

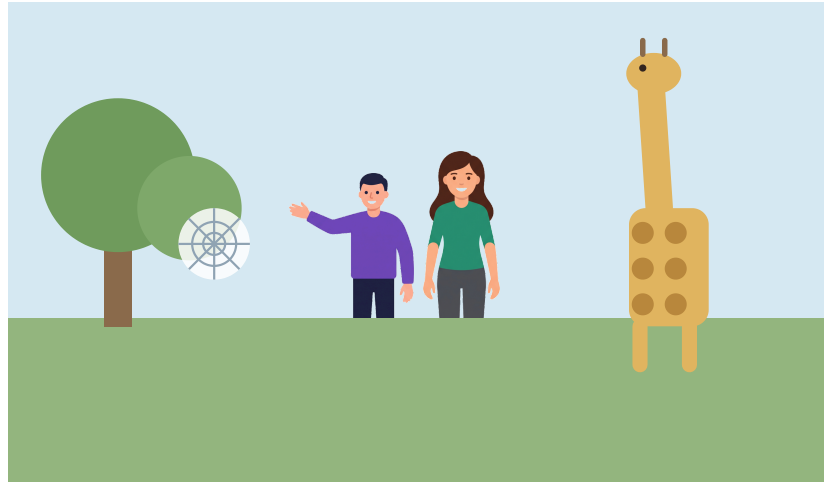
中級聽力測驗 單字第 21 回 動物與植物 教師用（含錄音稿・答案・詳解）

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答案一覽

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	A	A	C	D	A	B
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
C	B	B	D	B	C	C
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
A	A	B	D	B	A	C
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
B	A	C	A	B	D	A
29	30	31	32	33	34	35
A	A	C	D	C	D	C

第 1 部分 看圖辨義 Picture Description



Picture A

For questions number one and two, please look at picture A.

1. Which animal has the longest neck? **答案 B**

哪一隻動物脖子最長？

- A. The cub. 幼獸。
- B. The giraffe. 長頸鹿。**
- C. The bull. 公牛。
- D. The lobster. 龍蝦。

詳解 | 圖中最高的是長頸鹿。giraffe、bull、lobster、cub 都是本回主題字。

2. What is the boy pointing at? **答案 A**

那個男孩指著什麼？

- A. A spider's web. 一張蜘蛛網。**
- B. A fountain. 一座噴泉。
- C. A microphone. 一支麥克風。
- D. A quilt. 一床被子。

詳解 | 男孩指著樹枝間的蜘蛛網。web（網）是主題字；fountain、microphone、quilt 都是誘答。

Zoo Rules - Feeding	
Giraffes	Feeding allowed
Seals	Feeding allowed
Bear cubs	Do not feed
Lobster tank	Staff only
Buy animal food at the gate. No outside food.	

Picture B

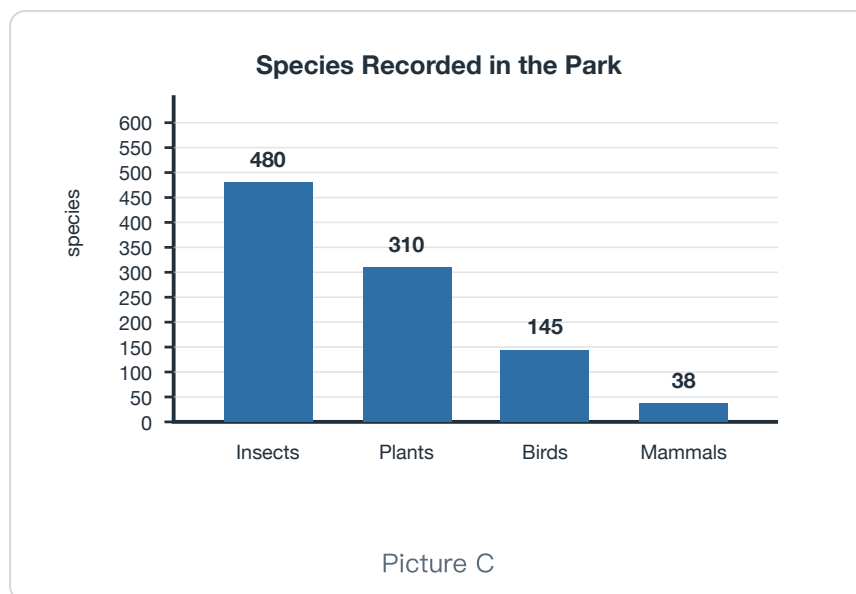
For question number three, please look at picture B.

