

## B5 L1 Is "OK" OK? 題庫

### 一、字彙與慣用語選擇

1. ( **B** ) When it comes to pets, \_\_\_\_\_ that dogs are most people's choice.  
(A)on the other hand (B)it goes without saying (C)on the verge of (D)one of a kind
2. ( **C** ) The new program offers \_\_\_\_\_ opportunities to both students rural (農村的) areas and urban (都市的) areas.  
(A)automatic (B)violent (C)equal (D)insulting
3. ( **D** ) The meeting with the foreign clients will \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon.  
(A)make for (B)gave rise to (C)make up to (D)take place
4. ( **B** ) Jeremy had had no \_\_\_\_\_ of how hard it was to work in fields until he started working on an organic farm this summer.  
(A)finance (B)conception (C)desire (D)violence
5. ( **D** ) The disease \_\_\_\_\_ thorough the whole nation within a month, and a lot of people in the country were suffer from it.  
(A)bumped (B)desired (C)signaled (D)spread
6. ( **A** ) (選出一個與劃底線的字詞意義最相近的答案)  
In order to save money, it is vital that you keep a record of your spending.  
(A)crucial (B)optional (C)positive (D)obvious
7. ( **D** ) The government \_\_\_\_\_ a warning of nuclear leak (核能外洩) after the power plant had been destroyed by the earthquake.  
(A)spread (B)insulted (C)bumped (D)issued
8. ( **A** ) My little sister is still a baby, and she sucks (吸吮) her \_\_\_\_\_ sometimes.  
(A)thumb (B)issue (C)signal (D)conception
9. ( **A** ) As soon as Michael tasted the spicy food, he \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen to get some water.  
(A)made for (B)gave rise to (C)covered up (D)took part in
10. ( **A** ) I \_\_\_\_\_ turned my head around when I heard someone call my name.  
(A)automatically (B)financially (C)equally (D)beneficially
11. ( **D** ) (選出一個與劃底線的字詞意義最相近的答案)  
According to the traffic rules, the red light is a signal for drivers to stop their cars.  
(A)entrance (B)effect (C)tour (D)sign
12. ( **A** ) Not a single soldier's life was \_\_\_\_\_ in the war. All of them were killed by their enemies.  
(A)spared (B)insulted (C)spread (D)signaled
13. ( **B** ) Tina was shaking \_\_\_\_\_ when she heard the terrible news.  
(A)equally (B)violently (C)financially (D)vitaly
14. ( **B** ) The \_\_\_\_\_ advisor helps the companies reduce unnecessary spending and make more money.  
(A)equal (B)financial (C)considerable (D)automatic
15. ( **C** ) The table corner guards keep children from getting hurt if they \_\_\_\_\_ into the table.  
(A)flash (B)spread (C)bump (D)signal

### 二、文法選擇

1. ( **A** ) No other athlete (運動員) in the race ran as \_\_\_\_\_ as Michael.  
(A)fast (B)faster (C)fastest (D)more fast
2. ( **B** ) Mr. Lin spoke so fast that I couldn't remember \_\_\_\_\_ he just said.  
(A)that (B)what (C)it (D)×
3. ( **A** ) Tina was excited about the news \_\_\_\_\_ she got the job offer.  
(A)that (B)what (C)which (D)×
4. ( **D** ) No other boy in the school behaves \_\_\_\_\_ George.  
(A)worst than (B)as bad as (C)bad than (D)as badly as
5. ( **C** ) Fiona stared at her exam paper, not \_\_\_\_\_ how to answer the questions.  
(A)know (B)knew (C)knowing (D)to know
6. ( **D** ) Jimmy knows nothing about music. To him, no other thing is \_\_\_\_\_ singing a song.

