bring mats and thin blankets with autumn colors.  
攜帶具備秋天色彩的野餐墊和薄毯。

- ▶ (A) 根據野餐小姐第5段談話 Remember to serve them in Mason glasses. 記得用梅森杯裝飲料喔。樂活王子緊接著說：Wow, what a sense of ritual! 哇喔，好有儀式感喔！(A)是正確的。
- ▶ (B) 根據野餐小姐第4段談話 First, be as simple as possible. 首先，要盡量簡單。(B)是正確的。
- ▶ (C) 根據野餐小姐第5段談話 Some great fruits in season like apples, grapes, pears, and persimmons. 一些當季的水果像是蘋果、葡萄、水梨和柿子。(C)是正確的。
- ▶ (D) 野餐小姐在第6段提到，Choose brown, red, orange, and green utensils if you want more autumn colors for your picnic. 倘若想要讓你的野餐多點秋色，那就挑選棕色、紅色、橙色以及綠色的碗盤。(D)提到的是野餐墊和薄毯，(D)不正確。



## 🔊 重要詞彙

1. **no matter** +  
疑問詞 (where/when/how/who/what)  
+ 主詞 + 動詞 無論...

**No matter** where you go, I'll be right here waiting for you.

不論你去哪裡，我都會在這裡等你。

2. **in season** 當令的

In Taiwan, strawberries will not be **in season** until early January.

在臺灣，草莓要一直到一月初才會成熟上市。

3. **as ... as possible** adv. 盡可能地...

The math teacher tried to make the exam **as easy as possible** this time.

數學老師這次試著讓考試盡可能地簡單。

4. **as for** prep. 至於...；對於...

I love the steak at the restaurant. **As for** the desserts, I always skip them.

我非常喜歡這家餐廳的牛排。至於甜點的話，我總是跳過。

5. **sense** n. (可數) 感覺；意識

He has a good **sense** of humor and can often say some funny things.

他很有幽默感，常常能說出一些好笑的事情。

## 歷屆 實戰 克漏字

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you don't have time for dinner tonight, perhaps we can just have a quick drink together. 111 年會考補考

(A) Although

(B) If

(C) When

(D) Because

2. Getting up early on a cold morning is not easy, \_\_\_\_\_? 104 年會考

(A) will you

(B) do you

(C) is it

(D) isn't it

3. John: Will you be at Linda's party this Sunday? I'd like you to meet my girlfriend.

Tony: Sure, if Linda \_\_\_\_\_ me. But I haven't got any call yet. 111 年會考補考

(A) will invite

(B) had invited

(C) has invited

(D) invites

詳解請見下一頁







1. \_\_\_\_ you don't have time for dinner tonight, perhaps we can just have a quick drink together. (111 年會考補考)

\_\_\_\_ 你今晚沒空共進晚餐，或許我們可以一起快速地喝一杯飲料就好。

(A) Although 雖然

although 表示“讓步”關係，它所引導的子句意思必須和主要子句的意思相反。空格填入 although 後句意正確，但因為 tonight 的關係，don't have 須改用未來式 won't have，(A) 不正確。

(B) If 假如、要是

本題考的是第一種條件句，用來表示“未來的假設”；在第一種條件句中，if 子句的動詞用現在簡單式，主要子句須用未來式或祈使句。(B) 文法正確。

(C) When 當...的時候

填入 when 後句意變得很怪：當你今晚沒空共進晚餐時，或許我們可以一起快速地喝一杯飲料就好。

(D) Because 因為

because 子句是逗號之後主要子句的原因，但因為 tonight 的關係，don't have 須改用未來式 won't have，(D) 不正確。

2. Getting up early on a cold morning is not easy, \_\_\_\_?

寒冷的早上早起並不容易，\_\_\_\_ ? (104 年會考)

(A) will you 你會嗎？

逗號之前的主句用的是 be 動詞 is，逗號之後的附加問句不能用 will，(A) 不正確。

(B) do you 你不是常這樣嗎？

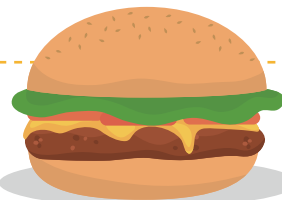
逗號之前的主句用的是 be 動詞 is，逗號之後的附加問句不能用 do，(B) 不正確。

(C) is it 對吧？

逗號之前的主句為“否定”(is not easy)，逗號之後應填入“肯定的”附加問句，(C) 答案正確。

(D) isn't it 不對吧？

逗號之前的主句為“否定”(is not easy)，逗號之後應填入“肯定的”附加問句，(D) 是否定的，故不能選。



3. John: Will you be at Linda's party this Sunday? I'd like you to meet my girlfriend.

Tony: Sure, if Linda \_\_\_\_\_ me. But I haven't got any call yet. (111 年會考補考)

John: 這個禮拜天你會去 Linda 的派對嗎？我想要介紹你認識我女友。

Tony: 當然會去，如果 Linda \_\_\_\_\_ 我的話。但我現在連一通電話都還沒接到。

(A) will invite 將邀請

第一種條件句 (if 子句) 用來當作“未來某件事”是否會發生的條件，if 子句中的動詞必須採用現在簡單式，(A) 是未來式，用法錯誤。

(B) had invited 當時有邀請 (暗示並未邀請)

if + 主詞 + had V.-p.p. 是“與過去事實相反的假設語氣”，暗示 if 子句中的動作並未發生。若填入 (B) 選項，意思會變成 Tony 暗示 Linda 當時並未邀請他去參加派對。

