

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. The _____ of true happiness varies from person to person; that is, people may have completely different ideas about it.
(A) definition (B) journalism (C) attempt (D) extension
2. Some wise people have said that only when we let go of _____ can we live a carefree life. If we don't forgive our enemies, it is we ourselves who suffer.
(A) pity (B) virtue (C) honesty (D) hatred
3. As a(n) _____ person, Richard never boasts about his extraordinary accomplishments in the field of biology.
(A) modest (B) inner (C) hostile (D) relevant
4. A reliable man will take his promises seriously; he'll do all he can to keep them and preserve his _____.
(A) journalism (B) credibility (C) objective (D) illustration
5. The original budget for my round-island trip was NT\$5,000, but the _____ cost is likely to be 50 percent higher.
(A) moderate (B) absolute (C) promising (D) eventual
6. The new vaccine was banned by the Food and Drug Administration due to its _____ fatal side effects.
(A) potentially (B) delicately (C) ambiguously (D) optionally
7. When Jeffery doesn't feel like cooking, he often orders pizza online and has it _____ to his house.
(A) advanced (B) delivered (C) offered (D) stretched
8. Recent research has found lots of evidence to _____ the drug company's claims about its "miracle" tablets for curing cancer.
(A) provoke (B) counter (C) expose (D) convert
9. Jesse is a talented model. He can easily adopt an elegant _____ for a camera shoot.
(A) clap (B) toss (C) pose (D) snap
10. Studies show that the _____ unbiased media are in fact often deeply influenced by political ideology.
(A) undoubtedly (B) roughly (C) understandably (D) supposedly

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。

In January 2020, an article posted on www.greatgameindia.com made some shocking revelations* regarding COVID-19. For a start, it claimed that, __11__ the outbreak of this virus, it had actually been developed by the Canadian government as a biological* weapon. Such bioweapons* __12__ various forms, and the report stated that a major Winnipeg lab had, as early as 2013, been testing the virus for use in several applications. The operation was, furthermore, kept top secret __13__ such a fatal disease __13__ into the wrong hands.

__14__ to keep the research confidential*, however, ultimately failed. The government in China learned of the program in early 2019 and sent an agent to gain access to the lab and smuggle the virus back to a testing facility in Wuhan, China. Unfortunately for everyone, it was from this Mainland lab that the virus first leaked to a local fish market and then to the outside world, eventually __15__ to a global pandemic.

As many readers suspected, this article has since been proven to be completely false. This didn't, however, prevent the fake news from itself spreading like a virus.

(註：revelation 被揭露的真相 biological 生物的 bioweapon 生物武器 confidential 機密的)

11. (A) prior to (B) due to (C) thanks to (D) up to

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 12. (A) stock up | (B) come in | (C) fall for | (D) come over |
| 13. (A) lest; fell | (B) for fear that; fall | (C) lest; fall | (D) for fear that; fell |
| 14. (A) Definitions | (B) Candidates | (C) Objectives | (D) Attempts |
| 15. (A) lead | (B) leading | (C) led | (D) to lead |

Rudyard Kipling was one of the most influential writers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Whatever Kipling wrote, his readers seemed to love it. First of all, __16__ made Kipling so popular was his writing style. He often wrote in a very encouraging tone. For example, in “If—,” a father’s useful and positive advice to a son was written in the form of a poem. It contained many different situations often encountered in life __17__ some very good advice on how to handle each of them. Another thing that added to Kipling’s popularity was that he really loved his country. Although he was born and raised in India, his writing often showed support for the British Empire. Some readers at the time disagreed with his views, and that remains so today. But we must __18__ that his ideas and tales reflect the historical context of the time. Although Britain didn’t put an end to its colonial rule in many countries until after Kipling died, he was writing in a transitional* period leading up to these changes. Therefore, people nowadays still __19__ Kipling with that period, and we can learn a lot about it from his writing. Last but not least, Kipling’s writing often also revealed aspects of his __20__ self. For instance, “Baa Baa Black Sheep,” “A Trip Across a Continent,” and “.007” are all based on encounters with different characters that he had during his own travels.

