

第壹部分：單選題（占 72 分）

一、詞彙（占 20 分）

說明：第1題至第10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2分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

1. Lost and scared, the little dog _____ along the streets, looking for its master.
(A) wandered (B) glided (C) dismissed (D) marched
2. On a sunny afternoon last month, we all took off our shoes and walked on the grass with _____ feet.
(A) raw (B) bare (C) tough (D) slippery
3. At the Book Fair, exhibitors from 21 countries will _____ textbooks, novels, and comic books.
(A) predict (B) require (C) target (D) display
4. Most young people in Taiwan are not satisfied with a high school _____ and continue to pursue further education in college.
(A) maturity (B) foundation (C) diploma (D) guarantee
5. If student enrollment continues to drop, some programs at the university may be _____ to reduce the operation costs.
(A) relieved (B) eliminated (C) projected (D) accounted
6. Betty was _____ to accept her friend's suggestion because she thought she could come up with a better idea herself.
(A) reluctant (B) sensitive (C) tolerable (D) modest
7. Women's fashions are _____ changing: One season they may favor pantsuits, but the next season they may prefer miniskirts.
(A) lately (B) shortly (C) constantly (D) relatively
8. Standing on the seashore, we saw a _____ of seagulls flying over the ocean before they glided down and settled on the water.
(A) pack (B) herd (C) flock (D) school
9. Though Kevin failed in last year's singing contest, he did not feel _____. This year he practiced day and night and finally won first place in the competition.
(A) relieved (B) suspected (C) discounted (D) frustrated
10. Having saved enough money, Joy _____ two trips for this summer vacation, one to France and the other to Australia.
(A) deposited (B) observed (C) enclosed (D) booked

二、綜合測驗（占 30 分）

說明：第11題至第25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2分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

One day, while taking a stroll in a yellow wood, I came to a fork in the path, but hesitated about which route to take. I felt sorry that I couldn't travel both at the same time. I knew once I chose one of them, there was __11__ possibility of returning for the other one. I wondered if I should make a choice __12__. Also, I couldn't help but imagine myself later __13__ whatever choice I made with a sigh. __14__ the left path as far as possible, I found that it bent in the undergrowth, which didn't appear very attractive. As for the right path, it was full of leaves, with nobody treading it black. This one seemed more challenging to me. However, I had to admit that the two paths looked really about the same and that my choice wouldn't __15__ any significant difference in my life. After all, it was only a stroll. In the end, I took the one that was less traveled.

11. (A) none (B) all (C) little (D) few
12. (A) at length (B) by accident (C) without a doubt (D) at random
13. (A) delighting (B) regretting (C) confusing (D) exploring

14. (A) Looked down (B) I looking down (C) I looked down (D) Looking down
 15. (A) make (B) do (C) cause (D) leave

Last night when I was taking care of my grandfather in the hospital, I happened to read a story in the newspaper about a three-year-old boy who was in a hospital, __16__ a respirator. He existed in a “vegetative state” after __17__ on a piece of candy. His father had turned off the machine and sang a lullaby until his boy had died. The father was then charged with murder. In the ICU __18__ I was reading this story, I began to feel quite emotional and sentimental. Somehow, I could understand why the father had made a decision like this, for it must have been __19__ for him to see his beloved son suffering in such a way. The father __20__ for a long time before he took this final step of disconnecting his son’s respirator.

16. (A) clipped to (B) come with (C) hooked up to (D) disconnected from
 17. (A) cradling (B) choking (C) hissing (D) conceiving
 18. (A) at (B) that (C) why (D) where
 19. (A) neutral (B) legal (C) unbearable (D) portable
 20. (A) must have struggled (B) struggling
 (C) could struggle (D) have struggled

The diversity of life in the sea is truly awe-inspiring. Also impressive are the facilities humans have __21__ to showcase the magnificent creatures of the deep: aquariums.

One reason for the popularity and growth of public aquariums is probably the calming effect that watching fish has __22__ people. A UK study conducted by the National Marine Aquarium, Plymouth University, and the University of Exeter in 2015 provided solid evidence of this __23__. Researchers discovered that viewing sea life in an aquarium reduced people’s blood pressure and heart rate. __24__, the study found that the greater the number of fish viewed, the bigger the effect on the reduction of blood pressure and heart rate. Therefore, people who want to get some relief from their stress-filled lives would be well advised to __25__ an aquarium and spend some time there. Likewise, you can get so much pleasure from visiting it.

21. (A) conserved (B) striven (C) entertained (D) built
 22. (A) in (B) on (C) for (D) to
 23. (A) fascination (B) theme (C) phenomenon (D) treatment
 24. (A) Moreover (B) For instance (C) Thus (D) Nevertheless
 25. (A) line up (B) look back on (C) drop by (D) let go of

三、文意選填（占10分）

說明：第26題至第35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畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得1分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

Gashapon refers to a popular type of vending machine. Instead of __26__ snacks or drinks, gashapon give their customers a little plastic capsule with a random toy inside. The early gashapon machines featured cheap toys made of scrap plastic, and that __27__ for cheapness remains in most Western countries. However, the gashapon industry only really __28__ when Japanese toy maker Bandai got involved. The quality of toys rapidly improved, allowing the vending machines to __29__ more for each prize.

