第壹部分：單選題（占 72 分）

一、詞彙題（占 15 分）

說明：第 1 題至第 15 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 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

1. The audience grew _____ when they were waiting for the second act of the legendary musical *Cats* as there was an unexpected delay.
(A) attentive (B) restless (C) conscious (D) ignorant

2. When the department was on fire, the building was immediately evacuated, and the air _____ system was shut down.
(A) interruption (B) preservation (C) circulation (D) observation

3. Taiwan has been facing serious challenges recently. Its _____ allies reduced to 17 after El Salvador established ties with China on August 21.
(A) diplomatic (B) potential (C) conservative (D) absolute

4. Patrick was _____ to his new job, for the boss and colleagues were the most helpful and generous people to work with.
(A) confined (B) exposed (C) engaged (D) accustomed

5. When the villagers decided to rebuild the church severely damaged in the typhoon, they couldn't decide whether it should be wholly or _____ saved as a monument of the accident.
(A) precisely (B) permanently (C) partially (D) preferably

6. Even though gun purchases are restricted, black market weapons are still _____ and often smuggled into the United States.
(A) efficient (B) reliable (C) suspicious (D) available

7. Researchers revealed that middle-aged people who drink _____ amounts of coffee significantly reduce their risk of developing Alzheimer's disease.
(A) frequent (B) moderate (C) countable (D) temporary

8. Nicotine is a highly addictive _____ found in tobacco products. More than two-thirds of people who tried cigarettes report being dependent at some point during their lifetime.
(A) infection (B) disease (C) substance (D) mineral

9. The whole world awaits the new *Winnie the Pooh* movie to be released in cinemas. However, China has banned the movie due to the bear's _____ to the president of China.
(A) resistance (B) resemblance (C) reference (D) relationship

10. An actor who locked himself in a public toilet to rehearse for an audition was arrested after being _____ for a terrorist. He was captured after passersby heard him shout the words "gun" and "weapon".
(A) mistaken (B) replaced (C) confused (D) substituted

11. At EU Leaders Summit, the prime minister hoped that the remaining member states _____ with its citizens and heard people with different ideas on the future of the union.
(A) consulted (B) assured (C) plotted (D) interfered

12. Widespread public outrage reignited the death penalty debate in Taiwan after Wang Ching-yu _____ the young girl nicknamed "Little Light Bulb."
(A) assassinated (B) murdered (C) committed (D) haunted

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13. "We are millionaires, but we are poor." The dizzying _____ rate in Venezuela hit 40,000%. It costs a Venezuelan 2,000,000 bolívar to buy half a carton of eggs.
(A) inflation (B) exchange (C) stock (D) currency

14. After Pakistan and Nepal, people in Myanmar also _____ to China's One Belt One Road project, saying it damages their ancient heritage and undermines Myanmar sovereignty.
(A) object (B) disapprove (C) restrict (D) oppose

15. The running shoes' superior _____ slows the speed of the feet as they hit the ground, which minimizes the pressure under your heels and the balls of your feet.
(A) clashing (B) coding (C) cursing (D) cushioning

二、綜合測驗（占 15 分）

說明：第 16 題至第 30 題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，並畫記在答案卡之「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。

第 16 至 20 題爲題組

The Rocky Mountains, known as the Rockies, are found in the western region of North America. The Rockies are the longest mountain range in North America, __16__ more than 4,800 km from the northernmost part of British Columbia in western Canada to New Mexico in the southwestern United States. The snow-peaked summits and deep cavernous gorges attract thousands of visitors a year. People come to visit the Rockies several times __17__ they miss any joy they could find in the mountains. In summer, visitors engage in mountain sports like hiking, biking and camping or go rafting in the rivers. In winter, skiing is the main attraction, with mountain range __18__ with dozens of ski resorts. An adventurer's trip to the Rockies is never complete __19__ trying ice climbing. Plenty of ice-climbing routes can be found in the Rockies with varying skill levels and heights. Whether you're looking for luxury experiences like delicious meals, spas and shopping, or adventurous excursions like whitewater rafting and hiking, a trip through the Rockies has something to suit all tastes. Now, do you want to __20__ your own trip to the Rockies?