- (A)as difficult than (B)difficult than (C)as more difficult as (D)as difficult as
7. ( C ) \_\_\_\_\_ is clear that the singer does not want to talk about her private life.  
(A)Where (B)That (C)It (D)What
8. ( B ) \_\_\_\_\_ her shouting last night had scared the life out of me.  
(A)Molly little did know (B)Little did Molly know (C)Did Molly know little (D)Molly know little did
9. ( D ) For Abby, no other candy is \_\_\_\_\_ delicious \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate.  
(A)not; but (B)one; another (C)too; to (D)as; as
10. ( D ) Mr. and Mrs. Parks had an agreement \_\_\_\_\_ they wouldn't argue over politics anymore.  
(A)what (B)whom (C)it (D)that

### 三、對話選擇

1. ( B ) A: This morning, I gave my Greek classmate a thumbs-up, and then he walked away without saying a word.  
\_\_\_\_\_ What had I done wrong?  
B: You had made the wrong gesture. That gesture is offensive to the Greeks.  
(A)I did it on purpose. (B)I was so embarrassed. (C)How polite he was! (D)He had copied from me.
2. ( C ) Frank: \_\_\_\_\_  
Joseph: Yes, It's really offensive. We should be careful when traveling there.  
(A)You ordered two cups of coffee, didn't you?  
(B)Why did you make that gesture to me?  
(C)The OK sign is considered impolite in Brazil, isn't it?  
(D)The two raised fingers of the V sign means "victory," right?
3. ( A ) A: I went to Paris last month.  
B: Wow, that's a romantic city!  
A: But my French friends always kiss me on the cheeks (臉頰) when they see me. I don't like it.  
B: Well, that's the way they greet their friends. \_\_\_\_\_  
(A)It's just a matter of cultural differences. (B)It's very unfriendly of the French people.  
(C)You shouldn't take part in it. (D)How badly they treated you!
4. ( C ) A: Why should I be careful about the body language I use in other countries?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ The same gesture can have very different meanings in different countries.  
(A)Because its meanings are the same everywhere.  
(B)I think you can use the OK sign in every country.  
(C)This way, you won't accidentally offend other people.  
(D)Body language is not important at all.
5. ( A ) Betty: Luke taught me the gesture of the hands pushed together, palms touching and fingers pointing upward in front of the chest (胸).  
Craig: \_\_\_\_\_  
Betty: It means "praying" in Chinese culture.  
(A)What does it mean? (B)Why don't you teach me now?  
(C)Who would use this gesture? (D)Is it a kind of foreign language?
6. ( D ) Lucy: How was your trip to Brazil?  
Jeff: It didn't go very well. First, I almost missed my plane because of the traffic jam.  
Lucy: \_\_\_\_\_  
Jeff: Then, my wallet was stolen when I arrived there.  
(A)Great! Good for you! (B)What an amazing trip!  
(C)It's too good to be true. (D)Gosh! What happened next?
7. ( B ) A: My cousin got married last week.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ He's only eighteen years old!  
(A)Of course. (B)Oh my! (C)I'm sorry. (D)Say "cheese"!
8. ( D ) A: Oh no! \_\_\_\_\_

B: Why not? It means something is great.

A: It is an offensive gesture in some countries.

(A) You should make a V sign when having your picture taken.

(B) I have no intention of insulting you.

(C) You're doing it the right way.

(D) You can't make a sign like that.

9. ( B ) A: Please stop! It is not polite to eat noodles loudly in a restaurant.

B: \_\_\_\_\_. To the Japanese, it is a way to show the noodles are delicious.

(A) That is true.

(B) What's wrong with it?

(C) You can say that again.

(D) Are you ready for dinner?

10. ( B ) A: I think body language is quite fascinating (吸引人的).

B: What makes you think so?

A: Because \_\_\_\_\_. By understanding the body language of different countries, I can be more familiar with various cultures.

(A) it is a verbal form of communication

(B) it can be very different from country to country

(C) traveling abroad costs me a lot of money

(D) I don't like to speak with others

#### 四、克漏字選擇

1. Most of the time, we communicate ideas and feelings without using words. Some experts in this field hold the opinion \_\_ (1) \_\_ only less than 30 percent of people's communication is verbal. So, \_\_ (2) \_\_ is also important to understand body language, such as gestures, eye contact, and facial expressions.

