

第壹部分：選擇題（共 62 分）

一、文法句型（8 分）

- () 1. _____ the bad weather, the flight to New York was not canceled.
(A) Since (B) Despite (C) Although (D) Despite the fact
- () 2 Last night I heard a woman _____ bitterly outside, but I didn't know who she was.
(A) crying (B) cried (C) to cry (D) cries
- () 3. Cellphones made in Taiwan don't cost _____ money as cellphones made in Korea.
(A) much more (B) too much (C) as much (D) so many
- () 4. The students weren't paying attention in class _____ the loud noises outside.
(A) since (B) because of (C) in spite of (D) because
- () 5. I didn't agree with _____ he said yesterday.
(A) which (B) where (C) what (D) however
- () 6. We were so lucky that the snowstorm _____ before we headed for Japan.
(A) had stopped (B) has stopped (C) stopped (D) was stopping
- () 7. The manager asked Mr. Lin _____ he could come to work on Sunday.
(A) which (B) what (C) whether (D) however
- () 8. It is _____ treated her _____ disappointed her.
(A) how you; that (B) what you; which
(C) when you will; so (D) where do you; therefore

二、綜合測驗（20 分）

Have you ever wondered why airplane food tastes so bad? 9. has shown that there are actual scientific reasons behind it. Due to the lower humidity and other factors at high altitudes, your tongue is not as sensitive 10. it is on the ground. In addition, your nose can become 11. blocked that it cannot help you distinguish between different tastes like it normally does. And your tongue and nose are not the only problems! 12., even the noisy environment of an airplane can lead you away from your meal and affect your sense of taste. Many airlines have 13. solutions like adding more spices to their meals or providing passengers with nasal sprays to clear their noses. The airlines are trying, so if you don't enjoy your in-flight meal, remember it's not entirely their fault!

- () 9. (A) Indication (B) Flavor (C) Research (D) Comparison
- () 10. (A) on (B) as (C) than (D) to
- () 11. (A) so (B) very (C) such (D) too
- () 12. (A) For a start (B) On the contrary (C) In fact (D) All of a sudden
- () 13. (A) been used (B) gotten rid of (C) looked down on (D) come up with

Many scientists believe that animals feel emotions just like humans. Let's look at some animals that seem to experience things like happiness and sadness. Whales are smart creatures that can express 14.. In 2018, an orca mother dragged her dead child around for weeks as she mourned its death. Whales are also known for showing sympathy for other 15. Humpback whales 16. with orcas to protect seals. Elephants are sensitive animals too. When an older elephant passes away, its family often stays by the body for a long time. Family members will gently touch the dead elephant's body. This behavior shows that elephants are 17. expressing sadness. Like whales, elephants also protect other creatures. They are also known to guard people 18. predators in the wild.

- () 14. (A) craft (B) grief (C) scenery (D) finance
- () 15. (A) charities (B) feasts (C) galleries (D) species
- () 16. (A) have seen fighting (B) have been seen fighting
(C) see fighting (D) are being seeing fighting
- () 17. (A) capable of (B) full of (C) offended by (D) made up of
- () 18. (A) as (B) against (C) with (D) to

三、文意選填（10 分）

作答時不需考慮大小寫

(A) mistaken (B) crafts (C) resembles (D) carved (E) resulted (AB) observation (AC) overnight
(AD) cliff (AE) scenery (BC) formation

Renowned for its natural 19., Taroko National Park receives millions of visitors a year. In fact, over 2.44 million people visited the park in 2021 alone! With the amazing sights and abundance of plant and animal life found there, it's easy to see why it's so popular.

The centerpiece of the park is Taroko Gorge, a narrow valley 20. out by the Liwu River millions of years ago.

A unique feature of the gorge's walls is that they reach hundreds of meters high. This rock 21. is the result of two natural processes. When the giant plates of solid rock that make up the earth's surface smash together, they push the land up and form mountains. At the same time, rainwater and rivers erode large amounts of rock, creating deeper valley. Over millions of years, these forces have 22. in the high marble walls of today's Taroko Gorge.

Shakadang Trail, on the park's east side, is famous for its crystal clear water and impressive marble boulders. The trail follows the river 23. of the Shakadang Stream, allowing for a peaceful walk surrounded by the sound of gently flowing water. Along the trail, visitors can sample local foods at 5D Cabin, a former Truku settlement.

Near the center of the park is Bluowan, a 300-year-old settlement belonging to the Atayal people. At a height of 370 meters above sea level, Buluowan has pleasant temperatures all year round. At the settlement, visitors can check out exhibition halls displaying traditional Atayal 24. like basket weaving. Buluowan also has cottages available for guests interested in a (an) 25. stay.