16. (A) ascending (B) leaning (C) curling (D) stretching
17. (A) lest (B) unless (C) so that (D) as long as
18. (A) dots (B) dotting (C) having dotted (D) dotted
19. (A) despite (B) by (C) without (D) except
20. (A) strip away (B) embark on (C) take up (D) ward off

第 21 至 25 題爲題組

Two very much beloved presidents, President John F. Kennedy and President Barack Obama have something in common. Both of them have Irish roots. Moreover, their respective families left their homeland for America because of a __21__ tragedy: The Great Famine. From 1845 to 1853, the Great Famine struck Ireland. __22__ the famine, one million people would not have died from starvation, nor would another million have fled the country. Half of the immigrants made their way to the border of the United States by sailing coffin ships through the Atlantic Ocean. However, upon arriving the US, the new Irish immigrants received hostility and discrimination __23__ their heavy accent and ragged clothes. Many of the Irish men took jobs in heavy industries, while Irish women went for servants' jobs like housekeepers and maids. __24__ the Irish immigrants joined the Union Army and fought in the Civil War were they viewed as assets to the country. Slowly, but surely, the Irish began to fit into America a little more comfortably. By the 20th century, Irish Catholics became a force to be reckoned with in politics, __25__ the way for the rise of John F. Kennedy to the White House.

21. (A) devastating (B) prosperous (C) revolutionary (D) mischievous
22. (A) Concerning (B) Besides (C) But for (D) In spite of
23. (A) regardless of (B) on behalf of (C) by means of (D) on account of
24. (A) No sooner had (B) Not until (C) Even if (D) It was not until
25. (A) pave (B) paving (C) to pave (D) having paved

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第 26 至 30 題爲題組

Friendships are unique in a sense that we have the freedom to be dependent and independent. Because friends voluntarily do things for each other, seldom do we have any obligation to our friends the way we have to our spouse, jobs and families. That's why friendships formed throughout our lives are always susceptible to circumstances. By young adulthood, we have __26__ many friends from schools, jobs, cities and activities. They are of profound importance in helping us discover our identities and learn what it means to be intimate. __27__, there comes the largest drop-off in friends when people who approach 30 pour time in marriage, children and jobs. The truth is adults demand more time of their own and give __28__ to taking care of kids, jobs, or parents. Just because they know how life is __29__ with responsibilities, adults feel the need to be polite in friendships and hold more relaxed expectations for each other. Such mutual understanding of each other's limitations also explains why we are more willing to forgive our friends for not staying in contact for a long while. We no longer rely on friends as much when we grow up, and yet it is __30__ a miserable experience. Friendships grow flexible and the space we empathetically grant each other is a gesture of care and respect between true friends.

26.	(A) accumulated	(B) claimed	(C) increased	(D) assembled
27.	(A) Accordingly	(B) Furthermore	(C) What's worse	(D) However
28.	(A) credits	(B) priority	(C) way	(D) consideration
29.	(A) stranded	(B) suppressed	(C) acquainted	(D) overwhelmed
30.	(A) nothing but	(B) beyond doubt	(C) far from	(D) no longer

三、文意選填（占 10 分）

說明：第 31 題至第 40 題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的 (A) 到 (J) 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。

第 31 至 40 題爲題組

Oslob, a fishing village in southern Cebu in the Philippines, is famous for having large numbers of whale sharks migrating by between January and May. However, back in the 1990s, the number of whale sharks drastically decreased due to __31__ for their fins on the Asian markets. After being absent for almost a decade, whale sharks recently started to return to the waters surrounding Oslob in search of food. This rare scene attracts visitors to flock to the poor village to see the giant, prehistoric creatures. Ironically, the fishermen who once killed whale sharks now protect them for tourism. Nicknamed "gentle giants," whale sharks are non-aggressive to anything, for their diets __32__ mainly of microscopic plankton. The fishermen could control the whale sharks' feeding __33__ simply by releasing the small shrimps that whale sharks consume, which guarantees a sighting of whale sharks to visitors. Since 2011, the locals have been offering snorkeling and diving tours while the whale sharks __34__ about. However, this is where the debate comes in. Feeding wildlife in any region of the world __35__ changes the animals natural feeding habits. Many environmentalists and animal groups strongly disagree with artificial feeding behavior, which has taught the whale sharks to __36__ people with food. Likewise, the unnatural amount of contact with humans can lead to injuries that occur if tourists in the water __37__ kick a whale shark. Therefore, the government stepped in and __38__ were applied. Tourists are only taken out to the whale sharks in the morning. Time in the water or boat is limited to 30 minutes. Anyone who goes down the water should be free from sunscreen to help keep __39__ out of the water. In spite of years of hard work, the authorities are still __40__ to find a balance between marine conservation and local community development. In the meantime, we, as potential visitors, should also think about the problem.

