

第壹部份：單選題 (占 62 分)

一、詞彙與語法測驗 (占 12 分)

說明：第 1 題至第 12 題，每題有 4 個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分。

1. People in the US _____ to eat soup at the beginning of a meal, not the end.
(A) limit (B) defend (C) suffer (D) prefer
2. Our house is very _____ because we don't have any neighbors.
(A) commercial (B) household (C) sincere (D) isolated
3. He made a(n) _____ to his girlfriend because he forgot about her birthday.
(A) exhibit (B) legacy (C) apology (D) advice
4. Although he and I have _____ styles of clothing, we have similar personalities.
(A) contrasting (B) miserable (C) intensive (D) permanent
5. The formation of clouds is a(n) _____ that is part of the water cycle.
(A) promotion (B) phenomenon (C) voyage (D) issue
6. Jerry always brings a pencil to class so he can _____ on what the teacher says.
(A) do drugs (B) have a point (C) take notes (D) make sense
7. There are _____ of fish swimming in the pond. Let's go check it out!
(A) schools (B) flocks (C) packs (D) herds
8. Emily _____ a lot of money on unnecessary items. No wonder she always runs out of her savings.
(A) is used to spend (B) used to spend
(C) used to spending (D) is used to spending
9. _____ Elsie needed a job, she refused to accept any help from her friends.
(A) For fear that (B) As soon as
(C) In spite of the fact that (D) No matter how
10. Nowadays, with the advancement of technology, personal computers are being _____ laptops and tablets.
(A) placed (B) replaced with (C) substituted (D) in the place of
11. To the Tao people, the ocean is _____ since they deeply rely on marine resources.
(A) for such great important (B) with such great significance
(C) in such great significant (D) of such great importance
12. In the traffic light food labeling system, _____ we see on a package of food, _____ that food is.
(A) the greener lights; the more healthy (B) the more green lights; the unhealthier
(C) the more green lights; the healthily (D) the greener lights; the more unhealthily

二、綜合測驗 (占 18 分)

說明：第 13 題至第 30 題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分。

Being obese can threaten people's health. Thus, it is vital that all people 13 their weight. No matter what method people apply to keep fit, they should first and foremost watch their diet. After all, what people eat 14 how much they weigh, which directly affects their health.

In modern society, many people sometimes absorb excessive 15 certain nutrients, such as fat, saturated fat, sugar and salt. These nutrients can put people's health at risk. To prevent this from happening, the Food Standards Agency of the United Kingdom 16 an idea called traffic light labeling. This is a system that labels those risky nutrients with something everyone knows well: the lights at the intersection.

Similar to the traffic lights on the road that we are all 17, traffic light labeling is easy for everyone to understand. Green, amber, and red stand for low, medium, and high levels of health-threatening elements in one serving. Therefore, the system is instantly recognizable and successfully crosses the language barrier. Even though some people criticize it is too simplistic, this system does convey some important messages: there are times when we are not sure if the food we buy might 18 our health. 19 traffic light labels on the package of a food product, we can make better food choices and encourage healthy products.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 13. (A) to control | (B) control | (C) controls | (D) controlling |
| 14. (A) has a lot to do with | | (B) has nothing to do for | |
| | (C) has little to do at | (D) has much to do in | |
| 15. (A) amounts of | (B) deals of | (C) plenty of | (D) numbers of |
| 16. (A) makes up with | (B) occurs to | (C) comes up with | (D) comes upon |
| 17. (A) familiar with | | (B) know with | |
| | (C) know for | (D) familiar of | |
| 18. (A) damaging | | (B) do harm to | |
| | (C) be suitable for | (D) harmful for | |
| 19. (A) With | (B) As | (C) Since | (D) For |

Captain America is one of the most well-known comic book heroes ever created. He first appeared during World War II and 20 freedom and American ideals. In his comics he fought the Germans and 21 evil characters. Now, he's ready to serve justice once again when he returns in the new film *Captain America: The Winter Soldier*. The movie starts off with Captain America 22 peacefully in Washington D.C.. 23 he's learning about the modern world, bad guys attack his fellow agents. Captain 24 with the female hero Black Widow to find out who these evil men are. They find out that they are led by the Winter Soldier, an old army friend of Captain who has now become a villain. Captain America and Black Widow work together to stop the Winter Soldier's 25 and save the world.

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|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 20. (A) represented | (B) inspected | (C) frustrated | (D) surrounded |
| 21. (A) another | (B) one another | (C) the other | (D) other |
| 22. (A) and lives | (B) living | (C) to live | (D) by living |
| 23. (A) Though | (B) Where | (C) While | (D) During |
| 24. (A) loses contact | (B) passes away | (C) takes up | (D) teams up |
| 25. (A) petal | (B) rank | (C) plot | (D) recipe |

Almost nothing in life is more important than friendship. It is a strong 26 that can give people strength and comfort. However, not all moments in a friendship are rosy; friends can 27 hard times. Even friends can have serious disagreements 28 are hard to deal with. Misunderstandings between

friends can lead to unsolvable arguments, making them refuse to speak with each other. Both sides are afraid to express what they really think.