(C) has invited 已邀請

第一種條件句 (if 子句) 中的動詞必須採用現在簡單式，(C) 是現在完成式，用法錯誤。

(D) invites 有邀請

符合第一種條件句 (if 子句) 中動詞須為現在簡單式的規則。

## 內文翻譯

我是樂活王子，我是一個懂得如何過健康永續生活的國中生。歡迎再度收聽我的節目《樂活學生》。你認為一年之中哪個季節最適合野餐？很多人會認為是春天或夏天。然而，野餐小姐卻認為秋天才是最適合野餐的季節。在今天的節目中，我們邀請了北一女中戶外社社長野餐小姐，來告訴我們如何舉辦一場完美的秋日野餐派對。

(L: 樂活王子 M: 野餐小姐)

L: 你好，野餐小姐！歡迎來到我的節目。

M: 謝謝你今天邀請我來。

L: 我們當中很多人都認為夏天是一年之中最適合野餐的季節。

為什麼你認為秋天才是進行野餐的最佳時刻？

M: 嗯，臺灣的秋天相當溫暖。無論你居住在島上何處，秋季野餐都是享受落葉、喝點鳳梨、荔枝或芒果氣泡飲、享盡秋色的絕佳機會。

L: 但我覺得 8 月或 9 月臺灣還是挺熱的。不適合野餐，對嗎？

M: 是的，所以我的社團通常在十月去野餐，因為那時天氣已逐漸轉涼。

L: 如果我想舉辦一場完美的秋季野餐派對，我需要做些什麼嗎？

M: 首先，儘量簡單。準備麵包、乳酪、果醬、蜂蜜、奶油、肉類（火腿或雞肉）、水果和飲料等基本食物。讓食物呈現一口的大小。

L: 那你會準備甚麼水果和飲料呢？

M: 我會準備一些很棒的時令水果，像是蘋果、葡萄、水梨和柿子。洗淨後切成小塊，讓野餐變得簡單。至於飲料，蘋果汁、南瓜茶和水果茶都很受歡迎。記得用梅森罐來裝飲料喔。

L: 哇，好有儀式感喔！

M: 另外，你可能會想要準備一束花，插在花瓶裡。如果你想讓野餐添增秋色，那就選擇棕色、紅色、橙色和綠色的餐具。

L: 對不起，我們的節目很快就要結束了！你還有 30 秒的談話時間！

M: 好吧！除了野餐墊，如果你要在 11 月去野餐，要帶幾條保暖的薄毯喔。

L: 野餐小姐，感謝你的分享，希望你很快就再回來上節目。

L&M: 再見！

# Season Change, Diet Change

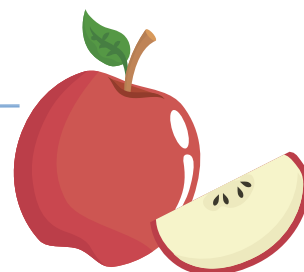
秋天該吃什麼？



**A**utumn is the time for our body to prepare **energy**<sup>1</sup> for the colder seasons ahead. With the strong drying winds blowing, trees lose their leaves. The wind and falling temperatures push the energy in our body downward. While we feel the wind blowing our skin, it hurts the **lung**<sup>2</sup>. We can easily have coughs and other lung problems.

Besides, our stomach doesn't work as well as in summer. Be careful to eat well at this time of year to keep yourselves from getting sick. As the weather gets colder, foods in season should be a part of your diet.

- Green vegetables
- Root vegetables: pumpkin, carrots ...
- Fruit: pears, apples, oranges ...
- Fish: cod, sea bass, ...
- Whole grains: oats, brown rice ...





Start with a bowl of warm oatmeal in the morning. Add some nuts, dried fruit, and plant milk. Prepare lunch with some grains, root vegetables, green vegetables and some fish, and make a **macro bowl**<sup>3</sup>. For dinner, make a warm soup with vegetables and grains. If you do feel hungry, have in-between snacks like nuts, seeds, and energy balls. Also, remember to change your diet from time to time.



#### 單字補充

**1. energy**

能量

**2. lung**

肺部

**3. macro bowl**

沙拉 (穀物) 碗  
(內含雞、魚等)



#### 閱讀測驗

1. Autumn is a time when \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Choose the wrong one.)  
(A) people start saving energy for winter  
(B) the lung may get hurt by dryness  
(C) people may feel less hungry  
(D) plants begin to lose their leaves
2. According to the article, what should people be careful about in choosing food for the autumn?  
(A) Choosing foods in season.  
(B) Eating food that doesn't make you cough.  
(C) Eating more warm food such as hot pot.  
(D) Not changing their diet easily.
3. Which of the following food is NOT suggested for autumn?  
(A) Green and root vegetables.  
(B) Hot oatmeal with dried fruit and plant milk.  
(C) Unhealthy snacks.  
(D) Fish and whole grains.

詳解請見下一頁







## 閱讀測驗詳解

1. Autumn is a time when \_\_\_\_.

(Choose the wrong one.)

