

南投縣第三屆縣長盃國中學生
英文閱讀測驗暨引導式寫作比賽
測驗試題

本測驗分兩部份，第一部份 閱讀理解測驗 和 第二部份 引導式寫作，作答時間 60 分鐘。

第一部份 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，試題本均提供 (A)、(B)、(C)、(D) 四個選項，請從中選出最適合者，標示在答案紙上。

[A]

Maybe you have never heard of “*suodio*,” yet it’s a new and strange food trend that has become quite popular on social media. In simple words, it is made of “stir-fried stones.” But don’t be fooled—these stones are not meant to be eaten!

The so-called “main ingredients” in this dish are small pebbles. They are seasoned with various spices and stir-fried in a pan. The seasoning makes them smell good and look delicious, but they are too hard for humans to consume and are **inedible**. To savor the dish, simply suck on the small rocks to enjoy the rich and spicy flavor. Rather than eating real food, this dish is more about the fun of trying something unusual.

And just how was this dish invented? According to a local media report in Hubei province, it is believed to have been passed down for generations by boatmen over hundreds of years. Back in the old days, boatmen could be stranded in the middle of a river and run out of food while delivering goods. To “find happiness in the bitterness,” the report said, they would find stones to cook with other flavorings to make a dish. Is it true? Well, nobody can say for sure. But one thing is certain: this trend has become a sensation online. People began posting videos of these “stones” to share with their friends and followers, showing how they can enjoy things while being “dirt poor.”

1. How is “*suodiao*” prepared?
 - A) Boiled in water
 - B) Baked in an oven
 - C) Stir-fried with spices
 - D) Frozen
2. What is the main purpose of this trend?
 - A) To bring a traditional Chinese dish back to life
 - B) To make people wonder and share on social media
 - C) To provide ideas for a new recipe for dinner
 - D) To introduce a healthy snack
3. How does the author react to the story the local report offered in paragraph 3?
 - A) He believes it’s true.
 - B) He says it’s absurd.
 - C) He is impressed.
 - D) He doesn’t seem convinced.
4. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “**inedible**” in paragraph 2, line 3?
 - A) Uneatable
 - B) Unpleasant
 - C) Astonishing
 - D) Yucky

[B]

The relationship between a leader and his/her teammates is key to the success of any kind of teamwork. Many people find it difficult to communicate with their leaders, so they just **clam up**: they simply give up and quit in the end. This can damage both the individuals and the whole team.

To successfully manage a team, a team leader needs at least two kinds of important qualities: consideration and fairness. The first one is to learn to put oneself into another’s shoes. When one of the mates makes a mistake, the leader should not jump on it right away. This doesn’t mean that leaders should be “too soft” and forget about discipline, but a good leader will first learn more about the situation. Then, together, the team can work to find out how the problem originated and how to avoid repeating the same mistake. While some people still lead in a traditional and strict way, a different approach might work better. Research shows that when feeling understood, the teammates tend to respect the leader and behave better in turn.

A good leader also needs to treat his/her teammates fairly. Of course, we might like some people better than others, but it is important to treat teammates equally. When one of them becomes the leader’s favorite and is treated differently, the others will be unhappy with both the favored one and the unjust leader, and they will be less willing to cooperate and help in difficult situations.

So, bear in mind that being considerate and being fair as a leader pays off. These qualities not only make for a happier workplace, but also empower the whole team.

5. What is the best title for this article?
- A) The Art of Successful Communication B) The Importance of Playing Fair
C) How Can Teamwork Be Best Done D) Some Qualities for a Good Leader
6. What does “**clam up**” in paragraph 1, line 3 mean?
- A) To become less angry B) To become silent
C) To argue with people D) To pass the buck
7. According to the article, teammates become angry with the unjust leader because
- A) They don't feel valued. B) They don't talk to the leader.
C) They always take the blame. D) They want to be the leader themselves.
8. According to the article, which of the following is NOT the author's idea?
- A) A good leader should be thoughtful and care about how others feel.
B) A good leader seeks to find ways to avoid repeating the same mistake.
C) A good leader cares about people's feelings, not discipline.
D) A good leader tries not to have or show his/her unfair favor.

[C]

Capoeira is a special martial art that combines dance, music, and acrobatics. It was first developed by African slaves in Brazil. They disguised it as a kind of dance so that people could learn to defend themselves.

The style of Capoeira emphasizes using fast and unusual movements to kick, sweep and take down opponents. A basic movement in it, called Ginga, keeps the Capoeira user in constant motion. This prevents him/her from staying still and becoming an easy target, and it also allows the user to fool or trick the opponent while setting one's own rhythm in fighting. Capoeira is usually done with music played on traditional instruments. Singing can be a key part of Capoeira as well, and Capoeira promotes community and a sense of belonging among its practitioners, known as capoeiristas. They find their rhythms and ways in the world when practicing it, just as one does meditation in Yoga.

With its unique dance-like movements, Capoeira has attracted attention all over the world. It has been made even more famous with characters in fighting games promoting it. More than just a fighting style, Capoeira is now also seen as a way for people to express themselves and preserve their history and cultural heritage.

