

# 106-1 高一英文 B1L3 Life Lesson in a Jar

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分數欄

## 一、字彙與慣用語選擇

1. ( **C** ) When he reached the airport, he saw a lot of people waiting for their friends or family.  
(A)got on (B) turned on (C) arrived at (D)took off
2. ( **C** ) His parents brought a lot of food to our picnic, \_\_\_\_\_ sandwich and fruit.  
(A)for example (B)that is (C)such as (D)and so on
3. ( **C** ) Mary changed her email address. That's why I never got any reply to the email I sent.  
(A)guess (B)fun (C)answer (D)story
4. ( **C** ) All kinds of food are served at the night market. For example, you can eat hot dogs, stinky tofu, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A)and so that (B)and such on (C)and so on (D)and such that
5. ( **D** ) Although your watch is much more expensive than mine, they look similar.  
(A)different (B)full (C)empty (D)alike
6. ( **D** ) The baby smiled in respond to her mother's call.  
(A)line (B)need (C)play (D)reply
7. ( **B** ) People in the hall all concentrated on the music played by the famous band.  
(A)enjoyed (B)focused (C)knocked (D)agreed
8. ( **A** ) Patty's \_\_\_\_\_ for being late wasn't accepted by her teacher.  
(A)explanation (B)comparison (C)variety (D)stroll
9. ( **B** ) Alan couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ in class because he was feeling tired.  
(A)stroll (B)concentrate (C)reach (D)pour
10. ( **C** ) Life in the city is a lot more convenient \_\_\_\_\_ to life in the country.  
(A)contained (B)accepted (C)compared (D)preferred
11. ( **D** ) The number of the newborn babies in the country this year has \_\_\_\_\_ ten thousand.  
(A)replied (B)explained (C)arrived (D)reached
12. ( **B** ) Mr. Wang \_\_\_\_\_ himself a cup of coffee every morning before work.  
(A)contains (B)pours (C)concentrates (D)points
13. ( **D** ) These two cats look \_\_\_\_\_. How do you know which one is yours?  
(A) surprising (B)several (C)serious (D) similar
14. ( **A** ) After the Wang family moved to Taipei, their house was left \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A)empty (B)exciting (C)similar (D)successful
15. ( **B** ) Mr. Woods gave his girlfriend a ring as a \_\_\_\_\_ of love.  
(A)response (B)symbol (C)friendship (D)priority
16. ( **B** ) When the super star was asked about her love life, she \_\_\_\_\_ that he would not answer the question.  
(A)poured (B)replied (C)concentrated (D)continued
17. ( **A** ) No students could \_\_\_\_\_ to the question because it was too difficult.

- (A) reply                      (B)represent                      (C)reach                      (D) repeat
18. ( **C** ) Shelly was angry with Tom because he made no \_\_\_\_\_ when she talked to him.  
 (A)symbol                      (B)friendship                      (C) response                      (D) priority
19. ( **A** ) The blue areas \_\_\_\_\_ oceans on the map.  
 (A) represent                      (B)invite                      (C)introduce                      (D) compare
20. ( **A** ) When he \_\_\_\_\_ the station, the train had already left.  
 (A)reached                      (B)accepted                      (C)preferred                      (D)arrived
21. ( **B** ) To make good use of time, Kim made a list of his \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A)symbols                      (B) priorities                      (C)explanations                      (D) invitations
22. ( **B** ) The \_\_\_\_\_ between Wendy and Franny started when they first met in the dance club.  
 (A) priority                      (B) friendship                      (C)environment                      (D)introduction
23. ( **D** ) My friend in Korea sent me a gift which \_\_\_\_\_ a letter and some Korean magazines.  
 (A)compared                      (B) responded                      (C)reached                      (D) contained
24. ( **C** ) The new video game is much more exciting in \_\_\_\_\_ to the older one.  
 (A)concentration                      (B)explanation                      (C)comparison                      (D)response
25. ( **C** ) Zoe was too excited about the date with Ryan that she couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ on her homework.  
 (A) arrive                      (B)respond                      (C) concentrate                      (D)pour

