

適用班級:301~308 作答方式: ☒ 答案卡 ☒ 答題卷

【第1至37題請寫在答案卡, 第38, 39題與非選擇題請寫在答題卷】

班級\_\_\_\_\_ 座號\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名\_\_\_\_\_

第壹部分:選擇題 (占62分)

一、詞彙題 (占10分, 每題1分)

1. An \_\_\_\_\_ person is usually pleasant and easy to get along with, but don't expect that he or she will always say "yes" to everything.  
(A) enormous (B) intimate (C) agreeable (D) ultimate
2. At many busy international airports, taxis are \_\_\_\_\_ available at all hours to provide transportation services to incoming travelers.  
(A) readily (B) strictly (C) merely (D) variously
3. Nowadays, text messages have \_\_\_\_\_ a popular means of communication.  
(A) accelerated (B) constituted (C) presumed (D) combatted
4. Compared to those who live in war-torn countries, we live a \_\_\_\_\_ safe and comfortable life.  
(A) universally (B) astonishingly (C) calmly (D) relatively
5. Providing terrible service caused the restaurant's business to \_\_\_\_\_ before it finally closed for good.  
(A) investment (B) decline (C) mankind (D) combat
6. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ for the student to speak louder so that her classmates sitting at the back could hear her presentation.  
(A) resolved (B) obtained (C) signaled (D) boosted
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ that our guests will be here by seven o'clock, so I asked the caterer to deliver the food and drinks by six.  
(A) shudder (B) resolve (C) reign (D) presume
8. The conference will be broadcasted live, providing \_\_\_\_\_ translation into English and French so speakers of both languages can gain immediate understanding.  
(A) simultaneous (B) innovative (C) electric (D) residential
9. The well-trained soldiers would rather fight until the last moment than \_\_\_\_\_ to the enemy.  
(A) surrender (B) attach (C) dwell (D) accumulate
10. At the mall entrance, a sign reads, "\_\_\_\_\_ pickpockets!" to remind people to pay attention to their personal belongings.  
(A) Thrive (B) Beware (C) Kidnap (D) Obtain

二、綜合測驗 (占10分, 每題2分)

第11至15題為題組

Denmark consistently scores high in global happiness rankings, and Danish people have some cool words for ways to be happy. The word recently voted most popular among Danes is *pyt*, a term that describes the nation's philosophy toward 11.

*Pyt* doesn't have an exact English translation. It is usually used as a 12 to a daily mistake or small frustration, corresponding roughly to the English sayings, "Don't worry about it," or "Well, things happen." At its core, the word is about accepting and resetting—a reminder to step back and refocus rather than overreact. *Pyt* doesn't point blame at either yourself or another person; 13, it helps you learn that not everything can be perfect. But this does not mean that *pyt* applies to everything. It should not be used when you ought to take responsibility; 14 should it be taken as an excuse for inaction.

Today, the word is even manifested into a literal “*pyt* button” in Danish classrooms for schoolchildren to press when they are upset about something insignificant. Some adults have also started using the button at home. Basically, *pyt* encourages people of all ages to 15 minor frustrations and move on with their lives.

- |                      |                   |                     |                       |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 11. (A) health       | (B) stress        | (C) culture         | (D) friendship        |
| 12. (A) hand gesture | (B) body movement | (C) verbal response | (D) facial expression |
| 13. (A) therefore    | (B) likewise      | (C) however         | (D) instead           |
| 14. (A) so           | (B) nor           | (C) only            | (D) nearly            |
| 15. (A) let go of    | (B) look up to    | (C) go in for       | (D) come up with      |

### 三、文意選填 (占10分, 每題2分)

#### 第16至20題為題組

Saliva, the natural liquid formed inside an animal’s mouth, has some surprising uses. For example, saliva contains special enzymes, amylase and lipase, which break down some of the starches and fats that can form solid, sticky materials. Thus, saliva helps 16 food as soon as it enters the mouth. In addition, the slightly warm and acidic qualities of this natural liquid have a particular benefit in one of the least likely environments.

That environment is the workshop of an art museum. Priceless antique paintings accumulate dust and dirt over time, causing darker and less colorful surfaces. The problem for conservators, trained specialists who clean and preserve artworks, is how to 17 the built-up dust and dirt safely. They have many tools at their 18. Surprisingly, human saliva is one of them.

Since human saliva is no-cost, sustainable, and non-toxic, it is ideally 19 as a cleaning agent. Working patiently and carefully, a conservator can slowly remove accumulation of dust and dirt from a surface. Thus, the artwork’s original paint colors can be seen just as they were when first painted. Traditionally, a layer of varnish was applied to paintings as a protective coating. The varnish not only protects the colors from 20 but also acts as a surface for small particles to stick to. In most cases, a surface that has been varnished is easier for the conservator to clean than one that hasn’t. Saliva, as it turns out, is one of the best substances for cleaning varnished artwork.