Another area frequented by visitors is the Yanzikou Trail, also known as Swallow Grotto. This section of Taroko Gorge got its name from two environmental features: the swallow that frequent the area and the indentations in the rock surface, which are often 26. for bird nests. These small holes in the rock have been cut into interesting shapes by millions of years of erosion.

The most well-known of these rock features is Chieftain's Profile Rock, which 27. the head of an Indian chief when it's seen from the side. Chieftain's Profile Rock is best viewed for the 28. deck of Jinheng Park. This park features bathrooms, a small store, and three-covered patios for visitors in need of a break.

四、篇章結構（8 分）

The Principle of "Just Right"

By T. J. Vais

A girl enters the house of a bear family. Hungry, she digs into their porridge, but she finds the first bowl too hot and the next too cold. 29. By now you should recognize the girl in the story: Goldilocks. From this fairy tale arose the concept of the Goldilocks principle.

The Goldilocks principle of "just right" refers to finding the balance between extremes. You can take advantage of the idea whenever you're trying to master a skill. The hardest part of the process is staying on track without getting bored or discouraged, and this is where Goldilocks's lesson comes in. 30. Then progress will feel within your grasp.

Science shows that babies also learn best when they're presented with stimulation at just the right level. Anything that is too simple or complex for a baby's developing mind simply gets ignored. 31.

The Goldilocks principle applies to a range of areas beyond learning. In business, it refers to people's preference for the right amount of something, and it's used to select the most profitable products. 32.

- (A) That's why you often see the same product or service offered in different ways.
- (B) Though we naturally aim for the middle ground, sometimes we need a reminder to leave our comfort zone or, at the other end of the scale, to rein in our ambition.
- (C) To achieve maximum motivation, practice at a level that's only a bit beyond your current ability.
- (D) The third, however, is the perfect temperature, so she eats it all up.

五、閱讀測驗（12 分）

Richard was the son of a successful millionaire, Old Anthony Rockwall, but what he thought about money was completely different from his father. Richard thought that money couldn't buy time. He thought so on account of the fact that he needed some time to ask Miss Lantry to tie the knot. He had been in love with her for so many years and it was the time to let her know his commitment to her. However, Miss Lantry was too busy. She'd got a full schedule with social activities, and she was going to depart for Europe in two days for a two-year stay. The only time Richard and she could hang out together was a few minutes the next evening, when the two would take a cab together to the theater. Even so, Richard barely had enough time for him to declare his love, though he was wealthy too.

That night, when Richard was still annoyed about his own matter, Anthony talked about the disagreement between his son and him with his sister, Ellen. Although Anthony assured that money could be the answer to all possible troubles, Ellen didn't believe money was the answer. The next morning, Ellen gave Richard a ring, which had belonged to Richard's deceased mother. Ellen told him that the ring would bring fortune and it might help him achieve his goal. Delighted, Richard put the ring in his vest pocket and went to meet Miss Lantry.

As Richard and Miss Lantry were on their way to the theater, Richard accidentally dropped the ring. He got out of the cab to look for it, and when he returned with the ring, a car stopped right in front of them. The cab driver tried to pass the car but was cut off by a wagon. Soon, the cab got stuck in a traffic jam. As they waited for the road to clear, Miss Lantry wanted to know about the ring and asked if she could check it out. Seizing the moment and the golden opportunity, Richard **popped the question** and Miss Lantry said yes.

Later that evening, Ellen told Anthony about the engagement between Richard and Miss Lantry. She mentioned the traffic jam and how it had given Richard the time to ask Miss Lantry to marry him. She thought that it was the ring, a symbol of love, that had brought the pair together. What Richard wasn't aware of was that, in the meanwhile, a man showed up at Anthony's house to report how much money he had paid drivers and policemen to create the traffic jam. The man was confused about why a wealthy millionaire would even pay so much money to cause a traffic jam like that. Anthony laughed, satisfied with himself for having proven that money could buy time.

- () 33. The word "**popped the question**" that shows up in the third the passage most likely means _____.
 - (A) purpose
 - (B) propose
 - (C) deport
 - (D) report
- () 34. Based on the story, _____.
 - (A) Miss Lantry had left for Europe before Richard asked her for marriage
 - (B) Richard had argued seriously with his father before the engagement
 - (C) A man had been paid to create a traffic jam after Ellen gave Richard the ring
 - (D) Anthony was content because he had proven that money could buy time
- () 35. Which of the following statements about the people in the story is NOT TRUE?
 - (A) Anthony and Richard are father and son.
 - (B) Ellen and Anthony are not relatives.
 - (C) Miss Lantry and Richard have been in a relationship.
 - (D) Richard and Ellen are nephew and aunt.