## 二、文法選擇

1. ( **D** ) You can buy the book, \_\_\_\_\_ you can borrow it from a library.  
 (A)and                      (B)but                      (C) so                      (D) or
2. ( **B** ) Ashley wants to buy a car, \_\_\_\_\_ she doesn't have enough money.  
 (A)and                      (B)but                      (C)or                      (D)so
3. ( **B** ) It started to rain, \_\_\_\_\_ I opened my umbrella.  
 (A)but    (B)so                      (C)because                      (D)×
4. ( **D** ) This book is written in simple English, \_\_\_\_\_ I can read it without any problems.  
 (A)but                      (B) for                      (C)so                      (D) or
5. ( **D** ) The old woman puts the change \_\_\_\_\_ the jar to save money after work every day.  
 (A)out                      (B)with                      (C)along                      (D)into
6. ( **A** ) The little girl filled her pocket \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of candy.  
 (A) with                      (B)by                      (C)on                      (D) of
7. ( **D** ) I think sci-fi movies are \_\_\_\_\_ exciting than action movies.  
 (A)much                      (B)very                      (C) most                      (D) more
8. ( **A** ) Jennifer looks small in comparison \_\_\_\_\_ his boyfriend.  
 (A)with                      (B)by                      (C)like                      (D)as
9. ( **B** ) The beautiful view of the sea makes this hotel \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A)popularly                      (B) a popular one                      (C) is popular                      (D)more popular one
10. ( **A** ) Please turn on the light. It will make the room \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A)brighter                      (B)brightly                      (C)brightness                      (D)to be bright

### 三、對話選擇

1. ( **A** ) A: I'm so hungry now!  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ Haven't you eaten dinner?  
A: I was just too busy to have dinner.  
(A) Really? Why? (B) Cheer up! (C) It's all right. (D) How nice!
2. ( **D** ) A: You should study harder. I think you have spent too much time playing online games.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ I've finished my homework at school. Besides, playing games helps me relax.  
(A) That's true. (B) Many thanks. (C) You, too. (D) Not really.
3. ( **D** ) A: What a lovely dog! It must be your pet.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ I take very good care of my pet dog.  
(A) You're wrong. (B) Don't you believe it?  
(C) No way. (D) It is.
4. ( **D** ) A: I'm worried about our son, Andy. He spends too much time hanging out with friends.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ We couldn't even find some time to talk to him about it.  
(A) Don't push him too hard. (B) Take it easy!  
(C) Who is he dating? (D) That's true.
5. ( **C** ) A: This summer I'll take a part-time job, Dad.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ This is a great chance for you to learn, but don't forget to do your homework.  
(A) What does your mother say? (B) You're not old enough.  
(C) I'm happy to hear that. (D) It's not your first priority.
6. ( **A** ) A: You look tired. What happened?  
B: I've been working thirteen hours a day this week.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_ You work too hard! If you keep doing like that, you'll lose your health.  
(A) I see. (B) Of course not. (C) Take it or leave it. (D) Good for you.
7. ( **D** ) A: I work very hard for my family because they are very important to me.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_, but you should spend more time with your family instead of work.  
(A) Not really (B) Be careful of what you said  
(C) Think again (D) I agree
8. ( **B** ) A: Come on. Let's play basketball together this weekend.  
B: No, thanks. \_\_\_\_\_  
A: OK. Maybe next time.  
(A) I am more nervous than yesterday.  
(B) I have some important things to take care of.  
(C) I believe I will survive the test.  
(D) Basketball is my favorite sport.
9. ( **C** ) A: Why do you exercise for an hour every evening?  
B: It is important to be in good health. With a healthy body, I can do lots of things.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_ When people lose health, they lose everything.  
(A) See you! (B) Guess what! (C) I agree. (D) Not really.
10. ( **B** ) A: I've made up my mind to quit my part-time job.

B: I thought you were making money for a new cell phone.

A: I was, but I should also make time for my family.