Due to these unique elements of his work, Kipling was actually the first British person to receive the Nobel Prize for literature. (註：transitional 過渡的)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 16. (A) which | (B) it | (C) this | (D) what |
| 17. (A) with | (B) from | (C) by | (D) through |
| 18. (A) lay out | (B) keep in mind | (C) have high hopes | (D) go the extra mile |
| 19. (A) distort | (B) digest | (C) associate | (D) claim |
| 20. (A) hostile | (B) inner | (C) rational | (D) wealthy |

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 (BC) 選項中分別選出最適當者，忽略選項大小寫，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。

As temperatures soar in summer, people are actively searching for ways to stay cool. While many __21__ air conditioning, there are various other effective alternatives within homes. For example, strategically positioning fans can improve air circulation, and indulging in __22__ bowls of shaved ice can offer a cool treat.

In the same way that people today employ ingenious methods to stay cool, ancient civilizations also developed ways to __23__ high temperatures. The ancient Romans, known for their __24__, used advanced techniques to beat the heat. Smart city planning and architectural strategies were crucial. They carefully placed fountains and parks throughout cities to provide relief from the heat, while buildings were __25__ with thick stone walls that stabilized internal temperatures. Narrow streets with towering walls offered plenty of __26__ for pedestrians to avoid the intense sun, enhancing comfort during hot days.

The wealthy Romans had even more ways to stay comfortable on hot summer days. Their villas featured expansive central courtyards that reduced heat. Some even had underground __27__ for storing snow and ice collected in winter. This helped keep buildings cool and provided ice for drinks throughout the year. Coastal retreats were another preferred escape. When temperatures rose too high, they moved to the coast. Seaside homes not only provided relief from the heat but also __28__ their elite status. These villas were designed to avoid direct sunlight, offering cool, well-lit __29__ that took advantage of sea breezes and natural airflow.

Today, over 2,000 years later, we continue to utilize __30__ techniques to handle summer heat. Whether enjoying a sea breeze with a chilled beverage or intentionally cooling our living spaces with today’s innovations, ancient Roman methods still play a role in modern cooling practices. (IVY 9/18)

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| (A) chambers | (B) cleverness | (C) constructed | (D) cope with | (E) interiors |
| (AB) refreshing | (AC) rely on | (AD) shade | (AE) similar | (BC) symbolized |

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。

Famous poet and short story writer Peter Meinke was born in New York in 1932. He has published a total of eighteen literary works and has won numerous awards for his poetry and short fiction.

__31__ This poem consists of three stanzas, the first containing ten lines, the second eleven, and the third just two. In addition to this unconventional* structure, the poem follows no particular rhyme scheme. In the first stanza, for example, Lines 1 and 4 rhyme, as do Lines 3, 6, and 8. So do Lines 7 and 10. In the second stanza, however, it is the first two lines that rhyme, followed by Lines 6 and 11 and then Lines 8 and 10. __32__

As the title of this unusual work suggests, Meinke's aim in these 23 lines of free verse is to give some useful life advice to a child. __33__ He also, however, advises caution, advising the young man to "plan long range" and to "go slow" rather than to live life in the fast lane.

This intense but careful approach is echoed at the start of the second verse, where the poet reminds his son that in addition to seeking brief but blissful* beauty in life—"the peony* and the rose"—he should also be practical. He should thus "plant... turnips* and tomatoes" among these beautiful flowers and develop habits and relationships that are sustainable. __34__

Finally, in the short but sweet final stanza, Meinke urges young men to "always serve wine," meaning to always be welcoming, humble, sharing, and generous. This, in full, is the poet's "advice to [a] son."