It was in the 1990s that Bandai started to __30__ more sophisticated toys in their gashapon. Many were based on popular __31__ from anime and manga like SD Gundam, Doraemon, and more. Customers would try to collect the whole set, __32__ some popular series of gashapon toys sell out in less than a week. Especially popular series have even gone on to become collectors' items worth significant __33__ of money. Gashapon isn't just for kids __34__, and many of the machines' toys are in fact geared towards older customers.

Today, gashapon __35__ popular around the world, especially in Asia. Moreover, these humble vending machines have earned a special place in Japanese culture by being part of so many people's childhoods.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| (A) introduce | (B) dispensing | (C) reputation | (D) anymore | (E) remain |
| (AB) amounts | (AC) making | (AD) characters | (AE) took off | (BC) charge |

四、閱讀測驗（占12分）

說明：第36題至第41題，每題請分別根據各篇文章之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2分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

36-38 為題組

Robert Frost spent his early childhood in California. He was a sensitive boy who would hear “voices” when he was left alone. When Frost was eleven, his mother moved the family to eastern Massachusetts.

In Massachusetts, after graduating from high school, he continued to study at Dartmouth College. However, he felt bored and never finished a degree. Later, in 1895, he married Elinor Miriam White. After they got married, they both taught school for about two years. In 1900, Frost's grandfather bought the young couple a farm in New Hampshire before this kind old man passed away. During the following nine years in New Hampshire, Frost wrote several poems, many of which later became popular.

In 1912, at the age of thirty-eight, Frost courageously moved his family to London. He had decided that it might be easier to become a professional writer in England, which he believed to be a more inspiring environment for literary creation. He was soon successful, publishing his first book of poetry, *A Boy's Will*, in 1913. Frost soon became friends with many creative writers in England, including Edward Thomas, Ezra Pound, and T. E. Hulme. In 1915, when World War I began, Frost returned to America and spent the rest of his life writing and teaching there.

Frost's poems usually depict life in the countryside. In addition, most of the speakers in his poems are ordinary people. Therefore, his poetry has been able to attract many generations of readers. Frost certainly achieved his ambition of writing “a few poems that will be **hard to get rid of**.”

—Ian Fletcher

36. Which of the following statements about Robert Frost is NOT true?

- (A) He moved several times, and he spent most of his life in England.
- (B) Besides being a poet, he also worked as a teacher and farmer.
- (C) He failed to finish his college education.
- (D) He often depicted rural life from the viewpoints of ordinary people.

37. Why did Robert Frost move to England in 1912?
- (A) To study English literature there.
 - (B) To have his first collection of poems published.
 - (C) To look for a more stimulating literary atmosphere.
 - (D) To seek refuge from World War I.
38. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “**hard to get rid of**”?
- (A) Typical.
 - (B) Long-lasting.
 - (C) Ordinary.
 - (D) Symbolic.

39-41 為題組

Most people today are under pressure to fulfill other people's expectations to them, and teenagers are no exception. Parents, teachers, coaches, and peers all have opinions about how and what they should achieve, and this can become a heavy weight on their adolescent shoulders. The prospect of trying to live up to so many expectations can be exhausting, and sometimes it makes young people just want to give up.

In fact, outside expectations are not all that they're cracked up to be. Yes, they are well-intentioned ideas, but they do not have to be the road map with which teenagers use to navigate through their life. Advice and expectation can be a gift if it helps with self-discipline and motivation, but it can also be a curse if it leads to exhaustion and depression.

At some point in their life, young people will learn that unreasonable expectations can't be their goals. They will have to put up resistance and know that they are ultimately responsible for their own course in life. They should stand up for their choices—if they do want to realize their dreams—instead of being controlled by people around them. They may face opposition and frequent discouragement, but these things have to be taken to build their character and make them stronger. All people face bumps in the road and many other obstacles as they try to make their way through life. Learning how to be strong in the face of adversity while remaining true to oneself can be the greatest life lesson to be learned.

39. What is this passage mainly about?
- (A) Pros and cons of outside expectations.
 - (B) Advice on how to deal with outside expectations.
 - (C) Outside expectations have negative influence on young people.
 - (D) People shouldn't expect too much from young people.
40. What does the passage suggest young people do when they face unreasonable expectations?
- (A) Put up resistance.
 - (B) Use them to navigate through life.
 - (C) Think about the positive sides of them.
 - (D) Try to live up to them.
41. What can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Young people can benefit nothing from expectations.
 - (B) Young people should ask the elderly for advice when facing difficulties.
 - (C) Teenagers decide for themselves what kind of life they want.
 - (D) Trying to live up to expectations enables young people to become mature fast.

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

一、中譯英（占 8 分）

說明：1.請將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。

2.請依序作答。每題4分，共8分。

1. 烹飪時，我總是使用新鮮食材，因為我想讓飲食健康且營養。
2. 有些年輕人辭掉都市裡的高薪工作，返回家鄉種植有機蔬菜。

二、英文作文（20 分）

說明：1.依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇英文作文。

2.文長至少120個單詞（words）。

提示：每個人都會面臨屬於自己的人生抉擇，你是否曾經思考過，自己高中畢業後想做什麼？請寫一篇短文來說明。文分兩段，第一段描述你高中畢業後決定想做的事情，第二段說明如何實踐自己想做的事情。

班級:_____座號:_____姓名:_____

適用班級:301-309

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

一、中譯英（占 8 分）

1. _____

2. _____

二、英文作文（20 分）

[illegible]