The only way to solve this is for one friend to reopen the door to communication. This means that they should 29 their true feelings to each other. This way, they can prove that their 30 are totally positive. Speaking warmly and sincerely shows others that you really do care for them. Of course, this does take a little bravery. But after you've cleared up the problem, you will wonder why you waited so long.

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|--------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 26. (A) feast | (B) loan | (C) shift | (D) bond |
| 27. (A) go through | (B) go beyond | (C) break up | (D) break through |
| 28. (A) what | (B) which | (C) who | (D) where |
| 29. (A) secure | (B) deposit | (C) reveal | (D) harvest |
| 30. (A) operations | (B) formations | (C) revisions | (D) intentions |

三、文意選填（占 10 分）

說明：第 31 題至第 40 題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的 (A) 到 (BC) 選項中分別選出最適當者，並將其英文字母代號標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分。置於句首的選項，請自行轉換大寫。

Going to Orchid Island is just a short, 25-minute flight from Taitung, yet the island is like another world. There are no beaches full of tourists there, unlike most 31 islands. Instead, people visit Orchid Island to see the Tao people, who have lived there for about 800 years since their 32 came from the Batanes.

33 experiencing recent decades of flourishing tourism, the Tao has managed to retain their traditions and pass on their tribal customs. Over the years, the Tao 34 a philosophy of fishing, which is intended for both bountiful fish catches and the conservation of marine life. They follow their fishing calendar, which 35 to the movements of ocean currents. The flying fish season, on the other hand, is an important period for the Tao people. Since the Tao people 36 flying fish as a gift from their god, catching flying fish has become a highly-valued event. To 37 evil spirits and pray for blessings, they paint certain totems on the boats, including shapes of humans, waves and concentric circles. Moreover, many different ceremonies are held throughout the entire flying fish season as a way for the Tao to show their 38 to their god and ensure a good catch.

Since Orchid Island is remote, it's a good place to 39 the beauty of nature. The island's surrounding waters boast more than a thousand varieties of fish. Together, the people and the nature of Orchid Island make it one of the best 40 to visit in all of Taiwan.

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|--------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| (A) have developed | (B) spots | (C) appreciate | (D) despite | (E) regard |
| (AB) ward off | (AC) ancestors | (AD) corresponds | (AE) tropical | (BC) gratitude |

四、閱讀測驗（占 22 分）

說明：第 41 題至第 51 題，每題請分別根據各篇文章選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 2 分。

第 41 至 44 題為題組

There's a saying that beauty is in the eye of the beholder. In certain tribes found in Myanmar (Burma) and Thailand, women wear neck rings to stretch their necks. In these societies, having a long neck helped a woman to attract a husband. The custom reflected the cultural belief that a long neck was beautiful, and the steel rings were also a symbol of a family's wealth. Girls typically started wearing rings at the age of five. As they grew, more rings were added.

The “stretching” of the neck happens over many years as the rings push down on the collarbone and stretch the neck muscles. Believe it or not, a stretched neck can eventually measure up to 30 centimeters. It's an illusion though—physical examinations have shown that it's actually the collarbone and ribs that are pushed down. Women having worn heavy neck rings for many years may experience muscle pain or be diagnosed with other medical conditions, such as minor bone fractures. While the rings aren't tight, it's hard to wash under them properly, so skin infections sometimes occur. If the rings are removed, it takes months until a woman can hold her head up straight.

The practice is dying out, as modern women decide to say no to wearing rings. Because of health concerns and because it involves deforming women's bodies, some people criticize the wearing of neck rings. They blame tourism for keeping what they consider an outdated and barbaric practice alive. Some tribeswomen still wear the rings just to earn money from tourists eager to take pictures.

—Source from “The Tao: People of the Sea,” “Sanmin Test Papers.”

41. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the article as a possible symptom of wearing neck rings?

- (A) Headache (B) Bone fracture. (C) Muscle pain. (D) Skin infections.

42. In the past, steel rings on the neck of women in Myanmar and Thailand stood for _____.

- (A) educational background (B) the number of a woman's husbands
(C) physical conditions (D) family's wealth

43. Nowadays, women in Myanmar and Thailand wear neck rings for the purpose of _____.

- (A) lengthening their necks (B) a good marriage
(C) making money (D) covering their skins

44. According to the article, we can infer that _____.

- (A) the tighter the neck rings are, the more easily those women might get sick.
(B) most women in Thailand are forced to give up wearing steel rings.
(C) Women with neck rings are now eager to learn picture taking.
(D) People's views on beauty change over time.