3. According to the sign, which animal must not be fed? **答案 A**

根據看板，哪一種動物不可以餵食？

- A. The bear cubs. 小熊。
- B. The giraffes. 長頸鹿。
- C. The bulls. 公牛。
- D. The birds. 鳥類。

詳解 | 看板上 Bear cubs 標示 Do not feed。cub（幼獸）是主題字。



For question number four, please look at picture C.

4. Looking at the chart, which group has the most species in this park?

答案 C

看這張圖表，公園裡哪一類物種最多？

- A. Mammals. 哺乳動物。
- B. Birds. 鳥類。
- C. Insects. 昆蟲。**
- D. Plants. 植物。

詳解 | 圖中 Insects 480 最高。species (物種) 是主題字。

When Things Flower

March	Cherry blossom
May	Wild meadow flowers
July	Sunflowers
October	Tea blossom

Picture D

For question number five, please look at picture D.

5. Looking at the notice, when do the cherry trees blossom? **答案 D**

看這張告示，櫻花什麼時候開？

- A. In October. 十月。
- B. In May. 五月。
- C. In July. 七月。
- D. In March. 三月。**

詳解 | 告示上 Cherry blossom 是 March。blossom（開花）是主題字。

第 2 部分 問答 Question Response

W: What kind of beast made these tracks?

是什麼野獸留下這些足跡？

6. **答案 A**

- A. A bear, judging by the size.** 從大小判斷是熊。
- B. A bang by the fountain stirred the china. 噴泉旁的一聲巨響震動了瓷器。
- C. Lower the microphone and quote the angle. 把麥克風放低，引用那個角度。
- D. The moral of the tune was subject to debate. 那首曲子的寓意有待辯論。

詳解 | beast（野獸）是主題字。moral、tune、subject、lower、microphone、quote、angle、bang、fountain、stir、china 都是誘答。

M: Why does the cat keep showing its claws?

那隻貓為什麼一直露出爪子？

7. 答案 B

A. Departure is voluntary but critical. 啟程是自願的，卻至關重要。

B. It's frightened of the dog. 牠怕那隻狗。

C. Appropriate pottery needs a moderate chill. 合適的陶器需要適度的低溫。

D. She cherished the handwriting on the quilt. 她珍惜被子上的字跡。

詳解 | claw (爪) 是主題字。appropriate、pottery、moderate、chill、cherish、handwriting、quilt、departure、voluntary、critical 都是誘答。

W: How long do these eggs take to hatch?

這些蛋要多久才孵化？

8. 答案 C

A. A lean dancer sketched a ballet upward. 一位精瘦的舞者向上素描了一段芭蕾舞。

B. Prevention emerged from the outer wall. 預防措施從外牆浮現。

C. About three weeks. 大約三個星期。

D. They erected a rifle range before the tornado. 他們在龍捲風前豎起了一座射擊場。

詳解 | hatch (孵化) 是主題字。prevention、emerge、outer、lean、sketch、ballet、upward、erect、rifle、tornado 都是誘答。

M: Is it safe to open the hive today?

今天開蜂巢安全嗎？

9. 答案 B

A. His devoted, heavenly voice filled the hall. 他忠誠而天籟般的嗓音充滿了大廳。

B. Yes, the bees are calm in this weather. 安全，這種天氣蜜蜂很安靜。

C. The masterpiece was meaningful and memorable. 那件傑作既有意義又難忘。

D. In the meantime, nothing measurable happened; meanwhile, the hall stayed silent. 在那段期間沒有發生任何可測量的變化；與此同時，大廳一片安靜。

詳解 | hive (蜂巢) 是主題字。devoted、heavenly、masterpiece、meaningful、memorable、meanwhile、meantime、measurable 都是誘答。

W: What are those white feathers by the path?