秋天是 \_\_\_\_ 的時候。(選錯誤的)

(A) people start saving energy for winter

人們開始為冬季儲存能量

(B) the lung may get hurt by dryness

肺部可能因乾燥而受損

✓(C) people may feel less hungry

人們可能會覺得比較不餓

(D) plants begin to lose their leaves

植物開始掉葉子

► (A) 第1段說到 Autumn is the time for our body to prepare energy for the colder seasons ahead. 秋天是我們身體為未來的寒冷季節準備能量的時候，(A) 是正確的。

► (B) 第1段提到 With the strong drying winds blowing, ... 顯示秋天的風偏乾，爾後又提到 While we feel the wind blowing our skin, it hurts the lung. 當我們感覺風吹到皮膚時，那會傷害我們的肺部。(B) 是正確的。

► (C) 文中未提及，可以選(C)。

► (D) 第1段提及 With the strong drying winds blowing, trees lose their leaves，(D) 是正確的。

2. According to the article, what should people be careful about in choosing food for the autumn?

根據本文，人們在選擇秋天的食物時應該注意什麼？

✓(A) Choosing foods in season.

選當季食物。

(B) Eating food that doesn't make you cough.

食用不會讓你咳嗽的食物。

(C) Eating more warm food such as hot pot.

吃更多溫暖的食物，比如火鍋。

(D) Not changing their diet easily.

不輕易改變飲食內容。

► (A) 當天氣逐漸變冷，當季的食物應該納入你的飲食內容。

► (B) 文中未提及

► (C) 文中未提及

► (D) 根據第3段最後一句，Also, remember to change your diet from time to time. 此外，記得偶爾改變飲食內容。

3. Which of the following food is NOT suggested for autumn?

文章未建議在秋天食用以下哪項食物？

(A) Green and root vegetables.

綠色及根莖類蔬菜。

(B) Hot oatmeal with dried fruit and plant milk.

加入果乾和植物奶的熱燕麥粥。

✓(C) Unhealthy snacks.

不健康的零食。

(D) Fish and whole grains.

魚類和全穀類。

► (A) 第2段食物列表建議我們秋天多食用 green vegetables 和 root vegetables，作者有建議(A)。

► (B) 根據第3段 Start with a bowl of warm oatmeal in the morning. Add some nuts, dried fruit, and plant milk. 早晨從一碗溫暖的燕麥粥開始，加一些堅果、果乾和植物奶。(B) 在作者建議之列。

► (C) 文中未提及，(C) 未被建議。

► (D) 根據第2段食物列表，作者推薦了這兩類食物。(D) 不能選。



## 🔊 重要詞彙

1. **lose** v. 失去

When Leo's girlfriend found a better job than his, he **lost** face.

當 Leo 的女友找到比他更好的工作時，他覺得沒臉見人。

2. **temperature** n. (可數) 溫度

**Temperature** checks must happen before visitors enter the hospital.

訪客進入該醫院前必須先量體溫。

3. **diet** n. (可數) 飲食內容

A **diet** rich in fast food is not good for children. 充滿速食的飲食內容對兒童不好。

4. **keep** 某人 **from** + V-ing 使某人無法...

A car accident **kept** her **from** getting to school on time.

一場車禍讓她無法準時到校。

5. **from time to time** adv. 有時候

There are food fairs at the park on weekends **from time to time**.

那座公園周末時有時會舉辦美食展。

## 歷屆實戰 克漏字

1. Tomorrow is the first day of this year's Flower Festival. But if you are planning to go to the Ru Mountains to enjoy the flowers, remember \_\_\_\_\_ an umbrella. 基測

(A) bring (B) and bring (C) bringing (D) to bring

2. Although it took me lots of time \_\_\_\_\_ a big meal for ten people, I was happy that everyone enjoyed it. 104 年會考

(A) prepare (B) to prepare (C) preparing (D) prepared

3. To start \_\_\_\_\_, the number of church-goers is dropping sharply. Many say they do not belong to any church. 104 年會考

(A) up (B) with (C) off (D) from

詳解請見下一頁



1. Tomorrow is the first day of this year's Flower Festival. But if you are planning to go to the Ru Mountains to enjoy the flowers, remember \_\_\_\_\_ an umbrella. 基測

明天是今年花卉節的開幕日，但是如果你打算要上廬山賞花的話，記得 \_\_\_\_\_ 雨傘。

(A) bring 攜帶

remember 和 bring 均為動詞，兩個動詞不能接連出現，(A) 不正確。

(B) and bring 然後攜帶

形成 remember and bring 的句構，但意思會變成：記得雨傘而且要帶傘。(B) 不正確。

(C) bringing 已經攜帶

remember + V-ing( 動名詞 )，意思是“記得已做過某事”，不符合本題題意，(C) 不正確。

(D) to bring 要攜帶

remember + to V. ( 不定詞 )，意思是“記得去做某事”，符合本題題意，(D) 正確。

2. Although it took me lots of time \_\_\_\_\_ a big meal for ten people, I was happy that everyone enjoyed it. 104 年會考

雖然 \_\_\_\_\_ 一頓大餐給 10 個人吃花了我許多時間，但我還是很高興大家都吃得很開心。

(A) prepare 準備

動詞片語 prepare a big meal 無法代替虛主詞 it，(A) 不正確。

(B) to prepare 準備

不定詞片語 to prepare a big meal 可以代替虛主詞 it，(B) 文法正確。

(C) preparing 準備

動名詞片語 preparing a big meal 無法代替虛主詞 it，(C) 答案不正確。

(D) prepared 已準備

動詞片語 prepared( 過去式 ) a big meal 無法代替虛主詞 it，(D) 不正確。

3. To start \_\_\_\_\_, the number of church-goers is dropping sharply. Many say they do not belong to any church. 104 年會考

