

第壹部分：單選題（62 分）

一、詞彙（10 分）

說明：第 1 題至第 10 題，每題 4 個選項，其中只有一個是最適當的答案，畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對得 1 分；未作答、答錯、或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

1. It is _____ that the bridge construction project will cost the government around \$50 million.
(A) altered (B) estimated (C) switched (D) reacted
2. Carl _____ bumped into Rita, causing her to spill coffee on her shirt.
(A) meaningfully (B) considerably (C) unintentionally (D) gracefully
3. It is highly _____ to perform medical experiments on humans without their permission.
(A) unethical (B) primitive (C) inclusive (D) latter
4. Tokyo Tower, which _____ above the city, visible even from quite far away, is one of the tallest buildings in Japan.
(A) sails (B) differs (C) bustles (D) soars
5. During his father's funeral, John started to cry, sinking to his knees in _____.
(A) vitamin (B) toll (C) torment (D) composition
6. Because of the flatness of the coastal _____, one can see far inland from the sea there.
(A) plain (B) stream (C) gesture (D) crew
7. A person's physical appearance is _____ determined even before he or she was born.
(A) somewhat (B) genetically (C) substantially (D) theoretically
8. The child demonstrated a/an _____ talent for music and will probably be a world-famous pianist one day.
(A) sustainable (B) historical (C) exceptionally (D) considerate
9. People who are _____ to nuts may experience a runny nose and itchy, red skin even from eating a small amount.
(A) suitable (B) substantial (C) considerable (D) allergic
10. Wearing a mask can help stop air pollution from _____ into your lungs and causing breathing problems.
(A) penetrating (B) impressing (C) strengthening (D) acquiring

二、綜合測驗（10 分）

說明：第 11 題至第 20 題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個答案，畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對得 1 分；未作答、答錯、或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

A pair of tiny islands off the southwestern coast of South Korea have begun attracting tourists and photographers alike thanks to a clever rebranding effort launched by the government in 2015. Known as the “purple islands,” Banwol Island and Bakji Island were thus named due to the purple-painted houses, roads, and bridges that dominate the landscape—an idea that was inspired by the ubiquitous purple bellflowers __11__ to the area.

Banwol and Bakji are an Instagrammer's dream, with violet-hued rowboats, picturesque fields of lavender, and a pair of purple bridges that __12__ the islands to each other and to the mainland. And though visitors must leave their cars behind, they have the option to walk or bike across. They can avoid paying the visitor's __13__ by wearing something purple, and need not feel self-conscious in doing so. As a matter of fact, the island's 150 residents can also be seen dressed in purple as they __14__ their lives working the tourist stalls or farming the local fields. In between taking selfies next to purple telephone booths and purple park benches, guests can dine at restaurants serving purple rice on purple plates. They can even spend the night at one of the islands' charming purple hotels.

Since 2018, the purple islands __15__ nearly half a million tourists. Bold and unique, the two island gems of South Korea have proven to be a godsend, not only to the once-struggling local economy but to travel-hungry city folks looking for adventure in the COVID-19 era.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 11. (A) primitive | (B) sensitive | (C) creative | (D) native |
| 12. (A) connect | (B) impose | (C) transfer | (D) overthrow |
| 13. (A) bill | (B) check | (C) fee | (D) tuition |
| 14. (A) call off | (B) go about | (C) do away with | (D) watch out for |
| 15. (A) drew | (B) draw | (C) were drawing | (D) have drawn |

Imagine eating a steak and discovering that the meat is not from an animal. Instead, it was made by scientists! Though this may sound like sci-fi, many companies these days are changing animal stem cells __16__ products that combine to form a type of meat. It's known as “__17__ meat,” and it's even supported by famous people like Bill Gates.

The main reason for their support is probably that producing meat in this way holds several advantages __18__ to more traditional methods. First, conventional farms or factories don't usually have the livestock's best interests __19__. Many animals are poorly treated, and we can prevent them from suffering by __20__ to fake meat. Second, the raising of animals for food has caused great harm to the environment. In fact, experts say that emissions could be lowered by up to 96 percent if we stopped eating animals!

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 16. (A) into | (B) with | (C) for | (D) at |
| 17. (A) grown-lab | (B) growing-lab | (C) lab-grown | (D) lab-growing |
| 18. (A) compare | (B) compared | (C) comparing | (D) to compare |
| 19. (A) in case | (B) in advance | (C) at risk | (D) at heart |
| 20. (A) switching | (B) inducing | (C) reacting | (D) estimating |

三、文意選填（10 分）

說明：第 21 題至第 30 題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的 (A) 到 (BD) 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」。每題答對 1 分；未作答、答錯，該題以零分計算。

Fortune cookies, commonly served after meals at Chinese restaurants in the U.S., are characterized by a fortune, which is written on a small piece of paper tucked inside the cookie. There are several __21__ stories about the origin of the fortune cookie. None of them, however, has been proven to be entirely true.