B: Well then, \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) you should study harder than before

(B) I think you've made the right decision

(C) buying a cell phone is important to you

(D) it's your turn to go shopping with our grandma

#### 四、克漏字選擇

1. One day, our teacher came into the classroom with an empty jar. \_\_ (1) \_\_ saying anything, he started putting rocks into the jar \_\_ (2) \_\_ they reached the top. Then he asked us if the jar was full. We all said yes. \_\_ (3) \_\_, he dropped pebbles into the jar and asked us the same question. We nodded. Finally, he filled the jar \_\_ (4) \_\_ enough sand and asked again. We agreed \_\_ (5) \_\_ it was full. Later, our teacher asked us how life was similar \_\_ (6) \_\_ the jar, but no one could respond. He explained to us that the jar was a \_\_ (7) \_\_ of life. Rocks were the most important ones, such as family, friends, and health. Pebbles stood for things that were \_\_ (8) \_\_ important than rocks, like jobs, clubs, and so on. In \_\_ (9) \_\_ to the rocks and pebbles, sand represented the least important things in life, \_\_ (10) \_\_, cell phones, clothes, and video games.

(1) ( ) (A) Without (B) By (C) With (D) In

(2) ( ) (A) until (B) after (C) because (D) when

(3) ( ) (A) At first (B) In the end (C) Next (D) Actually

(4) ( ) (A) of (B) in (C) with (D) out

(5) ( ) (A) on (B) about (C) that (D) with

(6) ( ) (A) about (B) in (C) with (D) to

(7) ( ) (A) priority (B) response (C) reply (D) symbol

(8) ( ) (A) more (B) much (C) little (D) less

(9) ( ) (A) friendship (B) comparison (C) explanation (D) concentration

(10) ( ) (A) at first (B) for example (C) among them (D) and so on

答案：(1)A (2)A (3)C (4)C (5)C (6)D (7)D (8)D (9)B (10)B

2. Grandma had a special jar on her desk. It was a jar that was filled \_\_ (1) \_\_ rocks, pebbles and sand. One day, she took all those out of the jar, \_\_ (2) \_\_ it became empty. She asked me to put them back, \_\_ (3) \_\_ I just couldn't make it. She explained that the jar was similar \_\_ (4) \_\_ life. \_\_ (5) \_\_ comparison to pebbles and sand, rocks are the most important things in life, \_\_ (6) \_\_ health and family. They should be put into the jar first. Next were the pebbles, the \_\_ (7) \_\_ important ones like jobs and studies. \_\_ (8) \_\_, the small things, like games and clothes, were the sand which should be dropped between the rocks and pebbles. In this way, you could put all the things back into the jar. \_\_ (9) \_\_, you could make your life rich and full by \_\_ (10) \_\_ your priorities right.

(1) ( ) (A) with (B) in (C) of (D) by

(2) ( ) (A) or (B) and (C) but (D) as

- (3) ( ) (A) so (B) as (C) but (D) or  
 (4) ( ) (A) with (B) to (C) for (D) at  
 (5) ( ) (A) In (B) Of (C) From (D) With  
 (6) ( ) (A) such as (B) and so on (C) as long as (D) for example  
 (7) ( ) (A) more (B) much (C) less (D) little  
 (8) ( ) (A) Finally (B) Therefore (C) However (D) Maybe  
 (9) ( ) (A) In fact (B) That is (C) At first (D) For example  
 (10) ( ) (A) get (B) got (C) gets (D) getting

答案：(1)A (2)B (3)C (4)B (5)A (6)A (7)C (8)A (9)B (10)D

3. Amber Dyson once compared life \_\_ (1) \_\_ a game. We play with five balls and try not to miss any of them. The five balls \_\_ (2) \_\_ work, family, health, friends and spirit respectively (分別地). The one that we can drop \_\_ (3) \_\_ breaking it is the ball of “work.” It is made of rubber, \_\_ (4) \_\_ we can keep playing with it again and again. However, the other four balls are made of glass. They are more important \_\_ (5) \_\_ work because they will never stay the same if we drop them to the ground.