步道旁那些白羽毛是什麼？

10. 答案 B

A. A memorial milkshake pleased the minority. 一杯紀念奶昔讓少數人開心。

B. A swan must have passed here. 一定有天鵝經過這裡。

C. Mechanical membership forms must be memorized. 機械式的會員表格必須背下來。

D. He patted the tame animal crawling on the floor. 他輕拍那隻在地上爬行的溫馴動物。

詳解 | feather (羽毛) 是主題字。mechanical、membership、memorize、memorial、milkshake、minority、pat、tame、crawl 都是誘答。

M: Which species is most at risk here?

這裡哪個物種最瀕臨絕種？

11. 答案 D

A. One dose of pure wax filled the jar. 一劑純蠟裝滿了那個罐子。

B. The conscious scout made a civil appeal. 那位清醒的童子軍提出了民事申訴。

C. Logical funding will eliminate the wreck. 合乎邏輯的資金會消除那樁船難。

D. The river turtle, sadly. 很遺憾，是河龜。

詳解 | species (物種) 是主題字。at risk = 面臨 (滅絕) 風險，不是「危險的」。logical、fund、eliminate、wreck、dose、pure、wax、jar、conscious、scout、civil、appeal 都是誘答。

W: How much timber does this forest produce?

這片森林生產多少木材？

12. 答案 B

A. The bull's horn stirred the outer pottery. 公牛的角攪動了外層的陶器。

B. Around two thousand tons a year. 一年大約兩千噸。

C. Voluntary prevention lowered the moral angle. 自願的預防降低了道德的角度。

D. A tornado of feathers emerged from the quilt. 一陣羽毛的龍捲風從被子裡冒出來。

詳解 | timber (木材) 是主題字。horn、feather 在別題另有正用，此處作誘答。

M: Why is the meadow fenced off?

那片草地為什麼被圍起來？

13. 答案 C

A. The giraffe cherished a memorable milkshake. 長頸鹿珍惜一杯難忘的奶昔。

B. A devoted minority sketched the ballet. 一群忠誠的少數人素描了那場芭蕾舞。

C. Wild flowers are recovering there. 野花正在那裡復育。

D. Lobster claws banged the china fountain. 龍蝦的螯敲響了瓷噴泉。

詳解 | meadow (草地) 是主題字。lobster、claw、giraffe 在別題另有正用，這裡作誘答。

W: What is that thick cane growing by the wall?

牆邊那根粗莖是什麼？

14. 答案 C

A. The hive's web was appropriate and heavenly. 蜂巢的網既合適又如天堂般。

B. Memorize the mechanical stem of the tune. 把那首曲子的機械式主幹背下來。

C. Bamboo. It grows very fast. 竹子，長得非常快。

D. A moderate chill hatched the pure wax. 適度的低溫孵化了純蠟。

詳解 | cane (莖、手杖) 是主題字。stem、hatch、hive、web 在別題另有正用，這裡作誘答。

M: Where did this problem stem from?

這個問題起源於哪裡？

15. 答案 A

A. From a change in the water supply. 來自供水的改變。

B. The timber meadow blossomed with pottery. 那片木材草地開出了陶器。

C. Cubs and bulls cherish civil departures. 幼獸與公牛珍惜民事的離去。

D. The beast's paw erected a critical rifle. 那頭野獸的腳掌豎起了一把至關重要的來福槍。

詳解 | stem from (起源於) 是主題字的動詞用法。paw、beast、cub、bull、timber、meadow、blossom 在此作誘答。

第 3 部分 簡短對話 Short Conversations

M: The lion cub was born three weeks ago.
那隻幼獅三週前出生。

W: Can visitors see it yet?
遊客現在看得到嗎？

M: Not until it can walk properly.
要等牠能好好走路才行。

16. When will visitors see the cub? **答案 A**

遊客何時能看到幼獅？

- A. When it can walk well.** 等牠能好好走路時。
- B. Next spring. 明年春天。
- C. Today. 今天。
- D. Never. 永遠不會。