One of these stories __22__ the cookie's origin back to 13th- and 14th-century China, which was then occupied by the Mongols. According to the legend, notes of __23__ plans for a revolution to overthrow the Mongols were hidden in mooncakes that would ordinarily have been stuffed with sweet bean paste. The revolution turned out to be __24__ and eventually led to the formation of the Ming Dynasty. This story may sound highly credible, but there seems to be no solid evidence that it inspired the creation of the __25__ we know of today as fortune cookies.

Another __26__ claims that David Jung, a Chinese immigrant living in Los Angeles, created the fortune cookie in 1918. Concerned about the poor people he saw wandering near his shop, he made cookies and passed them out free on the streets. Each cookie __27__ a strip of paper inside with an inspirational Bible quotation on it.

However, the more generally accepted story is that the fortune cookie first __28__ in either 1907 or 1914 in San Francisco, created by a Japanese immigrant, Makoto Hagiwara. The fortune cookie was based on a Japanese snack, but Hagiwara sweetened the recipe to appeal to American __29__. He enclosed thank-you notes in the cookies and served them to his guests with tea. Within a few years, Chinese restaurant owners in San Francisco had copied the recipe and __30__ the thank-you notes with fortune notes. Such fortune cookies became common in Chinese restaurants in the U.S. after World War II.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| (A) account | (B) appeared | (C) competing | (D) contained | (E) replaced |
| (AB) secret | (AC) successful | (AD) tastes | (BC) traces | (BD) treats |

四、篇章結構（8 分）

說明：第 31 題至第 34 題，每題一個空格。請依文意在文章提供的(A)到(D)選項中分別選出最適當者，畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對得 2 分；未作答、答錯、或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

As a human, you may have experienced a phenomenon commonly known as “dessert stomach.” You come to the end of a large meal, feeling like you couldn’t possibly eat another morsel of food. Then dessert is offered, and your appetite suddenly reappears. __31__ What you may not know is that dessert stomach can also be referred to as “sensory-specific satiety,” or SSS.

SSS refers to the idea that the feeling of fullness after a large meal does not mean that your body is completely full. __32__ This is why when another food with a different flavor profile, such as a dessert, is presented, you suddenly feel able to fit more food into your body. In other words, the promise of a different type of food and your body’s desire to consume it can prevent your brain from telling your body that it is truly full.

Why humans experience SSS could be related to evolution. __33__ This ability was likely useful in previous times when food was not readily available. At risk of food scarcity, a person could cram their body with whatever food was at hand to create an energy store in case supplies ran low. The problem is that for many people today, food scarcity is not a present danger. __34__

So, the next time you find yourself eyeing a delicious cake or doughnut over your already bulging stomach, remember that you’ve probably already eaten your fill, regardless of how much your body seems to be screaming, “Eat it!”

- (A) Therefore, SSS can easily result in people overeating and experiencing unhealthy weight gain.
- (B) What SSS teaches us is that the human body is capable of consuming food to excess.
- (C) Instead, your body is sated—bored—with the flavor of whatever you were just eating.
- (D) It would appear as if a corner of your stomach has been specifically set aside for it.

五、閱讀測驗（24 分）

說明：第 35 題至第 46 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，畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對得 2 分；未作答、答錯、或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

35-38 為題組

Tea, the most typical English drink, became established in Britain because of the influence of a foreign princess, Catherine of Braganza, the queen of Charles II. A lover of tea since her childhood in Portugal, she brought tea-drinking to the English royal court and set a trend for the beverage in the seventeenth century. The fashion soon spread beyond the circle of the nobility to the middle classes, and tea became a popular drink at the London coffee houses where people met to do business and discuss events of the day. Many employers served a cup of tea to their workers in the middle of the morning, thus inventing a **lasting British institution**, the “tea break.” However, drinking tea in social settings outside the workplace was beyond the means of the majority of British people. It came with a high price tag and tea was taxed as well.

Around 1800, the seventh Duchess of Bedford, Anne Maria, began the popular practice of “afternoon tea,” a ceremony taking place at about four o’clock. Until then, people did not usually eat or drink anything between lunch and dinner. At approximately the same time, the Earl of Sandwich popularized a new way of eating bread—in thin slices, with something (e.g., jam or cucumbers) between them. Before long, a small meal at the end of the afternoon, involving tea and sandwiches, had become part of the British way of life.

