

南投縣第四屆縣長盃
國小六年級學生英文能力測驗比賽

聽力測驗試題

本測驗分三部份，第一部份 圖片描述理解 、 第二部份 問答回應 和 第三部份 簡短對話 作答時間10分鐘。

第一部份 圖片描述理解：共 2 題，每題 2 分，滿分 4 分。

說明：本部份[A]包括 1－2 兩張圖片，請根據每張圖片的描述，回答相關問題。每題均提供 (A)、(B)、(C) 三個選項，請從選項中選出最適合者，標示在答案紙上。每題均播放兩遍。

[A]

1.



2.



第二部份 問答回應：共 5 題，每題 2 分，滿分 10 分。

說明：本部份[B]包括 1－5 題，每題均有一段對話或是問題。請根據對話或是問題，選出最恰當的答覆。每題均提供 (A)、(B)、(C) 三個選項，請從選項中選出最適合者，標示在答案紙上。每題均播放兩遍。

[B]

1. (A) Sure, I'll help you carry your bag.
(B) I went to the park yesterday.
(C) Not yet, I'm still working on it.

2. (A) It takes about twenty minutes to get there.
(B) It's beside the library.
(C) I go there every Monday.

3. (A) Yes, I went to the library yesterday.
(B) That's a great idea. I've been looking for one too.
(C) Same to me. I haven't found this novel yet. Let's go together.

4. (A) That sounds challenging but interesting.
(B) I don't like the school baseball club.
(C) I went shopping yesterday.

5. (A) Then let's grab something to eat.
(B) Morning is my favorite time of day.
(C) I rarely feel hungry.

第三部份 簡短對話：共 3 題，每題 2 分，滿分 6 分。

說明：本部份[C]包括 1－3 題，每題均有兩人對話，請根據對話內容回答問題，每題均提供 (A)、(B)、(C) 三個選項，請從選項中選出最適合者，標示在答案紙上。每題均播放兩遍。

[C]

1. (A) He went shopping after feeling tired.
(B) He was sick and stayed home.
(C) He visited a friend who was sick.

2. (A) He will go camping and hike in the mountains.
(B) He will visit his grandparents in the countryside.
(C) He will go camping with his schoolmates.

3. (A) She's going to listen to music on time.
(B) She believes that she cannot go to her piano lesson on time.
(C) She has to buy some music books first.

—聽力測驗結束—

南投縣第四屆縣長盃國小六年級學生

英文能力測驗比賽

測驗試題

本測驗分兩部份，第一部份 閱讀理解測驗 和 第二部份重組句型，
作答時間 50 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，
試題本上均提供 (A)、(B)、(C)、(D) 四個選項，請從選項中選出最
適合者，標示在答案紙上。

[A]

It's important to keep healthy. There are many ways to do that. First, we should eat more fruit and vegetables instead of junk food. Exercise is also good for our bodies. We can go jogging or play ball games three times a week. 1., we should drink enough water and get enough sleep every day. Sometimes, we may feel tired or sick, and that's our body telling us to rest. We shouldn't stay up late too often 2. it can make us weak. 3. we have good habits, we can stay strong and healthy. 4., health is the most important thing in our lives.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. (A) However | (B) Besides | (C) Before | (D) Though |
| 2. (A) if | (B) but | (C) because | (D) after |
| 3. (A) When | (B) Until | (C) Unless | (D) Though |
| 4. (A) For example | (B) Such as | (C) Instead | (D) After all |

[B]

Our ocean is home to thousands of marine species, many of which are now in danger because of human activities. Every year, people dispose of massive amounts of plastic and other waste into the sea, threatening the survival of fish, turtles, and other creatures. To reduce these dangers, it is crucial that we minimize single-use plastic and try to recycle materials whenever possible. Many volunteers participate in beach cleanup campaigns to 5 the ocean and educate the public about sustainable practices. They not only remove garbage but also raise awareness about the importance of protecting natural habitats.