詳解 | Not until it can walk properly。cub（幼獸）是主題字。

W: Something has been eating the flower stems.
有東西一直在吃花莖。

M: Snails, probably. Look under the leaves.
大概是蝸牛。看看葉子底下。

W: You're right — there are dozens.
你說對了，有好幾十隻。

17. What is damaging the plants? **答案 B**

什麼在破壞植物？

- A. Frost. 霜。
- B. Snails.** 蝸牛。
- C. Birds. 鳥。
- D. Wind. 風。

詳解 | stem（莖）是主題字。

M: The bull is in the far meadow today.

公牛今天在遠處那片草地。

W: Then we can cross the near field safely.

那我們可以安全穿過近的那塊地。

M: Still shut the gate behind you.

還是要隨手關門。

18. What does the man remind the woman to do? **答案 D**

男子提醒女子做什麼？

A. Avoid the meadow. 避開草地。

B. Walk quickly. 走快一點。

C. Call the farmer. 打給農夫。

D. Close the gate. 關上柵門。

詳解 | bull (公牛)、meadow (草地) 都是主題字。

W: How many species did the survey find?

調查找到多少物種？

M: Sixty-two, eleven more than last year.

六十二種，比去年多十一種。

W: That's a good sign for the wetland.

對這片濕地是好兆頭。

19. How many species were found last year? **答案 B**

去年找到多少物種？

A. Seventy-three. 七十三種。

B. Fifty-one. 五十一種。

C. Sixty-two. 六十二種。

D. Eleven. 十一種。

詳解 | $62 - 11 = 51$ 。species (物種) 是主題字。

M: A bird built a nest in the timber pile.

有隻鳥在木材堆裡築巢。

W: Then we can't move the wood.

那我們不能搬那些木頭了。

M: Not until the chicks hatch and fly.

要等雛鳥孵化並飛走才行。

20. Why can't the wood be moved? 答案 A

為什麼不能搬那些木頭？

A. A bird is nesting there. 有鳥在那裡築巢。

B. It is wet. 是濕的。

C. It is not theirs. 不是他們的。

D. It is too heavy. 太重。

詳解 | timber (木材)、hatch (孵化) 都是主題字。

W: The cherry trees blossomed early this year.

今年櫻花開得早。

M: By how much?

早多少？

W: Almost two weeks. The winter was mild.

將近兩週。冬天很暖。

21. Why did the trees blossom early? 答案 C

樹為什麼開得早？

A. More rain. 雨較多。

B. Less wind. 風較少。

C. A mild winter. 冬天暖和。

D. New fertilizer. 新肥料。

詳解 | The winter was mild。blossom (開花) 是主題字。

Nature Day – Talks

Talk	Time	About
Bees and Hives	10:00	Insects
Big Beasts	11:30	Mammals
Forest Timber	14:00	Trees
Sea Lobsters	15:30	Shellfish

M: Which talk should I go to if I like insects?

如果我喜歡昆蟲該去聽哪一場？

W: Have a look at the program.

看一下節目表。

M: And I'm only free in the morning.

而且我只有早上有空。

22. Which talk will the man attend? **答案 B**

男子會去聽哪一場？

A. Sea Lobsters. 海中龍蝦。

B. Bees and Hives. 蜜蜂與蜂巢。

C. Forest Timber. 森林木材。

D. Big Beasts. 大型野獸。

詳解 | 表中昆蟲主題且在早上的是 Bees and Hives (10:00)。hive、beast、timber、lobster 都是主題字。

W: Its paw is swollen. Something stung it.

牠的腳掌腫了，被什麼螫到。

M: Keep it still. I'll call the vet.

讓牠別動，我打給獸醫。

W: Bring a towel too.