第 45 至 48 題為題組

In recent years, “globesity” has become one of the world's fastest-growing health problems. This new word is a combination of “global” and “obesity.” It was first used in February, 2001, by a writer at the World Health Organization (WHO) in a report about the crisis of global obesity. Many experts later pointed out that obesity had become a much more serious health problem than smoking.

According to the WHO, the number of obese people has grown by 50 percent in the last decade. In 1995, over 200 million people worldwide were obese — 30 pounds or more over their ideal weight. By 2003, this number had grown to 312 million. The International Obesity Task Force (IOTF) also indicated that one out of every four people in the world is overweight. Many experts blame the world's weight problem on changing

lifestyles. In modern society, more and more people work long hours at desk jobs. They drive cars or take buses and trains to work instead of walking or biking. Moreover, they usually grab fast food for meals after a day of hard work. During their leisure time, they often end up being couch potatoes — that is, sitting or lying on the couch, watching TV.

To prevent this problem from getting worse, the IOTF has asked world leaders to help spread the message of eating a healthy diet. The US National Bureau of Economic Research said that a 20-minute walk every day will help a lot more than a once-a-week visit to the gym. These suggestions may sound like clichés. However, since obesity brings greater chances of diabetes, heart diseases, and several types of cancer, this growing problem can still lead to millions of deaths — gradually, but just not overnight. That’s why people should not ignore this problem anymore.

—Source from “Traffic lights for Food,” “Sanmin Workbook.”

45. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) How to solve the problem of people worldwide becoming obese.
- (B) The difficulties modern people meet when they want to lose weight.
- (C) What the WHO and the IOTF are doing for people.
- (D) How often people should go to the gym if they want to lose weight.

46. According to the passage, which of the following statements about “globesity” is **NOT** true?

- (A) Experts considered it to be a more serious health problem than smoking.
- (B) The word was first used by a writer at the WHO in February, 2001.
- (C) It can cause millions of deaths both gradually and overnight.
- (D) It is a word combined by “global” and “obesity.”

47. According to the passage, which of the following lifestyles is **NOT** the reason why modern people are becoming overweight more easily?

- (A) They usually buy fast food for meals.
- (B) They go to work on foot or by bike.
- (C) They become couch potatoes after work.
- (D) They work long hours at desk jobs.

48. The US National Bureau of Economic Research suggests that _____.

- (A) a once-a-week visit to the gym is necessary for everybody
- (B) eating a healthy diet is the only way to solve the problem of globesity
- (C) globesity is gradually coming under control
- (D) a 20-minute walk every day can help people keep in shape

第 49 至 51 題為題組

It was an April day in 1961 and Yuri Gagarin was about to make history. The man from Russia was going to become the first human in space. Gagarin’s difficult voyage above the Earth made him a household name, but he came from an even more arduous background.

Gagarin was born on March 9, 1934, in the village of Klushino in what was then the Soviet Union. His parents worked on a collective farm, and he had three siblings. During World War II, the Germans kicked the Gagarins out of their home. They lived behind their house in a mud hut while the Nazis burned down their village.

When Gagarin turned 16 in 1950, he moved to Moscow. There he enrolled in a vocational school, and then in a technical school. It was during this time that his life would change greatly. He volunteered on weekends for flight school training. Gagarin discovered his natural talent for flying in that school, which inspired him to join the Soviet Air Force. In 1960, he and 19 other elite pilots were selected for the Soviet space program.

Yuri Gagarin was proud of being able to have the chance to become a cosmonaut, or Soviet astronaut. Soviet officials selected Gagarin for several reasons. For one, the *Vostok 1* space capsule was small, and Gagarin was 157 centimeters tall. For another, doctors noticed that he had a calm manner. In addition, he had a sense of humor which could help him get through the strenuous training.

On April 12, 1960, Gagarin donned his space suit for the flight and declared that the mission was “an unprecedented duel with nature.” Gagarin then climbed into the *Vostok 1* and blasted off into orbit. The flight took him about 300 kilometers high. Gagarin floated weightlessly while his capsule soared above the Earth. From liftoff to his landing by parachute, the flight lasted 108 minutes.

Gagarin’s journey became a worldwide phenomenon. He then dedicated himself to training cosmonauts and designing a reusable spacecraft. Gagarin’s passion was flying, but on March 27, 1968 he took his last flight. His jet fighter broke down and crashed into the woods. While Gagarin is gone, his legacy as a trailblazer, and the first human in space, lives on.