As tea became much cheaper during the nineteenth century, its popularity spread right through all corners of the British society. Thus, tea became Britain’s favorite drink. In working-class households, it was served with the main meal of the day, eaten when workers returned home after a day’s labor. This meal has become known as “high tea.”

Today, tea can be drunk at any time of the day, and accounts for over two-fifths of all beverages consumed in Britain—with the exception of water.

35. How is this passage organized?

- (A) By cause and effect.
- (B) In the order of importance.

- (C) In the sequence of time.
- (D) By comparison and contrast.

36. What does the phrase “**a lasting British institution**” in the first paragraph mean?

- (A) The most popular British organization.
- (B) A long-standing tradition in the UK.
- (C) The last tea company in London.
- (D) A well-established British business.

37. According to the passage, why was tea **NOT** a common drink of everyday life in the seventeenth century?

- (A) It was only served at coffee houses in London.
- (B) It was taxed as an alcoholic drink.
- (C) It was forbidden outside of the business setting.
- (D) It was too expensive for most people.

38. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- (A) High tea was served later in the day than afternoon tea in the nineteenth century.
- (B) British people had tea breaks twice a day in the eighteenth century.
- (C) Princess Catherine brought tea to England after visiting Portugal.
- (D) The Earl of Sandwich started the afternoon tea ceremony.

39-42 為題組

Is your dog an Einstein or a Charmer? For US \$60, a recently-founded company called Dognition will help you learn more about your dog’s cognitive traits. It offers an online test telling you about the brain behind the bark.

Dognition’s test measures a dog’s intellect in several aspects—from empathy to memory to reasoning skills. But don’t expect it to measure your pet’s IQ. Dr. Hare, one of the **venture**’s co-founders, says a dog’s intelligence can’t be described with a single number. Just as humans have a wide range of intelligences, so do dogs. The question is what type your dog relies on more.

After you plunk your money down, Dognition’s website will take you through a questionnaire about your dog: For example, how excited does your dog get around other dogs, or children? Do fireworks scare your pup? Then, Dognition guides you through tests that are as fun as playing fetch or hide-and-seek. At the end, you get a report of your dog’s cognitive profile.

Your dog could fall into one of nine categories: Ace, Stargazer, Maverick, Charmer, Socialite, Protodog, Einstein, Expert, or Renaissance Dog. That can give you something to brag about on Dognition’s Facebook page. It also can shed new light on why dogs do the things they do. For example, a Charmer is a dog that trusts you so much that it would prefer to solve problems using information you give it rather than information it can get with its own eyes.

Dognition helps people understand their dogs in ways that they have never been able to do. This new understanding can enrich the relationship between dogs and their owners.

39. What is the third paragraph mainly about?

- (A) The theory behind the questionnaire used in the Dognition test.
- (B) The procedure for evaluating a dog’s intellect on Dognition.
- (C) The products one can get by paying a fee to Dognition.
- (D) The characteristics of the activities Dognition offers.

40. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Different dogs display strengths in different intelligences.
- (B) A dog’s cognitive profile is composed of nine cognitive skills.
- (C) The purpose of Dognition’s testing is to control a dog’s behavior.
- (D) A dog’s intelligence can be ranked based on the score of a Dognition’s test.

41. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “venture” in the second paragraph?

- (A) Creative measurement.
- (B) Risky attempt.
- (C) Non-profit organization.
- (D) New business.

42. According to the passage, what would a Charmer most likely do?

- (A) Stay away from people whenever possible.
- (B) Imitate how other dogs solve problems.
- (C) Rely on its owner to point out where a treat is.
- (D) Follow its own senses to get what it wants.

43-46 為題組

Whenever one thinks of canals, perhaps the romantic city of Venice comes to mind. Alternatively, huge engineering marvels such as the Suez and Panama Canals might pop into your head. Those are just a few examples of the many canals around the planet, all serving a variety of purposes. The creation of artificial waterways dates back thousands of years, with the majority of early canals built to provide irrigation for agricultural use and to supply drinking water. A good example of this occurred in ancient Egypt, where the Nile was dammed so that an elaborate irrigation system could be established in the region.

Canals have also been constructed for navigational reasons, that is, to provide more convenient transportation routes. The Romans, who created an expansive empire, developed a large number of waterways in Europe. They were built mainly for military transport and drainage, but deteriorated due to neglect after the fall of the Roman Empire around 400 CE. Centuries later during the Middle Ages, particularly in the Netherlands in the 13th and 14th centuries, various networks of canals were established as interest in developing trade grew. Amazingly, it has been estimated that at one time, as much as 85 percent of commercial transportation in medieval Europe was done by way of canals.