\_\_\_\_\_，上教堂的人數大幅減少中。很多人聲稱自己不屬於任何教會。

(A) up    start up    開展

語意不正確，(A) 不符句意。

(B) with    to start with    首先

(B) 符合句意

(C) off    start off    出發

(C) 不符句意

(D) from    start from    從...開始

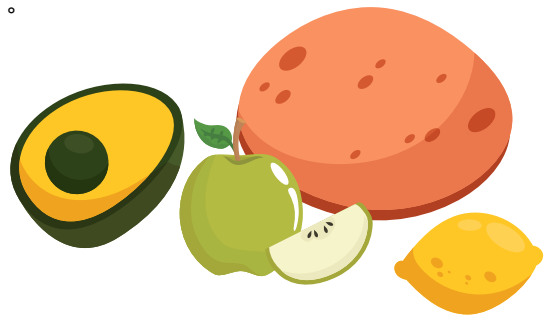
(D) 不符句意

#### 內文翻譯

秋天是我們的身體為未來寒冷季節準備能量的時候。在強烈的乾燥風吹拂下，樹木掉葉。秋風和逐漸下滑的氣溫使我們體內的能量下降。當我們感覺風吹到皮膚時，那會傷害我們的肺部。我們會輕易出現咳嗽和其他肺部問題。

此外，我們的胃運作得沒有夏天那麼好。每年的這個時候要注意吃得營養，以免自己生病。隨著天氣變冷，季節食物應該成為你飲食中的一部分。

- 綠色蔬菜
- 根莖類蔬菜：南瓜、胡蘿蔔 ...
- 水果：梨子、蘋果、柳丁 ...
- 魚：鱒魚、鱸魚 ...
- 全穀類：燕麥、褐米 ...



早晨從一碗溫暖的燕麥片開始。加入一些堅果、果乾及植物奶。使用一些穀物、根莖類蔬菜、綠色蔬菜和一些魚來準備午餐，然後做一道綜合蔬菜碗。晚餐用蔬菜和穀物做一碗熱湯。如果你真的覺得餓，可以吃餐與餐之間的點心，比如堅果、種子、能量球。還有，記得偶爾也要改變一下飲食內容喔。



# Making a Pumpkin Cake

## 烘焙美味南瓜蛋糕



Dear Aunt Stella,

Oct. 26, 2022

My sister Heather is going to celebrate her sixth birthday. My mother and I have made her five birthday cakes of different tastes over the past five years. This year, we let the birthday girl pick her cake. She chose Pumpkin Ring Cake with Nuts. Both Mom and I were glad because it was easy to make. Also, I had made it in baking class at school and all my classmates loved it.

I heard from Mom that you have always wanted to make one for my cousins. Here I'm writing to you to share my recipe with you. Fall pumpkins are super delicious, and they come at a time when they are cheap. Make a few more of these cakes and freeze them in the fridge. If you feel like dessert, take some out of the fridge and wait until it becomes warmer and softer before eating it.

### PUMPKIN RING CAKE WITH NUTS RECIPE

- Preparation time: 30 minutes
- Cook time: 50 minutes
- Servings: 10 people

#### Ingredients<sup>1</sup>



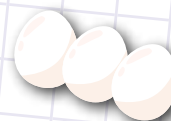
2 1/2 cups flour



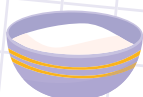
2 spoons lemon juice



30g sugar



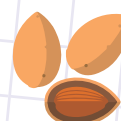
3 eggs



1 1/2 cups baking soda



1 cup sunflower oil



150g nuts



50cc water



2 teaspoons sea salt



3 spoons honey



350g pumpkin



## Steps

1. **Steam**<sup>2</sup> the pumpkin and **stir**<sup>3</sup> it with a spoon.
2. In a big bowl, mix flour, baking soda, nuts, salt, and water quickly with a spoon.
3. Put eggs, sugar, and oil in another bowl and mix them well.
4. Put the flour mix, the egg mix, and the steamed pumpkin together. Mix them well.
5. Heat the oven temperature to 180°C.
6. Put the pumpkin cake mix in the oven and bake it for 50 minutes.
7. Mix the honey and lemon juice. After the cake cools down, add the mix onto it.



Enjoy it!  
Lydia



### 閱讀測驗

### 單字補充

- |               |    |
|---------------|----|
| 1. ingredient | 食材 |
| 2. steam      | 蒸煮 |
| 3. stir       | 攪拌 |

1. Why did Lydia write this letter?
  - (A) To show how to make a cake.
  - (B) To celebrate Heather's 6<sup>th</sup> birthday.
  - (C) To tell her aunt to make her cousins a pumpkin cake.
  - (D) To tell Stella to make more pumpkin cakes when pumpkins are still cheap.
2. Which of the following is NOT true about the cake recipe?
  - (A) It's easy to make such a cake.
  - (B) It is enough for ten people to eat.
  - (C) Honey and lemon juice are added into the cake.
  - (D) It takes at least eighty minutes to make the cake.
3. Which is correct in making a pumpkin ring cake with nuts?
  - a. Mix eggs, sugar, and sunflower oil well.
  - b. Make a mix of lemon juice and honey.
  - c. Put the egg mix, the flour mix, and the steamed pumpkin together.
  - d. Bake the cake mix at 180°C for 50 minutes.
  - e. Make a mix of flour, baking soda, nuts, salt, and water.
  - (A) c → e → a → d → b
  - (B) e → a → c → b → d
  - (C) a → c → e → b → d
  - (D) e → a → c → d → b



詳解請見下一頁



## 閱讀測驗詳解

### 1. Why did Lydia write this letter?

Lydia 為什麼要寫這封信？

✓ (A) To show how to make a cake.