- (1) ( ) (A) from (B) by (C) as (D) to  
 (2) ( ) (A) respond (B) reply (C) reach (D) represent  
 (3) ( ) (A) to (B) by (C) like (D) without  
 (4) ( ) (A) or (B) but (C) as (D) so  
 (5) ( ) (A) that (B) for (C) as (D) than

答案：(1)D (2)D (3)D (4)D (5)D

## 五、閱讀測驗

1. A student told his teacher that he'd learned enough. His teacher asked, “What is enough?” “It means full. It can't contain things anymore,” the student replied.

“Go and get a jar of rocks,” said the teacher. The student did as the teacher said. “Is the jar full?” asked the teacher. “Yes, it is,” said the student.

The teacher dropped pebbles into the jar, and it didn't overflow (溢出). He then asked the same question, “Is it full?” “Yes, it is,” the student said.

Then, the teacher put sand into the jar. Again it didn't overflow. “Is it full?” “Yes, it is,” the student sounded unsure (無把握的).

The teacher poured a cup of water into the jar, and it didn't overflow. “Is it full?” The student was finally **speechless**.

Learning is like the jar. There are always things for us to learn. They may be important or they may be small, but learning is never enough.

- (1) ( ) The teacher didn't put \_\_\_\_ into the jar.  
 (A) water (B) rocks (C) pebbles (D) sand  
 (2) ( ) The word **speechless** means that the student \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) broke the jar (B) was too surprised to talk

(C) had learned enough (D) saw water overflow

(3) ( ) According to the passage, how learning is like the jar?

(A) We can never learn enough. (B) It is never too late to learn.

(C) People learn from experience. (D) We learn by making mistakes.

答案：(1) B (2) B (3) A

2. Tony Hawk is known as the skateboarding (滑板) icon (偶像) who made skateboarding and other extreme sports popular. Besides being a skateboarding champion, he is also a promoter (推广人), businessman, and family man. By the young age of 14, Hawk had already become a professional athlete. Since then he has created his own brand-name clothing, opened a number of skateboarding stores, and led many international skateboarding tours. With his products, tours, and commercials, Tony Hawk earns over 250 million dollars a year.

So how does Tony Hawk have time for his wife and three sons? That's easy. He makes time. In fact, family is considered Tony Hawk's top priority. Part of his decision to retire (退休) as an athlete was because he wanted to spend more time with his family. When he does have to be on the road, he usually takes his family with him. His sons love to skateboard and hang out with their dad even though he always insists that homework comes first!

Retiring from professional skateboarding has not left Tony Hawk with an empty space in his heart. His mission (使命), his business, and his family keep him rolling as fast as ever. For Tony Hawk, skateboarding is more than just a sport. It is a way of living.

(1) ( ) What is the best title for this passage?

(A) "How to Make Time for Your Family"

(B) "What Is Extreme Sport?"

(C) "Tony Hawk: More Than a Skateboard Icon"

(D) "A Short Introduction to Skateboarding"

(2) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about Tony Hawk?

(A) A skateboarding icon. (B) A successful businessman. (C) A promoter. (D) A sports reporter.

(3) ( ) According to the passage, Tony Hawk's top priority is \_\_\_\_.

(A) skateboarding (B) his family (C) his business (D) his mission

(4) ( ) How does Hawk spend time with his family when he has to be on the road?

(A) He takes his family with him. (B) He makes a call to his family. (C) He hangs out with his dad. (D) He leaves his family at home.

(5) ( ) Which of the following is true about Tony Hawk?

(A) His son became an athlete at the age of 14.

(B) He spends very little time with his family.

(C) To spend more time with his family, he decided to retire as an athlete.

(D) Retiring as a skateboarding athlete, he lived a quiet and slow life.

答案：(1) C (2) D (3) B (4) A (5) C

3. Life has been compared to many things. Susan Dunn, a writer, believes that life is like the

sea. It can be calm and beautiful, but sometimes it can also be rough and stormy (波濤洶湧). Therefore, as you sail along through life, Dunn reminds us that you are the captain of your ship. In other words, you are in charge of your life. But you are not alone. You also have your family, friends, and teachers to help you on your journey (旅途).