9. Capoeira is best known as _____.
- A) a slow combat technique B) a kind of ritual dance
C) a type of sighting skills D) a form of music
10. Which of the following is NOT one of the key elements in Capoeira?
- A) Acrobatics B) Dance C) Music D) Medication
11. Which of the following is NOT a key purpose of Ginga?
- A) To show off the great skills of the user
B) To keep the user moving to avoid being hit
C) To mislead the opponent into taking wrong actions
D) To help the user establish a flow of movements
12. In addition to being a fighting style, Capoeira is also seen as a way to _____.
- A) promote games B) keep the tradition and culture
C) attract attention D) improve dance movements

[D]

Runes are an ancient writing system that was used by the Germanic people of Europe, including the Vikings, during the early Middle Ages. There are several different versions of this system: the most common one, also known as “Elder Futhark,” consists of 24 characters, and each has a specific name and meaning.

The origins of runes are unclear. In Norse mythology, though, they were discovered by the father god Odin. To gain the great wisdom he sought, Odin sacrificed one of his eyes in exchange for it. In fact, Norse mythology seems to be unusually dark. One of the most famous concepts is “Ragnarök,” or the end of the gods, in which all gods, to defend the good and fight the evil, will eventually fall on the battlefield. It was in preparation for this great war that Odin was constantly in search of wisdom.

Given the mythical background, runes were used for both magical and practical purposes. In addition to writing, runes were also used as charms to protect warriors. They were also used in divination, a way to predict the future. Users would draw a set of runes from a bag and interpret their meaning to find the best suggestions.

Today, runes are still used by some people as a tool for divination and personal growth. They can often be seen in games too, and they are also sought after by some scholars and enthusiasts for historical and linguistic research.

13. According to the article, who used runes during the early Middle Ages?
A) The Celtics B) The Romans C) The Vikings D) The Greeks
14. What were runes NOT used for?
A) As a tool for writing B) As a drawing tool
C) As a kind of charm D) As a tool for fortune-telling
15. From the passage, what can we learn about Odin?
A) He taught people how to write. B) He was the strongest of all warriors.
C) He used the runes to perform magic. D) He did not fear sacrificing himself.
16. Who most likely is still studying runes today?
A) Worshipers of Odin B) Elder Futhark
C) Some scholars and linguists D) Germanic people

[E]

Watching the latest news, playing games with other players, comparing prices and shopping online... there are just so many things that people can do with a smartphone, and some don't even know what to do without their smartphones. However, there is now a new trend that goes totally against this: the rise of the "dumbphone."

Also known as "brick phones," these cell phones are nothing like what most teenagers these days know. They can be used to make calls and send text messages without any problem, but that's almost all they offer aside from some other very simple functions like listening to broadcasts or playing games such as Snake.

Make no mistake: people who use this kind of handset are not exceptions. The majority still prefer smartphones; nevertheless, dumbphones have been gaining more and more users these days. According to one report, sales of dumbphones globally hit about 1 billion last year, and many of these users are youngsters. Surprising, isn't it?

So, what has made these dumbphones so popular? For one, they look cool and are really cheap. While they can't compete with the smart ones when it comes to functions and performance, they are **unparalleled** in terms of battery life and durability: almost everyone knows the memes of "unbreakable Nokia 3310." Moreover, to many users, the limited use turns out to be an advantage. This not only helps them save on the phone

bill, but also frees up a lot of time for them: no more aimless scrolling on social media or anxiety over missing out on news! For addicted smartphone users, perhaps dumbphones can be a breath of fresh air.

17. According to this article, what is suggested about dumbphones?
- A) Most teenagers like them.
 - B) The number of dumbphone users is increasing.
 - C) They are popular because of Nokia's promotion.
 - D) They lead to aimless scrolling and anxiety.
18. In paragraph 4, line 3, "**unparalleled**" is closest in meaning to
- A) unthinkable
 - B) unreasonable
 - C) matchless
 - D) endless
19. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of a dumbphone?
- A) It doesn't have so many functions.
 - B) It is tough and durable.
 - C) It enjoys great battery life.
 - D) It looks pretty cheap.
20. What does the author mean with the conclusion?
- A) Dumbphones can be addictive.
 - B) Dumbphones might bring about changes.
 - C) Dumbphones are impractical.
 - D) Dumbphones can only be a short-term fashion.

第二部份 引導式寫作：共 1 大題，滿分 50 分。

[評分] 內容 13 分、組織 13 分、文法 10 分、用字遣詞 10 分、標點符號和大小寫 4 分。

[說明] 與親人或朋友爭吵、生病受傷、考試不理想... 每個人的人生都會歷經許多挫折，但若能從中檢討學習，往往也能特別有所成長突破。

- (1) 請以 “A Hard Lesson That I Have Learned” 為題寫一篇英語短文。
- (2) 短文必須包含 100 個以上的英語單詞。
- (3) 請寫在「測驗答案紙」標示的位置。
- (4) 請不要寫出你的真實姓名和學校名稱。

—測驗結束—

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英文閱讀測驗暨引導式寫作比賽

參考答案

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[A]		[B]		[C]		[D]		[E]	
1	C	5	D	9	B	13	C	17	B
2	B	6	B	10	D	14	B	18	C
3	D	7	A	11	A	15	D	19	D
4	A	8	C	12	B	16	C	20	B

第二部份 引導式寫作：共 1 大題，滿分 50 分。

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