—Source from “Yuri Gagarin: The First Person in Outer Space,” “English 4U, March 2014”

49. The passage is mainly about _____.
- (A) how the Soviet Union developed their space program
 - (B) an introduction to the life of a famous Russian astronaut
 - (C) how a Soviet astronaut was trained to be a cosmonaut
 - (D) Germany’s and Russia’s hard work on spacecraft design
50. According to the passage, which of the following statements about Yuri Gagarin is **NOT** true?
- (A) He was raised in a rich family.
 - (B) He was quite short in height.
 - (C) He had a bright personality.
 - (D) He attended three different schools after age 16.
51. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Yuri Gagarin died in a space mission where the spacecraft broke down after blasting off.
 - (B) Yuri Gagarin always thought it easy to float weightlessly in space with his space suit.
 - (C) The Nazis destroyed Yuri Gagarin’s homeland and killed his parents behind their house.
 - (D) Yuri Gagarin was not only a cosmonaut trainer but a spacecraft designer.

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 38 分）

一、文意字彙（占 20 分）

說明：1. 依據題意及字首字尾提示，寫出完整的單字在「答案卷」上。
2. 請依序作答。每題 2 分，共 20 分。

1. Those who c_____e too much salt may run a risk of heart disease and high blood pressure.

2. The forest is i_____ted by various kinds of animals. Many of them are endangered species living only in that area.
3. Though Jessica e_____red to prepare for the exam, the end result was not encouraging—she failed it.
4. Sam has great p_____l for painting. He will become an outstanding painter if he receives training.
5. After the morning assembly, all of the students went back to their r_____e classrooms.
6. Dr. Tsai is a strong a_____e of breast-feeding. She always explains to her patients the advantages of it in details.
7. The development of public t_____n has shortened the time it takes to travel from place to place.
8. Taking a shower instead of a bath is a good way to c_____e water.
9. My dad drinks wine only at Christmas or on special o_____ns, such as weddings.
10. Yo-yo Ma is famous worldwide as a cellist because of his e_____l talent.

二、句子合併或改寫（占 6 分）

說明：1. 依各題提示改寫或合併句子，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。
2. 請依序作答。每題 2 分，共 6 分。

1. As Jean didn't come to school for days, her teacher decided to visit her parents.
(用 “**Jean....**”開頭，以「**獨立分詞構句**」句型改寫)
2. The Chinese New Year meant a lot to me when I was little, but now it's nothing more than a tiring holiday.
(用 “**The Chinese New Year used to....**”開頭改寫)
3. { Emily turned the music down.
She didn't want to disturb her brother while he was studying.
(用 “**.... lest**”句型改寫)

三、中譯英（占 12 分）

說明：1. 請將以下三個中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。
2. 請「根據題目提示」作答。每題 4 分，共 12 分。

1. 為保持健康，我們需要規律運動並避免含有大量脂肪的食物。(.....it is necessary that.....)
2. 化學工業對環境造成威脅。因此，在這裡興建一座化學工廠的主意遭受到激烈反對。
(.....Therefore, the idea of.....)
3. 觀眾們因為被主持人說的故事逗得開心，哄堂大笑。(Amused by.....)

◎答案供參考，若有錯誤煩請告知，謝謝！另請注意*選擇題第 12 題送分。

二年_____班_____號 姓名：_____

第貳部分：非選擇題 (占 38 分)

一、文意字彙 (占 20 分，每題 2 分)

01	consume	02	inhabited	03	endeavored	04	potential	05	respective
06	advocate	07	transportation	08	conserve	09	occasions	10	exceptional

二、句子合併或改寫 (占 6 分，每題 2 分)* 粗體字一個錯誤扣 1 分；其他句構一個小錯誤扣 0.5 分

1. **Jean not coming** to school for days, her teacher decided to visit her parents.
2. The Chinese New Year **used to mean** a lot to me (when I was little), but now it’s nothing more than a tiring holiday.
3. Emily turned the music down **lest** she (should) disturb her brother while he was studying.

三、中翻英 (占 12 分，每題 4 分) * 波浪線內一個錯誤扣 0.5 分，扣到該部分佔分結束。 * 若同學有不同寫法，請老師以符合翻譯文意為批改標準。

1. To keep in shape /, it is necessary that / we do regular exercise / and keep off any food / containing large amounts of fat.
2. Chemical industries /pose a threat to the environment.
Therefore, the idea of building a chemical factory /meets with fierce opposition.
3. Amused by the story /the host narrated, the audience /roared with laughter.

一、詞彙與語法

1~12 DDCAB CADCB
11. D 12.送分

二、綜合測驗

13~19 BADCABA
20~25 ADBCDC
26~30 DABCD

三、文意選填

31~35 (AE) (AC) D A (AD)
36~40 E (AB) (BC) C B

四、閱讀測驗

41~44 ADCD
45~48 ACBD
49~51 BAD