展示如何製作蛋糕。

(B) To celebrate Heather's 6<sup>th</sup> birthday.

為了慶祝 Heather 六歲的生日。

(C) To tell her aunt to make her cousins a pumpkin cake.

為了叫她阿姨做南瓜蛋糕給她的表姊妹們吃。

(D) To tell Stella to make more pumpkin cakes when pumpkins are still cheap.

為了告訴 Stella 趁南瓜還便宜時，多做幾個南瓜蛋糕。

► (A) 第 1 段說到 Here I'm writing to you to share my recipe with you. 我此時寫信給你是為了和你分享我的食譜，(A) 是正確的。

► (B) 文中未提及，不能選 (B)。

► (C) 文中僅提到 I heard from Mom that you have always wanted to make one for my cousins. 我聽媽媽說，你一直想做同樣的南瓜蛋糕給我的表姊妹吃，Lydia 並未叫 Stella 做蛋糕給她的表姊妹吃。(C) 不正確。

► (D) 這封信的重點在於分享食譜。多做幾個南瓜蛋糕，然後冷凍起來，只是 Lydia 的建議。因此 (D) 是不正確的。

### 2. Which of the following is NOT true about the cake recipe?

關於這份蛋糕食譜以下何者不正確？

(A) It's easy to make such a cake.

製作這樣的蛋糕很容易。

(B) It is enough for ten people to eat.

它夠 10 個人吃。

✓ (C) Honey and lemon juice are added into the cake.

蜂蜜和檸檬汁被加到蛋糕裡面。

(D) It takes at least eighty minutes to make the cake.

做這個蛋糕至少要花 80 分鐘的時間。

► (A) 根據第 1 段，Both Mom and I were glad because it was easy to make. 我和媽媽都很開心，因為那個蛋糕很容易做，(A) 是正確的。

► (B) 文中提及 Servings: 10 people (十人份)。

► (C) 根據製作蛋糕的第 7 個步驟：After the cake cools down, add the mix onto it. 在蛋糕放涼了之後，將蜂蜜檸檬混合液加到蛋糕上，不是加到蛋糕裡面。

► (D) Preparation time: 30 minutes 前置作業時間：30 分鐘。Cook time: 50 minutes 烘焙時間：50 分鐘。加起來合計 80 分鐘，因此 (D) 是正確的。

### 3. Which is correct in making a pumpkin ring cake with nuts?

製作南瓜堅果環狀蛋糕時，哪個製作順序是正確的？

a. Mix eggs, sugar, and sunflower oil well.

把蛋、糖和葵花油混合均勻。

b. Make a mix of lemon juice and honey.

把蜂蜜和檸檬汁混合在一起。

c. Put the egg mix, the flour mix, and the steamed pumpkin together.

把雞蛋混合液、麵粉混合物及蒸熟的南瓜放在一起。

d. Bake the cake mix at 180°C for 50 minutes.

以攝氏 180 度的溫度、將蛋糕混合物烤 50 分鐘。

e. Make a mix of flour, baking soda, nuts, salt, and water.

將麵粉、小蘇打、堅果、鹽巴和水混合在一起。

(A) c → e → a → d → b

(B) e → a → c → b → d

(C) a → c → e → b → d

✓ (D) e → a → c → d → b

► (A) 第 1 個步驟應該是 e，故不能選 (A)。

► (B) d 應該是第 4 個步驟，故不能選 (B)。

► (C) 第 1 個步驟應該是 e，故不能選 (C)。

► (D) 完全符合文中所列的 7 個步驟。



## 🔊 重要詞彙

1. **recipe** n. (可數) 食譜

My girlfriend is not a good cook, but she can follow the **recipe** well.

我女友雖不是很棒的廚師，但她很會按照食譜做菜。

2. **freeze** v. (及物) 冷凍

The cook suggests **freezing** fruit before it spoils.

這位廚師建議在水果腐壞之前把它冷凍起來。

3. **preparation** n. (不可數) 準備

A math test often takes careful **preparation**.

考數學通常需要小心準備。

4. **teaspoon** n. (可數) 一茶匙

A couple of **teaspoons** of fish oil a day is good for your eyes.

一天喝兩匙魚油對你的眼睛有益。

5. **heat** v. 加熱

Mom always **heated** milk for me on winter mornings.