也拿條毛巾來。

23. What is wrong with the animal? 答案 A

那隻動物怎麼了？

A. Its paw is swollen. 牠的腳掌腫了。

B. It is lost. 牠迷路了。

C. It is cold. 牠冷。

D. It is hungry. 牠餓了。

詳解 | paw (腳掌) 是主題字。

M: The spider's web across the door is huge.

門口那張蜘蛛網好大。

W: Don't break it. It catches the flies.

別弄破，它會抓蒼蠅。

M: Fine, I'll use the other door.

好吧，我走另一扇門。

24. What will the man do? 答案 C

男子會做什麼？

A. Clean the door. 把門擦乾淨。

B. Remove the web. 清掉蜘蛛網。

C. Use another door. 走另一扇門。

D. Kill the spider. 打死蜘蛛。

詳解 | web (蜘蛛網) 是主題字。

Feeding the Animals

Animal	Visitors may feed	Food
Bear cubs	No	Meat
Giraffes	Yes	Carrots
Lobsters	No	Fish
Seals	Yes	Fish

W: Which animals can we feed today?

今天哪些動物可以餵？

M: Only the ones marked on this list.

只有清單上有標示的。

W: I've got fish, not carrots.

我帶的是魚，不是紅蘿蔔。

25. Which animal will the woman feed? **答案 A**

女子會餵哪一種動物？

A. Seals. 海豹。

B. Bear cubs. 小熊。

C. Lobsters. 龍蝦。

D. Giraffes. 長頸鹿。

詳解 | 表中可餵且吃魚的是 Seals。cub、giraffe、lobster 都是主題字。

第 4 部分 簡短談話 Short Talks

W: Welcome to the wildlife park. Three rules before you go in. Do not feed any animal unless a keeper is with you; even a tame beast can bite when it smells food. Keep behind the ropes at the bear enclosure, because the cubs come close and their mother watches from the trees. Finally, no drones. The birds attack them, and last month one bird lost several feathers that way.

歡迎來到野生動物園。進場前有三條規定。除非有飼育員陪同，否則請勿餵食任何動物；即使是溫馴的野獸聞到食物也可能咬人。在熊區請待在繩索後方，因為小熊會靠近，而母熊在樹叢間看著。最後，禁用空拍機。鳥會攻擊它，上個月就有一隻鳥因此掉了好幾根羽毛。

26. When may visitors feed animals? **答案 B**

遊客何時可以餵食動物？

- A. Any time. 任何時候。
- B. Only with a keeper.** 只有飼育員陪同時。
- C. Only in the morning. 只在早上。
- D. Never. 永遠不行。

詳解 | unless a keeper is with you。beast、tame 都是本回單字。

27. Why must visitors stay behind the ropes? **答案 D**

遊客為什麼要待在繩索後？

- A. Cameras are banned. 禁止攝影。
- B. The path is wet. 路很濕。
- C. The ground is steep. 地面很陡。
- D. The mother bear is watching.** 母熊在看著。

詳解 | the cubs come close and their mother watches。cub 是主題字。

28. Why are drones not allowed? **答案 A**

為什麼禁用空拍機？

- A. Birds attack them.** 鳥會攻擊它們。
- B. They are noisy. 很吵。
- C. They scare children. 嚇到小孩。
- D. They are expensive. 很貴。

詳解 | The birds attack them。feather 是主題字。

M: Today I want to explain how a bee colony works. A hive is not a crowd of insects doing as they please; every bee has a task that changes with age. Young bees clean cells and feed the young. Older ones guard the entrance, and only the oldest fly out to collect nectar. When a hive grows too large, half the bees leave with the old queen and the colony splits in two. That is why beekeepers watch closely in late spring.