(註：unconventional 不因循守舊的 blissful 極樂的 peony 牡丹 turnip 蕪菁)

- (A) Finally, the third stanza, also being the last two lines of the poem, does not contain any rhymes at all.
- (B) To nurture lasting relationships, the father recommends honesty and cooperation.
- (C) He thus starts off, in the first stanza, by suggesting that his son treat each day as if it were his last.
- (D) One of the poems he is perhaps best known for is a short but moving piece entitled "Advice to My Son."

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

When did people first experience the joy of the hula hoop? Although the term did not emerge until the 18th century, toy hoops twirled around the waist, limbs, or neck can be traced back to ancient times. As early as 1000 BC, Egyptian children played with hoop toys of dried grapevine. They threw, jumped, and slung them around their bodies as we do today. They also struck them with sticks to roll them down the road. Hoop rolling was also popular in ancient Greece. Their hoops, often made of metal, were not merely toys for Greek children but served as exercise devices as well.

In the 14th century, hoops were popular as a form of recreation in Great Britain. The craze for hoops even resulted in dislocated backs and heart attacks, according to medical records. The term "hula," however, did not enter the English language until the 1700s, when British sailors first witnessed hula dancing in the Hawaiian Islands. Though no hoops were used, the movements of the ritual dances looked very similar to those in hooping. Thus "hula" and "hoop" came together, resulting in the term "hula hooping."

Hoops spun their way through the cultures of pre-colonial America as well. Often considered as representing the circle of life, hoops featured prominently in the ritual dances of Native Americans. Dancers used small reed hoops as symbolic representations of animals such as eagles or snakes. With very rapid movements, they used the hoops to construct the symbolic forms around their bodies.

The hula hoop gained international popularity in the late 1950s, when a plastic version was successfully marketed by California's Wham-O toy company. Twenty-five million plastic hoops were sold in less than four months. The hula hoop "fad" is still going strong today.

35. What question does the passage answer?
- (A) How was the word "hula-hooping" derived?
 - (B) Why did Wham-O start making hula hoops?
 - (C) Where did Hawaiian hula dancing come from?
 - (D) What was the favorite toy of ancient Egyptian kids?
36. Which of the following statements is true about use of the hoop in history?
- (A) The British used it for medical purposes.
 - (B) Native Americans used it to train animals.

- (C) Ancient Greeks used it as a tool for workout.
(D) Hawaiian dancers used it to represent the circle of life.
37. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a way of enjoying hula hoop fun?
(A) Striking. (B) Twirling. (C) Spinning. (D) Kicking.
38. According to the passage, what materials have been used for making hoops?
(A) reed, grapevine, bamboo, plastic
(B) reed, grapevine, plastic, metal
(C) reed, bamboo, plastic, animal skin
(D) grapevine, plastic, metal, animal skin

39-42 為題組

In the poem “Mother to Son” written by African-American poet Langston Hughes and published in 1922, the speaker is a woman who warns her young son about life’s difficulties. Since much of Hughes’ work examined the racism* that Black people in America faced, it is safe to assume that the mother in this poem is describing the obstacles and dangers that her Black son will likely face as he grows up.

Through the symbol of a set of stairs, showing that one has no choice but to climb, the mother warns her son about how difficult his life may be. She herself has had to climb those same stairs, which are rough and sharp in some parts and have broken or missing boards in others. During her climb, she reached landings and turned dark corners, with no light to guide her. Still, with all her strength and courage, she moved ahead, climbing the stairs of life.