冬日早晨，母親總是為我熱牛奶。

## 歷屆實戰 克漏字

1. Tonight I'll stay at the office until I \_\_\_\_\_ the work. 104 年會考

(A) finish (B) am finishing (C) finished (D) will finish

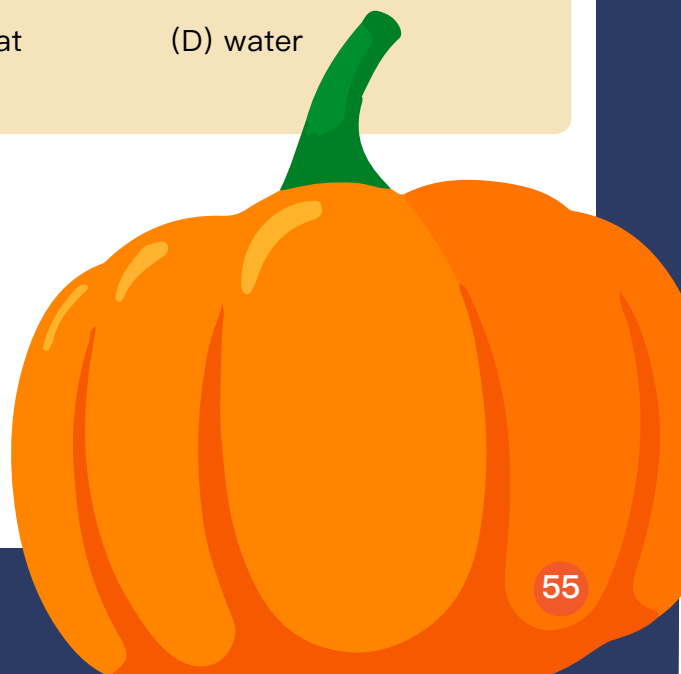
2. Do you usually choose to stay at expensive hotels that make you feel \_\_\_\_\_ you don't get what you pay for? 107 年會考

(A) angry (B) like (C) bad (D) nervous

3. One day, Froggie hopped to a kitchen and jumped into a pot full of hot water. Froggie felt the burning \_\_\_\_\_ and hurried out of the water as fast as he could. 104 年會考

(A) fire (B) kitchen (C) heat (D) water

詳解請見下一頁







1. Tonight I'll stay at the office until I \_\_\_\_\_ the work. 104 年會考  
今晚我會待在辦公室，直到工作 \_\_\_\_\_。

(A) finish 完成

until 子句雖然動作是發生在未來（今晚），但動詞須用現在簡單式；未來會發生的動作由主要子句中的 will stay 來負責，(A) 是正確用法。

(B) am finishing 正在完成

用 until 子句修飾未來會發生的事件時，子句中的動詞時態須用現在簡單式。  
(B) 用的是現在進行式，不符合語法。

(C) finished 過去完成

過去簡單式無法和主要子句中的未來式配合，不符合語法，(C) 不正確。

(D) will finish 將要完成

用 until 子句描述未來會發生的事件時，子句中的動詞時態須用現在簡單式。  
(D) 用的是未來式，不符合語法，不能選 (D)。

2. Do you usually choose to stay at expensive hotels that make you feel \_\_\_\_\_ you don't get what you pay for? 107 年會考  
你會經常選擇住那種讓你 \_\_\_\_\_ 沒有得到和所付金錢等值服務的昂貴酒店嗎？

(A) angry (覺得) 生氣的

feel 雖可接 angry，但 angry 之後不能接 that 子句，(A) 不正確。

(B) (feel) like 覺得

feel like 後面可接 that 子句，(B) 句構正確。

(C) bad (覺得) 不舒服的

feel 雖可接 bad，但 bad 之後不能接 that 子句，(C) 不正確。

(D) nervous (覺得) 緊張的

feel 雖可接 nervous，但 nervous 之後不能接 that 子句，此外，nervous 的意思也無法與句意連貫，(D) 不正確。



3. One day, Froggie hopped to a kitchen and jumped into a pot full of hot water. Froggie felt the burning \_\_\_\_\_ and hurried out of the water as fast as he could.

104 年會考

有一天，Froggie 跳到某個廚房裡，然後跳進一鍋滿滿的熱水裡。  
Froggie 感受到那滾燙的 \_\_\_\_\_，便儘快逃離那鍋熱水。

(A) fire 火焰

語意不正確，(A) 不符句意。

(B) kitchen 廚房

(B) 不符合句意

(C) heat 熱度

(C) 符合句意

(D) water 水

在美國，burning water 用來形容一個人廚藝糟糕，連水都可以拿來燃燒。(D) 不符句意。

## 內文 翻譯

親愛的 Stella 阿姨，

2022 年 10 月 26 日

我妹妹 Heather 準備慶祝她的六歲生日。我和媽媽五年來幫她做了五個不同口味的生日蛋糕。今年，我們讓這位壽星挑選她要的蛋糕。她選擇了南瓜堅果環狀蛋糕。我和媽媽都很高興，因為那製作起來很容易。還有，我在學校的烘焙課上曾經做過，我同學都很喜歡。

我聽媽媽說你一直想給我的表妹們做一個。現在我寫信給你，和你分享我的食譜。秋天的南瓜是超級美味的，它們現在的價格很便宜。多做幾個這種蛋糕，然後冷凍在冰箱裡。假如想吃甜點，從冰箱裡拿出一些，等到它回溫變軟後再吃。

### 南瓜堅果環狀蛋糕食譜

備料時間：30 分鐘

烘焙時間：50 分鐘

份量：10 人份

#### 材料

2 1/2 杯麵粉

1 1/2 杯小蘇打

2 茶匙海鹽

2 勺檸檬汁

1 杯葵花籽油

3 勺蜂蜜

30 克糖

150 克堅果

350 克南瓜

3 顆雞蛋

50cc 水

#### 步驟

1. 蒸南瓜，用勺子攪拌。
2. 在一個大碗裡，用勺子快速攪拌麵粉、小蘇打、堅果、鹽和水。
3. 將雞蛋、糖和油放入另一個碗裡，混合均勻。
4. 把麵粉混和物、雞蛋混合物、蒸好的南瓜放在一起。把它們混合均勻。
5. 將烤箱溫度加熱至 180°C。
6. 將南瓜蛋糕混合物放入烤箱中烤 50 分鐘。
7. 混合蜂蜜和檸檬汁。蛋糕冷卻後，將蜂蜜檸檬液體加到蛋糕上。

然後就可以好好享用囉！

Lydia

# Halloween Around the World

## 世界各地的萬聖節

**H**alloween is a festival full of sweets, **parades**<sup>1</sup>, costumes, and pumpkins. In America, Halloween has become a holiday that both adults and children look forward to. But you might not know that Halloween has its roots across the Atlantic in Ireland and is celebrated all over the world.