Outside of Europe, starting roughly 2,500 years ago, the Chinese took a great interest in and became quite proficient at building canals. They constructed several major transportation and irrigation systems in the region. One of the inventions to come out of China was an early type of lock, a mechanism that allows boats to travel from one water level to another by controlling the flow of water in a canal to raise or lower vessels. The concept of locks later spread to Europe and other parts of the world.

Considering the effort and skill involved in making large canals, it's not surprising that numerous lists of the most impressive ones have been compiled. Three that will be found on any such list are the Grand Canal, the Suez Canal, and the Panama Canal.

We'll start with the Grand Canal. Stretching for a distance of more than 1,775 kilometers, this waterway in China links the Yellow River with the Yangtze River, making it the longest canal on the planet. In addition, with construction starting in the fourth century BCE, the Grand Canal is the oldest canal still in operation. It has served as a crucial means of transportation for grain and raw materials over centuries, and it remains an important inland waterway to this day.

When it comes to assisting international trade, two of the most vital artificial waterways are the Suez and Panama Canals. Both allow large container ships to transport goods to various parts of the world more rapidly than previously possible. Opened in 1869, the Suez Canal runs a distance of 193 kilometers and cuts through Egypt to connect the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. This allows items to be transported from Europe to Asia, and vice versa, much more conveniently.

On the other side of the world, the Panama Canal, which began operating in 1914, provides a more convenient 82-kilometer passage. It spans the distance from the west and east coasts of North America by cutting through a narrow stretch of land known as the Isthmus of Panama, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean. Without this engineering achievement, ships bound from one coast of North America to the other would need to travel an extra 13,000 kilometers and risk the dangerous conditions that accompany a journey around the tip of South America.

43. Which of the following functions of canals is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- (A) For diverting water flow.
- (B) For providing water for growing crops.
- (C) For moving people or goods from one place to another.
- (D) For generating power for countries with limited access to electricity.

44. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) A canal lock can alter the depth of its body of water.
- (B) Throughout the Middle Ages, 85% of the trade in Europe was associated with canals.
- (C) The canals built by the Romans were carefully maintained even after their empire crumbled.
- (D) People in ancient China were interested in canals, but their technologies were poorly developed.

45. Which comparison made among the Grand Canal, the Suez Canal, and the Panama Canal is correct?
- (A) Two of the three canals opened in the 19th century.
 - (B) The Suez Canal came into operation about 150 years ago.
 - (C) The Grand Canal plays a central role in international transportation.
 - (D) The Panama Canal is longer than the Suez Canal, but shorter than the Grand Canal.
46. Amy just posted on her social media account about her trip. Which place did she visit, according to the passage?
- This morning I went on a boat tour of an amazing canal and got to see lots of massive container ships sail into its locks. I'm so amazed at how this waterway here in America can connect two of the biggest oceans in the world, especially when it's less than 100 kilometers long. This feat of engineering is truly awe-inspiring.
- (A) The Grand Canal.
 - (B) Canals of Venice.
 - (C) The Panama Canal.
 - (D) The Suez Canal.

第二部分：混合題（選擇題 4 分，非選擇題 6 分，共 10 分）

說明：本部分共有一題組，47、48 題畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。49、50 題答案請手寫於答案卷標示題號作答區內作答。非選擇題請以橫書作答，不必抄題，並依題意要求作答，否則將酌予扣分。

47-50 為題組

“Formosa” is commonly known as an unofficial name for Taiwan. However, what many people don't know is that there is another Formosa located on the banks of the Paraguay River in Argentina. Let's take a detailed look at these two namesakes and investigate the aspects in which they are similar and those in which they differ.

Interestingly, it appears that both Formosas were unintentionally discovered by European explorers in the sixteenth century. It is believed that a crew of Portuguese sailors first came across Taiwan and named it “Ilha Formosa,” which means “beautiful island.” Similarly, Formosa was the European name given to an area of land discovered in South America by Spanish explorers around the same time. These explorers considered the area they had found to possess such exceptional beauty that they decided to settle there.

Apart from their shared name and historical similarities, there is another interesting geographical phenomenon that connects these two locations. Taiwan is located at 23° N and Argentina's Formosa at 23° S, which means both areas are roughly the same distance from the equator. What's more, they sit on the exact opposite side of the world from each other. If someone in northern Taiwan dug a hole straight down into the Earth, penetrated its core, and then continued digging to the surface on the other side, he or she would end up in Formosa, Argentina! Since most of the globe is covered in ocean, it is even more amazing that these two bits of land are exactly antipodal!