今天我想說明蜂群如何運作。蜂巢不是一群各行其是的昆蟲；每隻蜜蜂都有隨年齡改變的任務。年輕的蜜蜂清理巢室並餵養幼蟲。年長一點的守衛入口，只有最老的才飛出去採蜜。當蜂巢變得太大，一半的蜜蜂會隨老蜂后離開，蜂群一分为二。這就是養蜂人在晚春密切觀察的原因。

29. What decides a bee's task? 答案 A

什麼決定一隻蜜蜂的任務？

- A. Its age. 年齡。
- B. Its size. 體型。
- C. Its hive. 蜂巢。
- D. Its color. 顏色。

詳解 | a task that changes with age。hive 是主題字。

30. Which bees collect nectar? 答案 A

哪些蜜蜂採蜜？

- A. The oldest. 最老的。
- B. The queen. 蜂后。
- C. The youngest. 最年輕的。
- D. The guards only. 只有守衛。

詳解 | only the oldest fly out to collect nectar。

31. What happens when a hive grows too large? 答案 C

蜂巢太大時會發生什麼？

- A. The queen dies. 蜂后死亡。
- B. The hive is moved. 蜂巢被搬走。
- C. The colony splits in two. 蜂群一分为二。
- D. The bees stop working. 蜜蜂停止工作。

詳解 | the colony splits in two。

W: The meadow behind the school looked like waste ground five years ago. Then a class stopped cutting the grass and let it grow. The change was quick: wild flowers returned in the first summer, and with them came insects. Once the insects were back, birds followed, and the number of species recorded there has tripled. The lesson is simple.

Doing less, in the right place, can do more than planting a hundred trees.

五年前學校後面那片草地看起來像荒地。後來有一班學生停止割草，讓它自然生長。改變很快：第一個夏天野花回來了，昆蟲也跟著來。昆蟲回來之後，鳥也來了，那裡記錄到的物種數增為三倍。這個教訓很簡單：在對的地方少做一點，可能勝過種一百棵樹。

32. What did the class do? 答案 D

那班學生做了什麼？

- A. Removed weeds. 除草。
- B. Built a pond. 蓋了一座池塘。
- C. Planted trees. 種樹。
- D. Stopped cutting the grass. 停止割草。**

詳解 | stopped cutting the grass。meadow 是主題字。

33. What came back first? 答案 C

最先回來的是什麼？

- A. Birds. 鳥。
- B. Bees only. 只有蜜蜂。
- C. Wild flowers. 野花。**
- D. Trees. 樹。

詳解 | wild flowers returned in the first summer。

34. What is the speaker's main point? 答案 D

講者的重點是什麼？

- A. Schools need gardens. 學校需要花園。
- B. Planting trees is best. 種樹最好。
- C. Insects are harmful. 昆蟲有害。
- D. Doing less can achieve more. 少做一點反而成效更大。**

詳解 | Doing less, in the right place, can do more。species 是主題字。

Today's Feeding Times

Animal	Time	Open to visitors
Lobsters	10:00	No
Giraffes	09:00	No
Giraffes	15:00	Yes
Seals	16:00	Yes

M: Please look at the printed feeding chart while I go through today's schedule. The lobster tank is fed first, at ten, because the water must settle before the public arrives. The giraffes are fed twice, morning and afternoon, but only the afternoon session is open to visitors. The bear cubs are not on the chart at all this week; their mother is feeding them herself. If a session is canceled, we post a note at the gate by nine.

我說明今天的時程時請看印出的餵食表。龍蝦缸最先餵，十點，因為水必須在遊客到達前沉澱。長頸鹿一天餵兩次，早上與下午，但只有下午那場開放參觀。小熊本週完全不在表上；母熊自己餵牠們。若有場次取消，我們會在九點前於門口張貼公告。

35. According to the chart and the talk, which feeding can visitors watch? **答案 C**

根據餵食表與談話，遊客可以看哪一場餵食？

- A. Giraffes at 09:00. 早上九點的長頸鹿。
- B. Lobsters at 10:00. 十點的龍蝦。
- C. Giraffes at 15:00. 下午三點的長頸鹿。**
- D. Bear cubs at 11:00. 十一點的小熊。

詳解 | 只有下午那場長頸鹿開放參觀，表中是 15:00。lobster、giraffe、cub 都是主題字。