Ireland celebrates Halloween in a way very similar to that of the United States—costumes, sweets, etc. The most popular activity is **fortune-telling**<sup>2</sup>. Irish people bake fruit cakes on Halloween. If a young lady gets a cake with a ring in it, it means she will get married the next year!

In the United States, people enjoy “apple bobbing” on Halloween night, besides trick-or-treating and enjoying pumpkin meals. Apples are placed in a large **basin**<sup>3</sup> of water, and those who play the game try to get the apples from under the water with their mouths alone. The one that gets the most apples wins.

In Germany, Halloween has become more popular than ever as more and more Americans have moved to Germany. On Halloween night, people put their knives away to avoid hurting the **spirits**<sup>4</sup> that return home.

RIP.



### 閱讀測驗

1. Where did Halloween come from?

- (A) Ireland.
- (B) The United States of America.
- (C) Germany.
- (D) The Atlantic.

2. Which is NOT true about “apple bobbing”?

- (A) It is an American tradition of Halloween.
- (B) People try to eat the apples under the water.
- (C) Whoever collects the most apples is the winner of the game.
- (D) It happens on Halloween nights.

3. Which is NOT true about Halloween around the world?

- (A) Germans respect their ancestors.
- (B) Germans throw away their knives on Halloween.
- (C) Irish people celebrate Halloween by baking fruit cakes.
- (D) Americans go trick-or-treating and enjoy pumpkin meals.

### 單字補充

1. parade	遊行
2. fortune-telling	算命
3. basin	臉盆
4. spirit	靈魂

ancestor 祖先

詳解請見下一頁





1. Where did Halloween come from?

萬聖節起源自甚麼地方？

✓ (A) Ireland.

愛爾蘭

(B) The United States of America.

美國

(C) Germany.

德國

(D) The Atlantic.

大西洋

2. Which is NOT true about “apple bobbing”?

關於「咬蘋果」活動哪一項說法不正確？

(A) It is an American tradition of Halloween.

它是一項美國萬聖節的傳統。

✓ (B) People try to eat the apples under the water.

人們試著吃水下的蘋果。

(C) Whoever collects the most apples is the winner of the game.

收集最多顆蘋果的人獲勝

(D) It happens on Halloween nights.

這項活動通常在萬聖夜舉行。

3. Which is NOT true about Halloween around the world?

關於世界各地的萬聖節哪一項說法不正確？

(A) Germans respect their ancestors.

德國人向來尊敬祖先。

✓ (B) Germans throw away their knives on Halloween.

在萬聖節當天，德國人會丟掉他們的刀子。

(C) Irish people celebrate Halloween by baking fruit cakes.

愛爾蘭人會烤水果蛋糕來慶祝萬聖節。

(D) Americans go trick-or-treating and enjoy pumpkin meals.

美國人會玩「不給糖、就搗蛋」的遊戲及享用南瓜餐。

▶ (A) 第1段說到 But you might not know that Halloween has its roots across the Atlantic in Ireland ... 但你可能不知道萬聖節起源於大西洋彼岸的愛爾蘭... (A) 是正確的。

▶ (B) 文中僅有提及：Halloween has become a holiday that both adults and children look forward to. 在美國，萬聖節已經成為成人和兒童都期盼的節日。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。

▶ (A) 第3段提及 In the United States, people enjoy “apple bobbing” on Halloween night, besides trick-or-treating and enjoying pumpkin meals. 在美國，人們在萬聖節之夜，除了玩不給糖就搗蛋的遊戲和享受南瓜餐之外，還會玩「咬蘋果」的遊戲。(A) 是正確的。

▶ (B) 第3段提及 ... those who play the game try to get the apples from under the water with their mouths alone. ...玩遊戲的人試圖只用嘴巴把蘋果從水底下拿起來；並非在水底下吃蘋果。(B) 不正確。

▶ (C) 第3段提及 The one that gets the most apples wins. 拿到最多顆蘋果的人獲勝，因此 (C) 是正確的。

▶ (D) 根據第3段，In the United States, people enjoy “apple bobbing” on Halloween night, besides trick-or-treating and enjoying pumpkin meals. 人們在萬聖節之夜，除了玩不給糖就搗蛋和享受南瓜餐，還會玩「咬蘋果」的遊戲。(D) 是正確的。

▶ (A) 根據第4段 On Halloween night, people put their knives away to avoid hurting the spirits that return home. 萬聖節之夜，人們為了避免讓返家的靈魂受傷，會將刀子收起來，由此推論德國人十分尊重祖靈，(A) 是正確的。