Despite these two special links, the two Formosas are, in many ways, still worlds apart. Their natural landscapes, for a start, differ considerably. Two thirds of Taiwan's 36,000 square kilometers are made up of majestic mountains covered in dense forest, some of which soar thousands of meters above sea level. Furthermore, the island's mountains, valleys, rivers, and reefs are home to hundreds of unique species found only in Taiwan. By contrast, most of Argentina's Formosa, which is two times the size of Taiwan, is fairly flat and covered with trees, grassland, or marshland. Its eastern region receives more rain than its other parts and also has more forests and streams.

There is, in addition, a stark contrast between their economies. Present-day Taiwan is known worldwide for its lively economy and its advanced information technology industry. The Asian island is moreover famous for its natural beauty and friendly people, and thus attracts visitors from far and wide. By contrast, Formosa is one of Argentina's least developed areas. Its economy relies primarily on cattle raising and other agricultural activities, such as growing cotton and fruit. Ranching is also extremely important to Formosa's economy. The area's total number of cattle exceeds 1.5 million, which is more than three times the number of people living there!

Whatever differences or similarities exist between the pair, thanks to those who explored the globe hundreds of years ago, people can now pay a visit to two “beautiful” lands. Both Argentina's Formosa, with its gorgeous green plains and lush forests, and Taiwan, with its bustling cities and mighty mountainous landscapes, are sure to impress visitors. Perhaps the people of these two lands on opposite sides of the world can even come face to face and get to know each other a little better one day as well! That could make for a beautiful friendship!

47. What do the two Formosas have in common? (2%)
- (A) They are both islands.
 - (B) They are both located at 23° N.
 - (C) They were both named by Spanish explorers.
 - (D) They were both discovered by Europeans in the sixteenth century.
48. Which of the following magazines is the most likely source of this passage? (2%)
- (A) *Baseball Youth*.
 - (B) *Classical Music*.
 - (C) *Pet Partners*.
 - (D) *National Geographic*.

49. Please mark each statement T (for True) or F (for False) based on the passage. (是非題，每小題1%，共4%)

Statements	T/F
(a) Argentina’s Formosa relies greatly on information technology.	
(b) Taiwan is home to hundreds of unique species.	
(c) Argentina’s Formosa is five times bigger than Taiwan.	
(d) It was Portuguese sailors that first gave Taiwan the name “Formosa.”	

50. According to the passage, the population of Argentina’s Formosa is less than _____. (2%)

第三部分：非選擇題 (28分)

說明：本部分共有兩大題，請依各大題指示作答。限在手寫答案卷標示題號作答區內作答。非選擇題請以橫書作答，作答時不必抄題。

一、中譯英 (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. 這個漢堡是正常漢堡的十倍大。
- 2. 任何吃得完這個漢堡的人可以贏得一萬元。

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：你(你的英文名字需假設為Tom或Teresa)尚未決定想就讀的科系，在兩個科系中猶豫不決，不知道該如何選擇。
因此打算寫一封信請教學長/姐或老師(英文名字必須假設為Mr. Brown或Mrs. Brown)。第一段請說明你想申請就讀的兩個科系為何，並說明他們的優點。第二段則說明你猶豫不決的原因，並請對方給於建議。

班級：_____ 座號：_____ 姓名：_____

第貳部分：混合題 (6 分)

49. Please mark each statement T (for True) of F (for False) based on the passage. (是非題，每小題1分，共4分)

Statements	T/F
(a) Argentina's Formosa relies greatly on information technology.	F
(b) Taiwan is home to hundreds of unique species.	T
(c) Argentina's Formosa is five times bigger than Taiwan.	F
(d) It was Portuguese sailors that first gave Taiwan the name "Formosa."	T

50. According to the passage, the population of Argentina's Formosa is less than 0.5 million. (2 分)

第三部分：非選擇題 (28 分)

一、中譯英 (8 分)

- This hamburger is ten times the size of/bigger than/as big as normal hamburgers/ones.
- Whoever/Anyone who can finish this hamburger can win ten thousand dollars.

二、英文作文 (20 分)

選擇題答案

1~5 BCADC

6~10 ABCDA

11~15 DACBD

16~20 ACBDA

21~25 C(BC)(AB)(AC)(BD)

26~30 ADB(AD)E

31~34 DCBA

35~38 CBDA

39~42 BADC

43~46 DABC

47~48 DD