(A) accidentally	(B) slaughtering	(C) consist	(D) pollutants	(E) regulations
(F) inevitably	(G) associate	(H) patterns	(I) linger	(J) striving

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四、閱讀測驗（占 32 分）

說明：第 41 題至第 56 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。

第 41 至 44 題爲題組

People might have heard of S Corporations and LLCs, but what are B Corporations? The B Corp movement was established by two US entrepreneurs, Jay Coen Gilbert and Bart Houlahan. The two co-founded a basketball clothing company AND1 in 1990. Not different from traditional commercial businesses, AND1 sold products to generate profits. However, while running the company, they installed staff lounges, breastfeeding rooms, and a basketball court. On weekends, they provided basketball lessons to residents within the local community. Jay and Bart made sure that the welfare of both their staff and the local residents were taken care of. "Who says you can't make money from doing good?" says Bart. He believes customer loyalty increases through identification with a company's philosophy, while word of mouth attracts even higher levels of participation. Their company's philosophy might not sound special today, but 30 years ago, Jay and Bart were no doubt the **vanguards** in a movement reshaping the business industry.

Jay and Barts' ambition was not limited to only one company. In 2007, Andrew Kassoy joined them in promoting a B Corp movement. Together, they created an accreditation organization, B Lab, with the belief that business should create general public benefit, not for shareholders alone. To become B Corp certified, companies should meet five requirements: corporate governance, employee care, environmental friendliness, social care and customer impact. The B Corp movement has become something of a trend, and such changes are actually demanded by younger global generations. As Jay states during one interview, "Millennials will grow to account for 75% of the workforce by 2025, and 77% say their 'company's purpose was part of the reason they chose to work there.'" To date, over 20,000 businesses spread across 50 countries and 130 industries have become certified B Corporations, including the famous food giant Ben & Jerry's and e-commerce website Etsy.

41. What is the main purpose of this article?
(A) To encourage companies to become certified B Corporations.
(B) To teach young entrepreneurs how to gain customer loyalty.
(C) To introduce the world-famous companies that have joined B Corp.
(D) To illustrate the origin and principles of the B Corp movement.

42. Which of the following companies does **NOT** qualify as a certified B Corporation?
(A) Company A equally distributes its profits among its board members.
(B) Company B covers 80% of its full-time workers' health insurance.
(C) Company C donates 40% of its total income to rescue animal shelters.
(D) Company D makes efforts to shrink their businesses' carbon footprints.

43. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "**vanguards**" in the first paragraph?
(A) Conservatives.
(B) Pioneers.
(C) Residents.
(D) Exceptions.

44. What has exactly made the B corp movement a trend?
(A) The research that has proved that companies can make money from creating general public welfare.
(B) The fact that more and more renowned businesses have participated in the B Corp movement.
(C) Millennials' choosing their workplace based on their identification with a company's philosophy.
(D) The demand for shareholders to meet the B Corp five requirements when starting a company.

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第 45 至 48 題爲題組

Word borrowing takes place frequently in people's daily conversations. It is particularly prevalent in this social media era when abundant Internet catchphrases appear. Some of them spontaneously find its way into young people's daily verbal landscape. *Wackyboys*, for example, is one of the current popular Taiwanese Youtubers famous for innovating their own catchphrases. On high school campus, it is not uncommon to hear students say "*Remember Oh!*" or "*Cut your umbilical cord!*" in their conversations. When the first student begins to borrow *Wackyboys'* signature words, it will bring forth a series of interesting responses.