- (A) digest              (B) disposal              (C) eliminate              (D) fading              (E) suited

### 四、篇章結構 (占8分, 每題2分)

#### 第21至24題為題組

The cause of the flu used to be a mystery. Scientists and doctors didn’t know why someone caught the flu. 21

There are many kinds of viruses in the world. Some are harmless. The virus that causes colds, for example, is annoying, but it doesn’t create any serious health risk. 22

When a virus enters the body, a type of “war” begins. Think of the virus as an enemy that invades another army. In this case, the other army is the immune (免疫的) system in the body, which fights viruses and other diseases. 23

It’s important to note that a virus is different from bacteria. There are many different kinds of bacteria, some of which actually benefit people. But many types of bacteria are harmful. Sometimes, if the bacteria are not treated, they can be deadly.

24 So, it’s important to help the immune system stay strong — exercising, avoiding smoking, and eating healthy food.

- (A) Other viruses — the ones that cause AIDS and SARS — can kill people.  
(B) It was not until the mid-1950s that the cause of the flu was identified: viruses.

- (C) Although people can take medicine for viruses, usually it's the strength of their immune system that determines how well they can battle viruses.
- (D) Coughing, sneezing, and the fever are all signs that the immune system is working to fight the virus.

五、閱讀測驗 (占24分，每題2分)

第25至28題為題組

The Space Age began on October 4, 1957, at which time the Soviet Union launched the world's first object outside the Earth's atmosphere. This satellite was only about the size of a beach ball and weighed little more than 80 kilograms. However, it was big enough to usher in what was called The Space Age, a period of rapid and significant technological development.

The Soviet Union dominated this early period of the **rivalry** between itself and the United States by launching the first animals and humans to travel safely around our planet. The Soviet Union was also the first country to land an object on the moon. It seemed that it would dominate the entire Space Age.

In response, the United States established The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in 1958. It successfully had the first landing of men on the moon in 1969. The United States later turned its attention to other planets. One of their projects was the Galileo Project, launched in 1989. After its launch, it took a full six years for the satellite to explore our solar system's largest planet, Jupiter, and several of its moons. The Galileo satellite recorded key data about Jupiter's atmosphere and moons. It found evidence of a possible ocean under one of these giant moons, Europa. However, the project had to end in 2003 in order to not affect the planet and the moons negatively. Thanks to this project, we've gained a basic understanding about the planet, and more projects will be carried out to discover the mysterious universe.

25. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) The Soviet Union Space Project
- (B) The reasons why the Galileo Project had to end.
- (C) A little touch in the race of The Space Age between the US and the Soviet Union.
- (D) The history of the satellite

26. Which of the following words can replace "rivalry" in the second paragraph?

- (A) Transformation.      (B) Competition.      (C) Negotiation.      (D) Distinction.

27. What can we infer from the passage?

- (A) The establishment of the United States' NASA marked the start of the Space Age.
- (B) Having the first man landing on the moon helped the United States stay competitive in the Space Age.
- (C) The Soviet Union started the Space Age by developing a technology that could land things on other planets.
- (D) Having the first animals landing on the moon guaranteed the Soviet Union's leading status in the Space Age.

28. Which of the following is NOT true about the Galileo Project?

- (A) It collected valuable data before it was ended.
- (B) It laid a solid foundation for the exploration of Jupiter.
- (C) It aimed to discover more about Jupiter and some of its moons.
- (D) It had to be stopped in 2003 due to the budget deficit of the United States.

### 第29至32題為題組

A hard hat is a helmet used mostly at worksites to protect the head from injuries due to falling objects. Since its introduction in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the headgear has saved countless lives and is considered the number one safety tool for construction workers.

The hard hat was invented in 1919 by Edward W. Bullard, who had just returned from World War I. Before the war, workers used to smear their hats with coal tar for protection of their head. Bullard, having witnessed the life-saving power of the metal helmet in the War, decided to produce a head protection device that was affordable for every worker and lightweight enough to be worn all day long. The Hard Boiled Hat was thus born, using steamed canvas and leather, covered with black paint, and featuring a suspension system to reduce impact. Soon, hard hats became widely used. The headgear was later made mandatory at construction sites in major construction projects, such as the Hoover Dam in 1931 and the Golden Gate Bridge in 1933.