Whenever you need privacy, or you want to enjoy music or entertainment without bothering the people around you, you need headphones. They have some different names such as ear buds, earphones, headsets, or cans. Over the past hundred-odd years, these listening accessories have played a vital role in music and culture.

Fans of live theater in the 1890s would probably have had an electrophone. This device included a headset and was part of a telephone service. Charged with a certain sum of money, you could call into a switchboard and listen to live performances

from the comfort of your own home. Although they work like modern headphones, the headset on an electrophone looked more like something your doctor might use to listen to your heart and had similar sound quality to boot.

In order to amplify sound, an inventor named Nathaniel Baldwin embarked on his journey of invention to make a new kind of headset. In 1910, he pulled it off, inventing the first pair of audio headphones on his kitchen table. Baldwin’s homemade headphones were a significant improvement on previous versions but couldn’t attract any business interest. He ended up having better luck with the US Navy, selling them dozens of pairs. However, headphones for personal entertainment left a lot to be desired.

More efforts to make headphones affordable to common people had been made in the ‘30s and ‘40s around Europe, but it wasn’t until 1958 that headphones for personal use caught on. That’s when John Koss introduced stereophonic headphones, a creation so popular that the Beatles even had their own headphone model—the Beats by Dre of their day.

On into the ‘70s, headphones continued to be quite heavy. They weighed from one to two kilograms because they were used only for listening to records at home. That changed on July 1st, 1979, the day the Walkman hit the market by its producer, Sony. It was also the first portable music listening device. Now, people could have their music to go. Innovations in the ‘80s and ‘90s continued, but no one was as successful as iPods. Whether you like it or not, Apple turned the headphone, an electronic gadget, into something else entirely. With the launch of its iPod in 2001, Apple’s white ear buds became a highly desired fashion accessory. To this day, the company’s wireless Air Pods are equal parts fashion statement and listening device.

Headphones’ role changes in society as the technology progresses. These days, when all you want to do is get away from the crowded, noisy world, headphones are there to answer the call.

- () 36. Where does this passage most likely appear?
- (A) On a website that shares knowledge of enjoying music.
- (B) In a booklet introducing interesting cuisine culture.
- (C) In a magazine comparing fruits in the markets.
- (D) In a research paper about fashion design and jewelry.
- () 37. With an electrophone in your hand, you can _____ if you lived in the 1890s.
- (A) enjoy a live performance of theater without any fee
- (B) entertain yourself even if you are away from the theater
- (C) examine patients like a doctor and earn money
- (D) terminate your telephone service without hesitation
- () 38. According to the passage, _____
- (A) almost everyone can buy headphones to enjoy music before 1920s.
- (B) the members of band refused to use headphones because it is insulting.
- (C) the Sony Walkman with the headphones weigh more than two kilograms.
- (D) Apple’s iPods and ear buds are associated with fashion and cool design.

六. 混合題（選擇題 4 分，非選題 2 分）

A Year in Space is a documentary by TIME featuring Scott Kelly, an American astronaut, during his stay of nearly a year on the International Space Station (ISS). This twelve-episode series focuses on how astronauts adjust* to life in space when they are on a space mission, and the physical damage done to astronauts, such as muscle loss and eye injuries, largely owing to near-zero gravity.

While Scott is in space, his brother Mark, who is also an astronaut, stays on Earth. Since they are twins and have almost the same physical condition, they are nearly perfect subjects for a research study on the effects of long-term space life. And this enables NASA to do research on human responses to environmental change.

Through this research, NASA hopes to get a much clearer understanding in advance of what life might be like on long space missions, and they hope the results can go a long way toward making future missions, such as those to the moon or Mars, safer.

註：adjust 適應

- () 39. According to the passage, what is the goal of the research? (2 分)
- (A) To promote future trips to the moon and Mars.
- (B) To learn more about life in space through the results.
- (C) To weaken our confidence in the safety of space travel.
- (D) To stress the connection between TIME and NASA.

- () 40. Which of the following may be most likely the cause of the physical problems astronauts face in space? (2 分)
- (A) ISS.
 (B) Gravity.
 (C) Muscle loss.
 (D) Space missions.

第貳部分：非選擇題（共 38 分）

41. 承上題混合題 Why are Scott and his brother suitable for this research in *A Year in Space*? Copy the one sentence that tells the reason from the passage.