Nevertheless, body language does not mean the same worldwide. Take gestures for example. In the United States, no other gesture is \_\_ (3) \_\_ as the OK sign that is used for giving reassurance. \_\_ (4) \_\_, its meanings seem to differ from country to country. For example, Brazilians think of it as an offensive gesture. What's more, it means "money" in Japan. Another confusing gesture that may cause \_\_ (5) \_\_ is the thumbs-up sign. While it means "everything is great" in some countries, it has negative meanings in other countries like Greece.

(1) ( ) (A) it (B) that (C) who (D) what

(2) ( ) (A) what (B) there (C) it (D) where

(3) ( ) (A) common (B) more common (C) as common (D) most common

(4) ( ) (A) However (B) Instead (C) Otherwise (D) Next

(5) ( ) (A) desires (B) misunderstandings  
(C) tourists (D) exits

答案：(1) B (2) C (3) C (4) A (5) B

#### 五、閱讀測驗

1. The British leader, Winston Churchill, came to power in 1941 when his country was fighting in World War II. It was a time of fear, and Churchill wanted to encourage his army and people. As a result, he came up with the V for the victory sign, formed by extending (伸出) the index and middle fingers and crossing the remaining three across the palm (手心) of the hand. The symbol was a great success and soon the letter V could be seen chalked all over the streets and walls of the European cities at war.

Although this was not the first time the sign had been used, its exact origins are not clear. One story takes us back in time to another war, this time between the French and the English in the 13th century.

The English were using the technologically advanced longbow (長弓), which was much more effective than anything the French had to fight with. In order to prevent the English from using the longbow, the French would try to cut off their hands or at least the index and middle fingers. The English soldiers (士兵) who still had their fingers would wave them in the air at the French to show they could keep fighting, and thus the V sign came to mean victory.

Despite the fact that the gesture is used worldwide, you should be careful when using this gesture in England. If the back of your hand is facing outwards, the meaning is very rude and taken as a great insult. Therefore, you should avoid making the gesture in this way in England.

(1) ( ) According to the passage, what happened in 1941?

(A) Winston Churchill came to power.

- (B) Winston Churchill started World War II.  
 (C) The French were fighting with the English.  
 (D) The British leader died in the war.
- (2) ( ) Why did Winston Churchill use the victory sign?  
 (A) To win his power over England. (B) To encourage his people.  
 (C) To insult the French army. (D) To end the Second World War.
- (3) ( ) The meaning of the word “chalked” in the first paragraph is close to “\_\_\_\_\_.”  
 (A) crossed (B) fought (C) written (D) created
- (4) ( ) What is NOT true about the victory sign according to the passage?  
 (A) One of its origins dates back to the time when World War I began.  
 (B) It is formed as the letter V by extending the index and middle fingers.  
 (C) It is very common all over the world now.  
 (D) The English soldiers waved the V sign at the French in the 13th century.
- (5) ( ) If you use the victory sign with the back of your hand facing outwards, the British may take it as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) encouragement (B) a joke (C) an insult (D) goodbye

答案：(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) A (5) C

## 六、引導式翻譯

1. 這位觀光客的違法行為被張貼到社群網站，令相當多的人感到怒不可遏。

The \_\_\_\_\_'s illegal act was posted on the social networking websites, and it made a c\_\_\_\_\_ number of people became furious.

答案：tourist；considerable

2. 這名工廠老闆相信，拓展海外市場可能對公司困難的財務狀況有幫助。

The factory owner believed that developing overseas market might be b\_\_\_\_\_ to the company's difficult f\_\_\_\_\_ situation.

答案：beneficial；financial

3. 奧運每四年進行一次。

The Olympic Games \_\_\_\_\_ every four years.