This is the lesson that the mother wants to teach her son: In life, he must avoid **the broken boards and exposed nails** that are there to stop him from moving forward. Although he may feel tired at times, he must never sit down or turn back; he must keep climbing, even though the stairs are rough and tiring. (註：racism 種族歧視)

39. What’s the main idea of this passage?
(A) Langston Hughes is an African-American poet who produced many literary works.
(B) Black people in the US may encounter a lot of difficulties in life.
(C) A mother warns her son about life’s difficulties through a meaningful poem.
(D) Poetry is regarded as highly suitable for teaching children life lessons.
40. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about the poem “Mother to Son”?
(A) The speaker of the poem urges her son to be an honest man.
(B) In the poem, life is compared to a set of stairs that one has to climb.
(C) The poem was written in 1922 and then published two years later.
(D) The poem describes how much a mother can sacrifice for her son.
41. What do “**the broken boards and exposed nails**” in the third paragraph refer to?
(A) The obstacles and dangers in life.
(B) The tools one may have to use in life.
(C) The poor family one was born into.
(D) The bad people who threaten others.
42. Which of the following is most likely a line from the poem “Mother to Son”?
(A) My soul has grown deep like the rivers.
(B) He made that poor piano moan with melody.
(C) I am the worker sold to the machine.
(D) Life for me ain’t been no crystal stair.

43-46 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 20th 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.

43. 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.
44. In what order did the following protective hats appear?
① fiberglass hats
② hats with see-through shields
③ hats with canvas and leather
④ hats with tar over them
(A) ④→③→①→② (B) ③→④→②→① (C) ③→②→①→④ (D) ④→③→②→①
45. 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.
46. 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

第二部分：混合題（10 分）

說明：本部分共有一題組，47、48、49 三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。

47-49 為題組

Literary devices like metaphor, simile, and alliteration are used frequently in poems. A metaphor is an expression that describes a situation or an object by referring to something that has similar characteristics to that situation or object. One example of metaphor is an inspirational quote from Rudyard Kipling's poem "If—." Kipling wrote, "If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster / And treat those two **impostors** just the same." Here, he is describing success and failure as people who pretend to be something they're not to deceive others.

Simile, on the other hand, compares one thing with another by using "as" or "like." For example, "Life is like a box of chocolates" is a simile. Both literary devices are frequently used in poems to create vivid images in readers' minds.

Another frequently used device, alliteration, refers to the repetition of identical sounds at the beginnings of words. Alliteration is sometimes called initial rhyme or head rhyme. The famous tongue twisters* "**Peter Piper** picked a **peck** of **pickled peppers**" and "**She** sells sea **shells** by the sea **shore**" are great examples of alliteration. The reason for using alliteration in poetry is to grab readers' attention through pleasing sounds.

註：twister 繞口令

47. How does the author explain the three literary devices? (2 分)
(A) By making comparisons.
(B) By providing contrasts.
(C) By offering examples.
(D) By repeating points.
48. Which of the following is most likely to be the opposite of "**impostor**" in the first paragraph? (2 分)

(A) Faker. (B) Murderer. (C) Cheater. (D) Gentleman.

49. Fill in the blanks with the literary device that is used in each of the following sentences.

Quotes	Literary devices
Sheep should sleep in a shed.	(a) _____(2 分)
You are my sunshine.	(b) _____(2 分)
My love is like a red, red rose.	(c) _____(2 分)

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. 請依提示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. 我爸爸建議我們在交通尖峰之前幾個小時就出發，以免我們困在車陣中。(…for fear that…)
2. 儘管你現在已經長大成人了，你也不能為所欲為。(…wh-ever…)

二、英文作文 (占 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：身為高中生，你發現你和你的同學大部分的時間都是坐著，不是讀書就是滑手機。為了健康，你想與同學們利用在校的某個時間，一起固定運動。寫一封信提出你對這項活動的想法，並邀請同學們一起參與。信中內容必須說明這個健身活動是什麼，如何進行，且在何時、何地進行，以及你為什麼希望他們參加這項活動。請注意：你的英文名字必須假設為 Frank 或 Margot，以此在信末署名。

班級：_____ 座號：_____ 姓名：_____

第貳部分：混合題 (10 分)

47. _____ (2%)

48. _____ (2%)

49. (a) _____ (2%)

(b) _____ (2%)

(c) _____ (2%)

第三部分：非選擇題 (28 分)

一、中譯英 (8 分)

1.

2.

二、英文作文 (20 分)
