

Name:

Date:

Class:

School

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions

Reading Passage 1

First Day of School

A student's first day of kindergarten is a *memorable* event. The principal greets the students as they enter the main gate and walk toward the school. The principal is **cheerful** and shows a **genuine** interest in the students. The students completed **registration** for school a few days ago, so now the principal divides them into classes. The students are then introduced to the **librarian**. The librarian is a kind woman who shows the students how the books are divided into **elementary**, **intermediate**, and more difficult levels. Another person helps the librarian check the children's eyes to see if they have any problems, such as being **nearsighted**. Children who have problems with their eyes are given a note to take home to their parents, asking them to buy a pair of glasses for their child.



Students are then taken to their classroom, where the teacher explains **details** such as the class rules and asks the students to **memorize** them. The classroom is an exciting place, full of pencils, paper, and glue. It feels comfortable and helps calm the students. Some students are **passive** while others jump around and make a lot of noise. Each student is shown how to write his or her name. Their **handwriting** does not look very nice, but it is a good way to get the students started writing. After that, it is time to go over different school subjects, such as English and **arithmetic**. The students have to **recite** English sentences or learn how to add. At the end of the day, the students are **dismissed** and go home. At home, they will want to tell their parents their **impressions** of their first day at school.



arithmetic: [ə'riθmə,tɪk] <i>n</i> 算術	intermediate: [,ɪntə'mɪdɪt] <i>adj</i> 中級的
cheerful: ['tʃɪrfəl] <i>adj</i> 興高采烈的	librarian: [laɪ'brɛrɪən] <i>n</i> 圖書館管理員
detail: ['dɪteɪl] <i>n</i> 細節	memorize: ['memə,raɪz] <i>v</i> 記住
dismiss: [dɪs'mɪs] <i>v</i> 解散	memorable: ['mɛmərəbəl] <i>adj</i> 難忘的
elementary: [,elə'mentəri] <i>adj</i> 初級的	nearsighted: ['nɪə'saɪtɪd] <i>adj</i> 近視的
genuine: ['dʒɛnjʊɪn] <i>adj</i> 真正的	passive: ['pæsɪv] <i>adj</i> 被動的
handwriting: ['hænd,raɪtɪŋ] <i>n</i> 書寫、筆跡	recite: [rɪ'saɪt] <i>v</i> 背誦
impression: [ɪm'preʃən] <i>n</i> 印象	registration: [,rɛdʒɪ'streɪʃən] <i>n</i> 註冊

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Choose the correct answers.

Main Idea

1. The main idea of the passage is about _____.
- (A) things that a kindergarten teacher must do each day
(B) things students do on the first day of kindergarten
(C) what students do each day in an elementary school
(D) how parents prepare their children for kindergarten

Supporting Idea

2. Who is the first person the students meet as they enter the school?
- (A) The principal.
(B) Their teacher.
(C) The librarian.
(D) The eye doctor.

Multiple Choice

Choose the correct answers.

1. She explained every _____ of what the students had to do for homework.
- (A) arithmetic (B) detail (C) registration (D) impression
2. In elementary school, children begin to learn basic _____.
- (A) impression (B) librarian (C) arithmetic (D) registration
3. Can you tell from the _____ who wrote this letter?
- (A) handwriting (B) impression (C) detail (D) librarian
4. The students are very young and can only read books at the _____ level.
- (A) passive (B) elementary
(C) cheerful (D) intermediate
5. You can go to the _____ if you cannot find the book you want.
- (A) impression (B) librarian (C) registration (D) arithmetic
6. The school _____ students early because there was a typhoon coming.
- (A) recited (B) detail (C) dismissed (D) memorized
7. I could tell Jennifer was _____ because she held the book close to her face.
- (A) genuine (B) cheerful (C) passive (D) nearsighted

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Reading Passage 2

University Life

University life is a special experience. Students are usually living away from their homes and families for the first time. It is very different from their life in senior high school. A student's time on **campus** stands out as a special experience, and if they work hard and make the right choices, they are sure to succeed. But success never comes easily. Whether **freshman** or **senior**, students face a lot of stress from their family, **professors**, and **peers**. For most courses they choose, students will attend **lectures**, write reports, and take exams. Sometimes **examinees** fall asleep during the exam because they studied all night. If students spread the more difficult courses over the school year, they will not have too much work to do in a single semester. Being absent from class is not good. Students who fail to gain enough course **credits** may not be able to **graduate**.



Another part of being a university student is staying in a **dormitory**, which is very different from the student's **previous** life at home. Students studying far from home often live in a dormitory until they are **juniors**. **Access** to the dormitory is usually limited to those who live there, but living among so many friends can make studying very hard, even for the most hard-working **scholar**. Therefore, not only do students have to worry about what happens in class, they must also think about their *interaction* with the people back home in the dormitory. This is why many juniors would rather get an apartment off campus where they can live and study in peace and not have to **interact** with so many other students. Being a university student can sometimes be difficult, but it is great training for life as an adult.



Vocabulary



access: [ˈæksɛs] <i>n</i> 進入	junior: [ˈdʒunjə] <i>n</i> 大三學生
campus: [ˈkæmpəs] <i>n</i> 校園	lecture: [ˈlektʃə] <i>n</i> 講課
credit: [ˈkredɪt] <i>n</i> 學分	peer: [pɪr] <i>n</i> 同輩
dormitory: [ˈdɔrmə,tɔrɪ] <i>n</i> 學生宿舍	previous: [ˈprɪvɪəs] <i>adj</i> 過去的
examinee: [ɪg,zæməˈni] <i>n</i> 應試者	professor: [prəˈfɛsə] <i>n</i> 教授
freshman: [ˈfrɛʃmən] <i>n</i> 大一或高一學生	scholar: [ˈskɒlə] <i>n</i> 學者
graduate: [ˈgrædʒu,et] <i>v</i> 畢業	senior: [sɪnjə] <i>n</i> 大四或高三生
interact: [ˌɪntəˈækt] <i>v</i> 互動	
<i>interaction:</i> [ˌɪntəˈækfən] <i>n</i> 互動	

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Choose the correct answers.

Inference

1. In paragraph 2, line 14, what does the underlined word which refer to?
- (A) University student life. (B) Living in a dormitory.
(C) Being absent from class. (D) A student's previous life.

Supporting Idea

2. Why would a junior choose to live in an apartment?
- (A) It is cheaper to live in an apartment. (B) They can live with their friends.
(C) There is no place to eat on campus. (D) It is much quieter in an apartment.

Detailed Information

3. According to the passage, what should students do when choosing classes?
- (A) Get the hard classes during the first year of school.
(B) Save the hard classes until the last year of school.
(C) Do not take too many hard classes at the same time.
(D) Do not study subjects that have hard courses in them.

CLOZE Passage

Put the letters for the correct words in the blanks.

Many students decide to go to university after they have finished senior high school. 1 starting out in school find that life in the university offers a lot of freedoms that they have never experienced before. For one thing, students are not required to take most classes in any certain order. They can sign up to attend the 2 of their choice. No matter what class they sign up for, they are asked to complete lots of homework and write reports about what they are learning in the course. At the end of a course, students will get 3 for the work they have done. If a university is too far from home, students may move into a(n) 4. This kind of life will go on for about four years until the students 5 from the university. After they have finished school, the students will have to decide whether to find a job or to continue studying.

- (A) junior (B) examinees (C) graduate (D) professors
(E) lecture (F) dormitory (G) freshmen (H) credits

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____