答案：take；Place

4. 我們都持相同的想法，認為 Jimmy 的言行相當無禮。

We all have the same thought \_\_\_\_\_ Jimmy said and did was quite i\_\_\_\_\_.

答案：that；what；insulting

5. 如果 Wyler 先生沒有每個月花掉他所有的薪水，他就不會沒有任何存款了。

If Mr. Wyler \_\_\_\_\_ not spent all of his salary every month, he might not \_\_\_\_\_ no savings.

答案：had；have；had

## 七、合併句子

1. The scientists have expressed their concern./The glaciers in Greenland are melting quickly.  
 (以 N + that-clause 合併)

答案：The scientists have expressed their concern that the glaciers in Greenland are melting quickly.

2. Jane wasn't aware of the fact./Her husband had been out of work for weeks.  
 (...that...)

答案：Jane wasn't aware of the fact that her husband had been out of work for weeks.

3. Some of the employees didn't get the information./They should work this weekend.  
 (以 N + that-clause 合併)

答案：Some of the employees didn't get the information that they should work this weekend.

4. Some employers have the misconception./Young workers are more hard-working.  
(以 N + that-clause 合併)

答案：Some employers have the misconception that young workers are more hard-working.

5. Bryan wasn't aware of the fact./He had made a terrible mistake. (以 N + that-clause 合併)

答案：Bryan wasn't aware of the fact that he had made a terrible mistake.

## 八、改寫句子

1. Mr. Sweeney is the strictest teacher in the school. (用 No other + A + be + as Adj as + B 改寫)

答案：No other teacher in the school is as strict as Mr. Sweeney.

2. This speech is the most boring one. (No other...)

答案：No other speech is/speeches are as boring as this one/speech.

3. To my younger sister, "Snow White" is the most interesting story.  
(用 No other + A + be + as Adj as + B 改寫)

答案：To my younger sister, no other story is as interesting as "Snow White."

4. Traveling in an English-speaking country is the best way to learn English.  
(用 No other + A + be + as Adj as + B 改寫)

答案：No other way to learn English is as good as traveling in an English-speaking country.

5. *The Sixth Sense* is the scariest movie I've ever seen. (用 No other + A + be + as Adj as + B 改寫)

答案：No other movie I've ever seen is as scary as *The Sixth Sense*.

## 九、重組句子

1. laugh,/made faces/Susan/at him/the crying baby/To make

答案：To make the crying baby laugh, Susan made faces at him.

2. other/Kyle/is/as kind as/No/friend of mine

答案：No other friend of mine is as kind as Kyle.

3. as/No other/Patrick/friends are/of mine/as funny

答案：No other friends of mine are as funny as Patrick.

4. its customer/no harmful chemicals/the reassurance/The food manufacturer/gives/the products/that/contain

答案：The food manufacturer gives its customer the reassurance that the products contain no harmful chemicals.

5. they/the basketball game/Our school team/will win/has/that/the hope/tomorrow

答案：Our school team has the hope that they will win the basketball game tomorrow.

## 十、整句式翻譯

1. 澄清誤會之後，Jessica 張開雙臂示意要擁抱。

答案：After clarifying the misunderstanding, Jessica spread her arms and signaled for a hug.

2. This course can give you a clear conception of economics. In truth, all you need is some basic knowledge of mathematics.

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答案：這門課程可以給你關於經濟學의清楚概念。事實上，你只需要具備一些基礎的數學知識。

3. No other social network is as popular as Facebook in Taiwan.

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答案：在臺灣，沒有任何一個社群網站比臉書還要受歡迎。

4. 我不知道 OK 手勢會導致嚴重的誤解。

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答案：I didn't know the OK sign could give rise/lead to a serious misunderstanding.

5. 在希臘，人們認為做出大拇指往上的手勢是污辱人的。 (...consider it...)

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答案：In Greece, people consider it insulting to make a thumbs-up gesture.