According to Sociolinguistic professor, Diana Boxer, if we hear different words somewhere and identify with it or the user, we take it on. People often use language to put on a show and it has to do with how we want to portray our identities. In *Wackyboys*' case, the first student speaks like them to emulate their whimsy and quirky sense of humor. Then, some other students may follow suit, creating a fun and trendy image. Having others identify with **them**, *Wackyboys* and that first student doing so are supposed to take it as a compliment.

Understandably enough, it will sound unreasonable that the first student gets upset simply because now everyone seems to snatch those words like he does. However, it is not unreasonable at all. Benoit Monin, Stanford psychology professor, explains that we like people admire our choices, but there is ambivalence toward people imitating us. If those words grow too common, the first student may abandon the usage. He will even do it quick when the desire not to be seen as a follower kicks in. Looking like a copycat fails a person's need to be portrayed as interesting and unique, especially if the student prides himself on doing this newly popular thing prior to all his peers. Distinguishing oneself from others' usage, therefore, is the other commonly seen response in the process of word usurpation in our daily life.

Whichever response to certain words a person has, language choices make up who we are, and it is always the decision of the speaker himself. So, will *Wackyboys'* catchphrases stick around? The view counts of their clips are not the only indicator.

45. What is the main idea of this article?
(A) People's choice of words is related to the impression they intend to create.
(B) The Internet catchphrases grow in popularity among young people.
(C) High school students respond differently to peers' manner of speaking.
(D) Using catchphrases in conversations is a currently developed phenomenon.

46. What does the word "**them**" in paragraph 2 refer to?
(A) The *Wackyboys*.
(B) *Wackyboys*' signature words.
(C) The first student and his peers.
(D) The first student and the *Wackyboys*.

47. Which is **NOT** the reason why the first student stops using *Wackyboys*' signature words?
(A) The usage is too prevalent among people around him.
(B) He does not identify with Wackyboys anymore.
(C) People may think that he's copying others.
(D) The usage can't help him stand out anymore.

48. What can be inferred from the passage?
(A) Youtubers create popular catchphrases to increase the number of video views.
(B) Besides popularity, speakers' psychology also decides if certain words catch on.
(C) If people around you pick up the words you use, you will feel flattered not annoyed.
(D) If one wants to be funny, all that he or she has to do is to use *Wackyboys*' catchphrases.

第 49 至 52 題爲題組

After the press uncovered that Pingtung county councilor, Jian Wuei-Mei, donated NT$60,000 per month, up to 95% of her salary, to the charity – Luo Teng Yuan, it received over 1.3 million in donations within the following days.

This is a typical scenario in our society when saintly deeds are witnessed or heard secondhand. Social psychologists call it "moral elevation," referring to how learning about unexpected human goodness makes people feel pleasant, warm, emotionally touched and motivated to offer help. Past studies have found that moral elevation transform how individuals perceive the world. People's faith in humanity is strengthened, replacing cynicism with hope, love, and moral inspiration. It can be so powerful that some are even triggered to drop their former

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materialistic pursuits and devoted themselves to advancing the mission of the one who elevated them. One participant in a study, for instance, said that 7 years after his grandfather's death, he still felt the warmth of people visiting and supporting his family while his grandfather was dying. These moments of elevation inspired him to have a higher life goal and became a doctor.

Not only does moral elevation give more meanings to people in their lives, but it has been proven to have several positive impacts. When people are morally elevated, it shows an increase of happiness hormones, such as oxytocin, and a decline in interpersonal conflicts or severity of distressing symptoms. Plus, elevation is contagious in nature. In the workplace, an employer's ability to elevate those around them can change employees' attitude and cultivate a healthy organizational culture. Similarly, efforts to promote and publicize good deeds could raise the overall level of compassion and harmony in our society. Because moral elevation motivates altruistic acts, it has the potential to unite whole communities.

What studies have found is a beautiful fact that we are moved by incidents of a stranger helping another stranger. It is an even more beautiful fact that these feelings sometimes inspire us to change our behavior, values, and goals.