Over the past century, hard hats have advanced considerably, evolving from canvas and leather to aluminum, fiberglass, and, eventually, to thermoplastic. Recently, new models have been introduced and accessories added to meet the needs of laborers working on various job sites. For instance, a ventilated hard hat was developed to keep wearers cooler, and see-through face shields were attached to better see the hazards lurking above. Today, attachments include radios, sensors, cameras, and a lot more. A common color code has also been developed for recognizing people and their roles on site. Yellow is used for general laborers and contractors, white (or sometimes black) for supervisors and managers, and green for inspectors and new workers.

New products continue to expand the market. Global sales of hard hats totaled USD 2.1 billion in 2016, and are expected to reach USD 3.19 billion in 2025.

29. Which of the following aspects about hard hats is **NOT** discussed in the passage?

- (A) Their functions.      (B) Their appearances.      (C) Their materials.      (D) Their limitations.

30. In what order did the following protective hats appear?

- a. fiberglass hats      b. hats with see-through shields  
c. hats with canvas and leather      d. hats with tar over them

- (A) d→c→a→b      (B) c→d→b→a      (C) c→b→a→d      (D) d→c→b→a

31. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about the hard hat?

- (A) Global sales have doubled every ten years.  
(B) The inspiration came from the inventor's wartime experience.  
(C) It was standard equipment for construction workers in the 1920s.  
(D) Different colors are used in different industries to signal the roles of people on site.

32. Which of the following words are used in the passage to refer to the hard hat?

- a. tool    b. code    c. device    d. helmet    e. accessory    f. headgear

- (A) a, b, d, e      (B) a, c, d, f      (C) c, d, e, f      (D) a, d, e, f

### 第33至36題為題組

The plague, or “the Black Death,” was a disease that caused fever, swelling, and black spots on the skin. In centuries past, the disease could spread easily, and most people who became ill with the plague died quickly.

The Black Death started in China and Inner Asia in the 1330s. As countries in Asia and Europe were active in worldwide trading routes, it was only a matter of time before the plague spread. In 1347, Italian sailors brought the disease home with them. As people were quickly catching it and dying, the wealthy tried to escape by moving north. Little did they know that they were bringing the disease with

them and infecting new populations in the North. By 1350, the disease had reached as far north as Norway and Sweden.

Between the years 1347 and 1352, approximately 25 million Europeans died from the Black Death. Losing one-third of its population, Europe was pushed into panic and economic disaster. One of the best descriptions of the conditions came from the Italian writer, Giovanni Boccaccio, writing in 1348: "How many men and ladies had breakfast with their children and that same night had dinner with their ancestors in the next world! . . . Thousands got sick each day and died alone without help. Many died out in the street, others died in their houses, which we knew from the smell of rotting flesh . . . Church graveyards could not hold the vast number of dead bodies so they were piled into huge ditches and covered with a little earth."

So many people died that there was a severe lack of workers. Crops rotted in the fields and farm animals wandered the streets. Workers demanded higher wages, and eventually, the landowners were forced to give in to their demands. The Christian Church, the dominant force in European culture at that time, also suffered, as people wondered why God did not protect them.

Plague still exists in all parts of the world. However, with modern medical treatment and a better understanding of how the disease spreads, it is now under control. Never again will the plague cause the same degree of suffering and damage that Europe experienced in the 1300s.

spot 疱疹 ditch 溝渠 plague 瘟疫

33. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) The origin of the Black Death.
- (B) A brief history of the Black Death.
- (C) The effects of the Black Death.
- (D) A news report on the Black Death.

34. How is the Black Death introduced in paragraphs 2 and 3?

- (A) In order of time.
- (B) In order of space.
- (C) In order of importance.
- (D) In order of frequency.

35. Why did the Black Death end up infecting Northern Europeans?

- (A) Northern Europe was on the main trading route.
- (B) Italian sailors carried the disease to Northern Europe.
- (C) Rich Italians fled north and gradually spread the disease.
- (D) The Chinese were actively trading in Northern Europe.

36. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- (A) Many people who contracted the Black Death died alone.
- (B) Dead bodies weren't able to be buried properly.
- (C) A shortage of workers led to crops and animals being neglected.
- (D) Churches were crowded with faithful people.

第貳部分：混合題 (占10分)

第37至39題為題組

When it comes to the history of human dwellings, it's useful to note how the designs and building materials reflect lifestyles and major developments in civilizations. In nomadic societies, there has always been less need for permanent structures made of stone or mud-brick, and tents made of animal skins were more suitable in many cases, for example. However, as humans developed agricultural techniques and established permanent settlements, the need for long-lasting buildings arose. Stone and brick, depending on the availability of the material, were often used for ancient homes. Later, wooden structures and more elaborate architectural styles became common in places where timber was plentiful.

In modern times, buildings are mainly made of reinforced concrete so as to create a safer residence.

Whether it's a concrete apartment building or a wooden house, weather plays a big role in the construction and maintenance of homes.