Dunn believes that a map is important for you to know where you have been and where you plan to go. In life, you also need a map to remember what you have done and to set goals. Also, there should be life vests on every ship. Emergencies (緊急情況) happen when you least expect them, and we should always be prepared in life, or in sailing. Belief and optimism (樂觀) are two excellent lifesavers (救命物).

Just as seas have waves, there are ups and downs in our life, too. All of us will come across problems in our life. A ship cannot run away from waves, so running away from problems in life does not work. However, if you face the wave and learn to ride it, you will survive and even have fun!

(1) ( ) What is the best title for this passage?

- (A) Life Is Like the Sea.
- (B) Life Compared to Many Things.
- (C) A Short Introduction of Susan Dunn.
- (D) How to Sail a Ship.

(2) ( ) According to Susan Dunn, why do you need a map on your life journey?

- (A) You need to set goals for what you want to do.
- (B) Your family and friends will leave you some day.
- (C) It is better to prepare for the worst.
- (D) Life is changing, and you'll never know what might happen next.

(3) ( ) According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_ are our life vests in life.

- (A) a friend and a teacher    (B) a ship and a captain    (C) a map and a goal    (D) belief and optimism

(4) ( ) According to Susan Dunn, "waves" in the seas refer to \_\_\_\_\_ in our lives.

- (A) friends    (B) problems    (C) goals    (D) lifesavers

(5) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- (A) When you come across problems in life, you should run away from it.
- (B) You have your family, friends and teachers to help you on your journey.
- (C) A map is needed for setting goals in life.
- (D) Belief and optimism can save your life in an emergency.

答案：(1) A    (2) A    (3) D    (4) B    (5) A

## 六、引導式翻譯

1. Alex 以諺語「施比受更有福」來總結他的演說。

Alex \_\_\_\_\_ his speech with the proverb, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

答案：summed ; up

2. 你不應該讓你的兼職工作妨礙了你的學業。

You shouldn't let your part-time job \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of your studies.

答案：get ; in ; way

3. Tina 覺得她在幫我忙，但她只不過是在妨礙我。

Tina thinks she is helping me, but she is just \_\_\_\_\_ my \_\_\_\_\_.

答案：getting ; in ; way

4. 講者總結演講的重點後，聽眾開始提出問題。

After the speaker \_\_\_\_\_ the main points of his speech, the audience began to ask questions.

答案：summed ; up

5. 服務生把這杯子的水倒滿。

The waiter \_\_\_\_\_ water \_\_\_\_\_ the glass to make it \_\_\_\_\_.

答案：poured ; into ; full

## 七、重組句子

1. Willy/made/The smell of pizza/hungry.

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答案：The smell of pizza made Willy hungry.

2. The Internet/our lives/convenient/makes

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答案：The Internet makes our lives convenient.

3. our city/make/a safer place/The police

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答案：The police make our city a safer place.

4. The flowers/a beautiful place/the park/made

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答案：The flowers made the park a beautiful place.

5. visit/makes/The beautiful beach/a popular place/the island/to

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答案：The beautiful beach makes the island a popular place to visit.

## 八、整句式翻譯

1. 別讓憤怒妨礙你。

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答案：Don't let anger get in your way.

2. Natasha 的鞋子和我的很相似。

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答案：Natasha's shoes are very similar to mine.



3. You can take a rest at home, or you can go to a doctor.

答案：你可以在家裡休息，或是你可以去看醫生。

### 九、單字測驗

1.倒; 傾倒(p...)	2.空的(e...)	3.包含(c...)	4.優先考慮的事物 (p...)	5.友誼(f...)
<b>pour</b>	<b>empty</b>	<b>contain</b>	<b>priority</b>	<b>friendship</b>
6.comparison	7.concentrate	8.symbol	9.represent	10.similar
比較	專心	象徵	象徵	相似的