49. What is the purpose of the passage?
(A) To show the intention of being kind to strangers.
(B) To list the ways moral elevation decreases social conflicts.
(C) To illustrate how virtuous acts bring out the best in people.
(D) To reveal the reasons why people want to make donations.

50. Which aspect of moral elevation is displayed in the first paragraph?
(A) The results of collective efforts.
(B) The true meaning of everyday good deeds.
(C) The inspirational power of human goodness.
(D) The warmth that donation makes people feel.

51. Which positive impact of moral elevation is **NOT** mentioned?
(A) Social benefits.
(B) Commercial profits.
(C) Personal growth.
(D) Spiritual awakening.

52. Which of the following statements about moral elevation is **FALSE**?
(A) Moral elevation can transform the way in which a group of people behave.
(B) Moral elevation is experienced merely through witnessing charitable acts.
(C) Moral elevation can change a person's view about humanity in a more optimistic way.
(D) Moral elevation is able to improve the mental well-being of a person.

第 53 至 56 題爲題組

We all know that once a sperm and an egg unite to form a fertilized egg, known as a zygote, a baby starts to develop. But have you ever wondered how the baby develops inside the mother's womb? Most organs begin to form about two weeks after fertilization, and believe it or not, all human beings start out as tiny anuses! As the baby's cells continue to develop, some of the next things to appear are nerve cells, the ones that create the baby's nervous system and his or her sense of touch. By the end of the fourth week, the tiny "heart" tube will beat at 65 times a minute. Week five is the start of the embryonic period, when all the baby's major organs develop. This is when the beginnings of the baby's brain and spine start to form, along with the placenta, which helps the baby to process oxygen and nutrients. By the end of the second month, baby's heartbeat may be audible through a Doppler. From this moment until birth, the baby's heart will beat about 150 times a minute, twice the average adult rate.

A primitive face will take form around the seventh week. At this stage, the mouth, lower jaw, and throat are developing. The eyes are two, small, dark, sightless circles. Then, eyelids grow over them, and they remain sealed until the twenty-eighth week. Up until now the baby is classified as an embryo, but around week ten, the baby has officially grown into a fetus. By week sixteen, mothers-to-be start to feel their baby punching and kicking in their bellies. The baby's lungs are the ultimate vital organs to fully develop as they are unnecessary to a fetus. After all, the baby is not going to be breathing air until after birth. Almost all organs, limbs, and body parts are all completely formed around week thirty; the exceptions are the brain and spinal cord, which continue to form and develop right up until birth.

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53. What is the structure of the article?
(A) Compare-contrast. (B) Cause-effect. (C) Sequence of time. (D) Problem-solution.

54. A zygote, an embryo, and a fetus are defined based on _____.
(A) the stage of the baby's matureness (B) how the baby processes oxygen
(C) where the baby's organs are located (D) the rate of the baby's heartbeat

55. Based on the article, in which order do the baby's organs fully develop?
(A) The anus—the brain—the face features. (B) The heart—the placenta—the nervous system.
(C) The nerve cells—the spinal cord—the lungs. (D) The eyelids—the lungs—the brain.

56. Which of the following statements is true?
(A) The baby is able to visualize what is happening around the seventh week.
(B) For adults 18 and older, a normal heart rate is between 60 and 100 beats per minute.
(C) Around the fourth week of pregnancy, the baby's heartbeat can be heard.
(D) The baby's nerve cells start to develop during the embryonic period.

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

說明：本部分共有二題，請依各題指示作答，答案必須寫在「答案卷」上，並標明大題號（一、二）。作答務必使用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆書寫，且不得使用鉛筆。

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，並標明子題號。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 隨著因電玩出現的家庭社會問題越來越多，世界衛生組織（WHO）將「電玩失調症」（gaming disorder）列爲新型心理疾病。
2. 該如何在娛樂與健康之間找出平衡成爲現代人的重要課題。

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：請根據下方圖片，發揮創意描述事發的前因後果，文章請分 2 段，第一段說明之前發生了什麼事，並根據圖片的內容描述現在的狀況；第二段請合理說明接下來可能會發生什麼事。



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