(請抄寫整句最適合答案於答案紙上作答) (2 分) _____

七、文意字彙（20 分）

42.	Upon receiving the phone call about the theft, the police rushed to the crime scene i_____tely.
43.	Scientists show great d_____n to their research, spending most of their time on potential treatments for COVID-19. Namely, they spent all their time and energy on it.
44.	We were all full of a_____n for Alex, who showed us his bravery and strong will. In other words, we thought very highly of him and we looked up to him.
45.	After the meal, Gary and Mary made an a_____t that they were getting married. We were all surprised at the breaking news!
46.	Modern people usually work under great p_____e, sometimes because there is a deadline to meet and they have to work overtime.
47.	This fancy restaurant uses fresh i_____ts in its dishes. That's why the food here tastes better.
48.	There are too many d_____ns here. I can't concentrate nor focus on my homework!
49.	I want to s_____n my muscles, which means I would like to be stronger. Therefore, I get up early to do weight-lifting and eat a lot of protein such as meats and eggs!
50.	During the earthquake, a lot of buildings c_____sed, and a lot of people became homeless. It was terrible!
51.	Out of c_____y, Helen opened the box that had been hidden in the closet by her mom. That means she had the desire to know what was in the box!

八、句子合併或改寫（8 分）

52. While Jane was taking a test, she saw something.

Mary was reading a message on her cell phone.

(以 S + sense verb 感官動詞. ... 合併句子)

53. Although she had a lot of income, she was unhappy. (以 Despite/ In spite of 改寫句子)

54. Mr. Brown sold 50 cans of coffee a day.

Mr. Wayne sold 50 cans of coffee a day.

(以 S+V+as+adj./adv./many+N/much+N+as+S (+V) 改寫句子)

55. I went hiking on Liyu mountain.

My mom met my dad for the first time.

(以...N (,)+ where/when+S+V 完成句子)

九、引導式翻譯題 (8 分) 注意：請書寫答案於答案紙上。否則不予計分！

56. Kevin 昨天一心想吃牛肉麵。(每格 0.5 分共 2 分)

Kevin _____ his _____ beef noodles yesterday.

57. 信不信由你，這是台東最有名的夜市。(每格 0.5 分共 2 分)

_____, this is the most famous night market in Taitung.

58. 你的飛機半小時後(三十分鐘)就要起飛了，所以你的計程車必須加速。(本題 4 分，一字錯誤酌扣 0.5 分)

第壹部分：選擇題（共 62 分）

1-5 BACCC 6-10 ACACB 11-15 ACDBD 16-20 BAB ae d 21-25 bc e ad b ac 26-30 a c ab DC
31-35 BABDC 36-40 ABDBB

第貳部分：非選擇題（共 38 分）

41. 混合題 Why are Scott and his brother suitable for this research in *A Year in Space*? Copy the one sentence that tells the reason from the passage.

(請抄寫整句最適合答案於答案紙上作答) (2 分) Since they are twins and have almost the same physical condition, they are nearly perfect subjects for a research study on the effects of long-term space life.

七、文意字彙(共 20 分，每題 2 分)

42. immediately	43. dedication	44. admiration	45. announcement	46. pressure
47. ingredients	48. distractions	49. strengthen	50. collapsed	51. curiosity

八、句子合併或改寫（共 8 分，每題 2 分）

52. While Jane was taking a test, she saw something.

Mary was reading a message on her cell phone.

(以 S + sense verb 感官動詞. ... 合併句子)

While Jane was taking a test, she saw Mary reading/read a message on her cell phone.

53. Although she had a lot of income, she was unhappy. (以 Despite/ In spite of 改寫句子)

Despite/In spite of (having) a lot of income, she was unhappy.

54. Mr. Brown sold 50 cans of coffee a day.

Mr. Wayne sold 50 cans of coffee a day.

(以 S+V+as+adj./adv./many+N/much+N+as+S (+V) 改寫句子)

Mr. Brown sold as many cans of coffee as Mr. Wayne./ Mr. Brown sold as much coffee as Mr. Wayne.

55. I went hiking on Liyu mountain.

My mom met my dad the first time.

(以 ...N (,)+ where/when+S+V 完成句子)

I went hiking on Liyu mountain, where my mom met my dad the first time.

九、翻譯題（共 8 分）將完整的單字及句子填入畫底線空格即可（請注意時態，時態錯誤不予計分）

56. Kevin 昨天一心想吃牛肉麵。(每格 0.5 分共 2 分)

Kevin had his heart set on beef noodles yesterday.

57. 信不信由你，這是台東最有名的夜市。(每格 0.5 分共 2 分)

Believe it or not, this is the most famous night market in Taitung.

58. 你的飛機半小時後(三十分鐘)就要起飛了，所以你的計程車必須加速。(本題 4 分，一字錯誤酌扣 0.5 分)

Your (air)plane will take off in half an hour (thirty-minutes), so your taxi has to speed up/ so you have to speed up.