▶ (B) 根據第4段 On Halloween night, people put their knives away to avoid hurting the spirits that return home. 萬聖節之夜，人們會“收起”(put away) 刀子，而非將刀子丟棄 (throw away)。(B) 是不正確的。

▶ (C) 根據第2段 Irish people bake fruit cakes on Halloween. 愛爾蘭人在萬聖節烤水果蛋糕，故 (C) 是正確的。

▶ (D) 根據第3段 In the United States, people enjoy “apple bobbing” on Halloween night, besides trick-or-treating and enjoying pumpkin meals. 在美國，人們在萬聖節之夜，除了玩不給糖就搗蛋的遊戲和享受南瓜餐之外，還會玩「咬蘋果」的遊戲。(D) 是正確的。

## 🔊 重要詞彙

1. **costume** n. (可數) 道具服  
Spiderman is the most popular Halloween **costume** this year.  
蜘蛛人是今年最受歡迎的萬聖節服裝。
2. **look forward to** v. 期盼  
My sister has been **looking forward to** her trip to Kenting.  
我妹妹一直期盼著墾丁之旅。
3. **similar** adj. 類似的  
My best friend and I have **similar** tastes in movies.  
我最要好的朋友和我在電影方面有著類似的品味。
4. **alone** adv. 光...；只...  
The Halloween costume **alone** cost him US\$500.  
光是那套萬聖節服裝就花了他五百塊美金。
5. **avoid** v. (及物) 避免  
If you are on a diet, you'd better **avoid** fried food.  
如果你在節食，那你最好避開油炸食物。

## 歷屆 實戰 克漏字

1. The Parkside Farm has \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of fruit for picking in August. 111 年會考補考  
(A) a little                      (B) a lot                      (C) the least                      (D) the most
2. Great! I'll need eight apples. And give me a lemon too, please. I always put a little lemon juice on the apples before I \_\_\_\_\_ the pie. 106 年會考  
(A) bake                      (B) cut                      (C) cook                      (D) fry
3. We are surprised that Sally and Ray decided to get \_\_\_\_\_. No one knows why. They often fight with each other and are unhappy together. 106 年會考  
(A) marry                      (B) married                      (C) to marry                      (D) marrying

詳解請見下一頁



# HAPPY HALLOWEEN



1. The Parkside Farm has \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of fruit for picking in August. 111 年會考補考

帕克賽農場在八月時有 \_\_\_\_\_ 種類的水果可供摘採。

(A) a little 一些

a little 須接不可數名詞，kinds 是複數名詞，(A) 不正確。

(B) a lot 許多

a lot 須加上 of，才能接受詞 kinds，(B) 不正確。

(C) the least 最少的

the least 是 little 的“最高級”，須接不可數名詞，kinds 是複數名詞，(C) 不正確。

(D) the most 最多的

the most 是 many 的“最高級”，符合本題題意，(D) 正確。

2. Great! I'll need eight apples. And give me a lemon too, please. I always put a little lemon juice on the apples before I \_\_\_\_\_ the pie. 106 年會考

太棒了！我需要 8 顆蘋果。麻煩請再給我一顆檸檬，在 \_\_\_\_\_ 蘋果派之前，我總會在蘋果肉上加點檸檬汁。

(A) bake 烘焙、烤西點

配合 pie(派) 這個字，bake 字意恰當，因此 (A) 是正確的。

(B) cut 切

cut 相較 bake，語意並不是最恰當的，不選 (B)。

(C) cook 烹煮

動詞 cook 的意思無法與 pie 搭配，(C) 不正確。

(D) fry 油煎；油炸

動詞 fry 的意思無法與 pie 搭配，(D) 不正確。

3. We are surprised that Sally and Ray decided to get \_\_\_\_\_. No one knows why. They often fight with each other and are unhappy together. 106 年會考

我們都很驚訝 Sally 和 Ray 決定 \_\_\_\_\_，沒有人知道原因。他們常吵架，而且在一起時也不開心。

(A) marry 結婚 (動詞)

get 和 marry 均為動詞，無法連用，(A) 不合語法。

(B) married 處於結婚狀態的

get married 表示“成婚”的概念，(B) 符合句意。

(C) to marry 去結婚

get to marry 會譯成“得以結婚”，(C) 不符句意。

(D) marrying 正在結婚的

marrying 的意思不符題意，(D) 不正確。

#### 內文翻譯

萬聖節是一個充滿糖果、遊行、道具服和南瓜的節日。在美國，萬聖節已經成為成人和兒童都期盼的節日。但你可能不知道萬聖節起源於大西洋彼岸的愛爾蘭，並且被全球各地的人慶祝。

愛爾蘭慶祝萬聖節的方式和美國很類似——道具服、糖果等等。最受歡迎的活動是算命。愛爾蘭人在萬聖節會烤水果蛋糕。如果有位年輕女士拿到一個裡面藏著一枚戒指的蛋糕，那表示她隔年會結婚喔！

在美國，人們在萬聖節之夜，除了玩不給糖就搗蛋的遊戲和享受南瓜餐之外，還會玩「咬蘋果」的遊戲。把蘋果放在一大盆水裡，玩遊戲的人試圖只用嘴巴把蘋果從水底下取上來。獲得最多蘋果的人便取得勝利。

在德國，隨著越來越多美國人移居德國，萬聖節變得比以往任何時候都更受歡迎。萬聖節之夜，人們為了避免讓返家的靈魂受傷，會將刀子收起來。





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