If everyone 6 to take even a small action, such as using metal straws, bringing reusable shopping bags, or conserving electricity at home, we can collectively make a significant positive impact. Protecting the ocean benefits not only marine life but also 7 , since the health of the ocean directly affects climate, food resources, and human well-being. By working together and adopting responsible habits, we can create a 8 , safer, and more sustainable environment for current and future generations.



marine species 海洋生物

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 5. (A) help | (B) preserve | (C) keep | (D) find |
| 6. (A) does | (B) makes | (C) tries | (D) do |
| 7. (A) us | (B) them | (C) he | (D) it |
| 8. (A) cleaner | (B) bigger | (C) colder | (D) smaller |

[C]

Nowadays, children in Taiwan engage in a wide variety of hobbies that are vastly different from those of the past. Most spend considerable time watching TV, surfing YouTube channels, playing online games, or listening to pop music. These activities offer entertainment and a way to connect with

friends, but they rarely require physical effort or exploration of the natural world.

Eighty years ago, photography was the favorite pastime of many children. In 1945, twenty million cameras clicked a total of 800 million times, and more than \$100 million was spent on photography equipment and related activities. The most photographed attraction in Taiwan that year was an elephant named Wang Lin, living in a Taipei zoo. Children's hobbies at that time required patience, observation, and sometimes long periods of outdoor activity.

This historical comparison demonstrates not only how technology has shifted children's interests but also how hobbies influence the development of skills, character, and social interaction. While modern digital entertainment encourages rapid engagement, past hobbies like photography promoted **attentiveness**, responsibility, and creativity. Understanding these changes helps us appreciate the ways leisure activities shape childhood experiences.

9. What does "twenty million cameras clicked a total of 800 million times" imply?

- (A) Photography was a highly popular hobby at the time.
- (B) Every child owned at least one camera.
- (C) Cameras could take only 40 photos each.
- (D) Most children visited the zoo to take photos.

10. According to the passage, who was Wang Lin?

- (A) A camera maker.
- (B) A child who took many pictures.
- (C) A person working at a zoo.
- (D) An animal living in a zoo.

11. How does the passage contrast past and present hobbies?
- (A) Past hobbies promoted skills like patience and creativity, while modern hobbies emphasize fast engagement.
 - (B) Modern hobbies require more physical effort than past ones.
 - (C) Past hobbies were more entertaining than modern ones.
 - (D) Modern hobbies are more educational than past hobbies.
12. The word “**attentiveness**” in paragraph 3 most nearly means _____.
- (A) creativity
 - (B) alertness or careful observation
 - (C) responsibility
 - (D) entertainment

[D]

The Great Barrier Reef is the largest coral reef in the world. It lies off the northeast coast of Australia and is made up of billions of tiny animals called coral polyps. These animals build hard shells that join together and form colorful reefs. Many sea creatures live there, such as fish, turtles, and dolphins.

Today, the reef faces many problems. When ocean water becomes too warm, the coral turns white. This is called coral bleaching, and it can kill the coral if it lasts for too long. Pollution from farms and cities also hurts the reef by bringing dirty water and chemicals into the sea.

Even with these dangers, the Great Barrier Reef is still a beautiful and important place. It helps protect sea life and attracts many visitors from around the world. People go there to swim, dive, and see the amazing colors under the sea. Everyone should help to keep the reef clean and safe for the future.



coral 珊瑚 bleaching 漂白作用 protect 保護 creature 生物


13. What is the Great Barrier Reef made of?
- (A) Rocks.
 - (B) Sand.
 - (C) Coral polyps.
 - (D) Seaweed.
14. What happens when the ocean water is too warm?
- (A) The fish leave.
 - (B) The coral grows faster.
 - (C) The coral turns white.
 - (D) The sea gets colder.
15. What also hurts the reef?
- (A) Wind.
 - (B) Sunlight.
 - (C) Sharks.
 - (D) Pollution.
16. Why do many people visit the reef?
- (A) To clean it.
 - (B) To see its beauty.
 - (C) To build houses.
 - (D) To catch fish.

[E]

A long time ago, people wrote on materials such as bamboo, silk, or animal skins. These materials were heavy, costly, and difficult to use. In A.D. 105, a Chinese inventor named Cai Lun discovered a new method to create something lighter and more practical. He mixed tree bark, old cloth, and water together, pressed it flat, and let it dry. This invention became paper.

Paper was lightweight, inexpensive, and easy to produce. It soon spread throughout China and eventually to other countries. With paper, people could write books, exchange ideas, and learn more efficiently. It also made reading, studying, and communication simpler for everyone.