Rain

One of the biggest factors that comes into play is rainfall. Leaky roofs, which usually require expensive repairs, are a common problem. However, there are several other areas, such as skylights and chimneys, where water can seep into houses if the sealing material is damaged. If not properly addressed, water leakage can result in serious damage as rot and mold take root.

Another area where water poses a threat to homes is related to a structure's foundation. More specifically, a building's stability is partially dependent on how well the soil surrounding it can absorb rain. When there is too much water to be drained away by the soil, basement leaks can occur. In fact, it has been estimated that 98% of basements in the United States are prone to some type of water damage.

Snow

In addition to the substantial damage to houses caused by rain, another form of precipitation poses a potential problem in certain climates. Snow, particularly the variety with a wet, heavy form, is a threat, so builders typically factor this in when constructing roofs to ensure they don't sag, crack, or collapse under the strain.

Sun and Wind

Meanwhile, other elements, namely the sun and wind, also impact homes over time. The strong heat in some regions takes a heavy toll on wood, weakening it and causing it to age faster than normal. High wind, such as that found in hurricanes, tornadoes, and other powerful storm systems, can tear off parts of houses. Thus, good home construction and maintenance are essential.

37. According to the passage, which is **the correct sequence** of the use of materials in building a living space? (單選題, 2分)
- (A) mud-brick → animal skins → hard bricks → reinforced concrete
  - (B) animal skins → bricks → wood → reinforced concrete
  - (C) wood → bricks → stones → concrete
  - (D) mud → stones → wood → bricks
38. According to the passage, why does a water leak cause serious damage if it is not handled appropriately? (簡答, 2分)
- Because \_\_\_\_\_.
39. Fill in the blanks with the information contained in the passage about the impacts of weather conditions on houses. (填空, 每格2分)

Weather Conditions	Impacts on Houses
_____ ① _____	It may tear houses apart.
_____ ② _____	A housetop may collapse because of it.
_____ ③ _____	It can make wood less strong and cause it to become old quicker.

第參部分：非選擇題(占28分)

一、中譯英 (占8分, 每題4分)

- 正是這場全球性的流行病使全世界許多人處於無望及無助。(請用leave翻譯)
- 那位嚴格的教練要求籃球隊的選手要在早上6:30前到球場。

## 二、英文作文 (占20分)

說明：依提示寫一篇英文作文，文長至少**120**個單詞(**words**)。

提示：請以"**How to Write an Autobiography**"為題，寫一篇說明文。

第一段介紹請說明何謂自傳，以及對大學申請的重要性。

第二段主體請說明如何撰寫自傳。步驟如下：

第一步規劃你要寫的內容，並說明細節(你要如何做？)。

第二步撰寫文章草稿：首先要說明主旨，接著提供一個發生在個人事件的背景及場景，並解釋這件事情對你申請某大學的意義。

第三步再仔細讀幾遍寫的內容：找出錯誤並修正，確保文章結構完整。

最後，結論必須呼應主旨句，並強調如果遵循這些步驟，這篇自傳一定會有令人信服的效益。

適用班級:301~308      作答方式: ☒ 答案卡   ☒ 答題卷

【第1至37題請寫在答案卡, 第38, 39題與非選擇題請寫在答題卷】

班級\_\_\_\_\_ 座號\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名\_\_\_\_\_

38. (簡答, 2分)

Because \_\_\_\_\_.

39. (填空, 每格2分)

Weather Conditions
①
②
③

第參部分: 非選擇題(占28分)

一、中譯英 (占8分, 每題4分)

1.

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2.

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二、英文作文 (占20分)

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提示: 請以 "How to Write an Autobiography" 為題, 寫一篇說明文。

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適用班級:301~308 作答方式: ☒ 答案卡 ☒ 答題卷

【第1至37題請寫在答案卡, 第38, 39題與非選擇題請寫在答題卷】

38. (簡答, 2分)

Because rot and mold take root

39. (填空, 每格2分)

Weather Conditions
Ⓐ (high) wind
Ⓑ snow
Ⓒ sun / strong heat

第參部分: 非選擇題(占28分)

一、中譯英 (占8分, 每題4分) 供參考

1. It is the pandemic that has left many people around the world hopeless and helpless.
2. The strict coach commands that the players of the basketball team (should) arrive at the court before 6:30 A.M.

二、英文作文 (占20分)

說明: 依提示寫一篇英文作文, 文長至少120個單詞(words)。

提示: 請以 "How to Write an Autobiography" 為題, 寫一篇說明文。

選擇題:

1-10 CABDB CDAAB      11-20 BCDBA ACBED

21-30 BADCC BBDDA      31-37 BBBAC DB

38 Because rot and mold take root

39 (a) (b) snow (c) sun / strong heat