Even today, paper remains **indispensable**. We read books, draw, write letters, and create many things on paper. Its invention reminds us that even simple ideas can have a profound impact on the world.

 bark 樹皮 profound 深遠的

17. What materials did people use for writing before paper?

- (A) Glass and wood.
- (B) Bamboo and silk.
- (C) Plastic and metal.
- (D) Leaves and water.

18. Who made paper?

- (A) A man from Japan.
- (B) A young boy.
- (C) An emperor.
- (D) A man named Cai Lun.

19. The word “**indispensable**” in paragraph 3 most nearly means _____.

- (A) essential
- (B) unnecessary
- (C) heavy
- (D) hard

20. What is implied about the spread of paper to other countries?
- (A) Paper remained only in China for hundreds of years.
 - (B) Paper made studying harder outside China.
 - (C) Paper eventually influenced learning and communication globally.
 - (D) Other countries rejected the use of paper.

第二部份 重組句型：共 10 題，每題 3 分，滿分 30 分。

[評分] 組織 1 分、文法 1 分、標點符號和大小寫 1 分。

[注意] 請寫在「測驗答案紙」標示的位置。請不要寫出自己或就讀學校的名字，並注意標點符號和大小寫。

[說明] 請以 “If I Could Time Travel” 為題，重組句子。

1. If / could / through / time / explore / history / I / I / travel / would / and / learn / from it
2. I / when / were / young / understand / visit / my / parents / and / would / about / more / their lives / I
3. see / future / I / would / the / inventions / astonishing / and / technological / marvels / in / the
4. prevent / from / myself / would / past / mistakes / making / I / learning / valuable lessons / by
5. experiences / I / would / memories / of / important / events / and / preserve / photographs / to / take
6. our world / consequences / people / about / teach / and / the future / from / possible / I / would
7. moments / go / I / favorite / to / experiences / childhood / cherished / and / relive / my / back / would / my
8. meet / history / I / would / and / discuss / their / favorite / heroes / from / extraordinary / achievements / my
9. warn / I / people / about / impending / disasters / in / advance / would / to / minimize / damage
10. make / use / I / of / time / wise / to / create / a better / and / sustainable / world / would

—測驗結束—

南投縣第四屆縣長盃
國小六年級學生英文能力測驗比賽
聽力測驗答案紙

本測驗分三部份，第一部份 圖片描述理解 、 第二部份 問答回應
和第三部份 簡短對話，作答時間 10分鐘。

共 10 題，每題 2 分，滿分 20 分。

[A]		[B]		[C]	
1		1		1	
2		2		2	
		3		3	
		4			
		5			

—聽力作答結束—

南投縣第四屆縣長盃國小學生

英文能力測驗比賽

測驗答案紙

本測驗分兩部份，第一部份 閱讀理解測驗 和 第二部份重組句型，作答時間 50 分鐘。

第一部份 閱讀理解測驗：共 20 題，每題 2.5 分，滿分 50 分。

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

第二部份 重組句型：共 10 題，每題 3 分，滿分 30 分。

—請翻面—

[illegible]

答案卷3

南投縣第四屆縣長盃
國小六年級學生英文能力測驗比賽
聽力測驗參考答案

本測驗分三部份，第一部份 圖片描述理解 、 第二部份問答回應 和
第三部份簡短對話，作答時間 10 分鐘。

共 10 題，每題 2 分，滿分 20 分。

[A]		[B]		[C]	
1	C	1	C	1	B
2	C	2	B	2	A
		3	B	3	B
		4	A		
		5	A		

南投縣第四屆縣長盃國小學生

英文能力測驗比賽

參考答案

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第一部份 閱讀理解測驗：共 20 題，每題 2.5 分，滿分 50 分。

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

第二部份 重組句型：共 10 題，每題 3 分，滿分 30 分。

1. If I could travel through time, I would explore history and learn from it.
2. I would visit my parents when I were young and understand more about their lives.
3. I would see the astonishing inventions and technological marvels in the future.
4. I would prevent myself from making past mistakes by learning valuable lessons.
5. I would take photographs of important events to preserve memories and experiences.
6. I would teach people about our world from the future and possible consequences.
7. I would go back to my cherished childhood moments and relive my favorite experiences.
8. I would meet my favorite heroes from history and discuss their extraordinary achievements.

9. I would warn people in advance about impending disasters to minimize damage.
10. I would make wise use of time to create a better and sustainable world.