

## 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. After the wedding ceremony, the newlyweds made their way to the airport \_\_\_\_\_. They simply couldn't wait for their honeymoon in the Maldives to begin!  
(A) consciously            (B) doubtlessly            (C) immediately            (D) considerably
2. \_\_\_\_\_ abuse is a patterned use of a drug in which the user consumes the drug in amounts to get pleasure or to improve the performance of an activity.  
(A) Substance            (B) Employment            (C) Ceramic            (D) Jealousy
3. The referee decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the match to Sunday because of the rainstorm. Fans are crossing their fingers for the weather to improve by then.  
(A) hesitate            (B) leap            (C) tremble            (D) postpone
4. Given that only a \_\_\_\_\_ of students showed up for the first class at 8 a.m., the professor said he would fail those who were absent for no justified reasons.  
(A) gesture            (B) handful            (C) chimney            (D) membership
5. Miriam was \_\_\_\_\_ enough to stop driving when she felt tired, knowing that driver fatigue is believed to be responsible for more than 30 % of road crashes.  
(A) drowsy            (B) sensible            (C) constant            (D) satisfactory
6. To help the plant grow better, details such as loosening the surface of the soil to allow \_\_\_\_\_ to soak in should be taken care of, too.  
(A) command            (B) gasoline            (C) stadium            (D) moisture
7. A magnitude 6.1 earthquake violently rocked Hualien on the night of February 6<sup>th</sup>, 2018, \_\_\_\_\_ residents from sleep and causing disastrous damage.  
(A) attaching            (B) lobbying            (C) awakening            (D) founding
8. To work out details of the contract, our company will send a \_\_\_\_\_ and a legal consultant, who will arrive in Singapore later today.  
(A) burglar            (B) representative            (C) spouse            (D) surgeon
9. Even though Mrs. Ku does not like her son-in-law and \_\_\_\_\_ of few of his decisions, she accepted him as family because of her love for her daughter.  
(A) approves            (B) informs            (C) reserves            (D) imports
10. "The weather next week can be quite \_\_\_\_\_; expect everything but heat, though," says the weather forecast. "Windy, rainy, frosty, and snowy weather will all be probable."  
(A) manageable            (B) pervasive            (C) changeable            (D) extensive

11. Some volunteer teachers arrived at the school in the remote area last week and found that even some basic \_\_\_\_\_, such as a library and a gym, were lacking in the school.  
(A) facilities (B) features (C) proposals (D) groceries
12. In response to the public's requests, the Prime Minister \_\_\_\_\_ plans to create 10,000 new jobs in the press conference this morning.  
(A) debated (B) persuaded (C) announced (D) appealed
13. Illegal hunting of elephants for ivory is \_\_\_\_\_ the survival of the species in the wild.  
(A) prolonging (B) threatening (C) interrupting (D) shrinking
14. Brian is a very good storyteller. He describes everything vividly and would use his \_\_\_\_\_ face to bring the stories to life.  
(A) ignorant (B) innocent (C) sufficient (D) expressive
15. Due to a small fire, the store will be closed \_\_\_\_\_. It will reopen next Thursday after restoration of the affected area.  
(A) apparently (B) occasionally (C) temporarily (D) swiftly

## 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，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。

### 第16.至20.題為題組

Letterpress printing is a traditional form of relief printing that uses individually interchangeable components. Unfortunately, as new printing techniques advance, the need for movable types has gone on the 16. since the 1990s. Thought to be inefficient and dated nowadays, 17., movable types are nearly extinct. Today, the only foundry 18. in the world that still makes traditional Chinese movable types is Rixing Type Foundry.

Founded in 1969 by Zhang Yilin, Rixing Type Foundry is tucked away in an unremarkable alleyway in Taipei's Datong District. The current owner is the founder's son, Zhang Jieguan 19. to preserve not only traditional Chinese movable types but also his father's legacy. Now, his vision is for movable lead types to ultimately become a cultural symbol. In the future, Rixing plans to transform its space into an interactive museum, 20. this slice of culture and history can be shared with our future generations.

16. (A) delivery (B) decline (C) replacement (D) variety
17. (A) on the contrary (B) on and off (C) sooner or later (D) as a result
18. (A) left (B) is left (C) that left (D) leaving
19. (A) that strove (B) that seek (C), who strives (D), whose aim
20. (A) for fear that (B) despite the fact that (C) it's time that (D) so that

第21.至25.題為題組

In the Pacific Ocean, there is a huge island different from the islands we know. The island, 21. the Great Pacific Garbage Patch, is in fact a massive pile of trash. What's worse, most of the trash is 22. plastic products. As plastic degrades, it doesn't change its chemical composition, just 23. breaking into smaller pieces. Eventually, the tiny pieces of plastic may be eaten up by organisms at the bottom of the food chain. These organisms will 24. perish, leaving no food for the upper level of the food chain, such as larger fish, or be eaten by the larger fish, which causes the stomachs of the larger fish to be full of plastics. Finally, when the larger fish is served on our tables, it will be humans who "enjoy" the plastic — the 25. plastic that we threw away.

21. (A) which also called (B) also called (C) is also called (D) also calling  
22. (A) confined to (B) used to (C) made up of (D) capable of  
23. (A) to keep (B) keeps (C) kept (D) keeping  
24. (A) either (B) rather (C) not only (D) neither  
25. (A) rare (B) bare (C) very (D) only

第26.至30.題為題組

Paint by number describes kits having a board on which light blue or gray lines indicate areas to paint. Each area has a number that 26. to a particular color. You paint in each area and ultimately the picture emerges as a finished painting.

There are many reasons why paint by number is so lovable. First, 27. the prices of real paintings in the market, paint by number is definitely an economical option. Next, painting experience helps children develop their artistic potential, improve hand-eye 28., and cultivate a good hobby. Furthermore, many adults consider the painting experience a great stress relief method, just 29..

While some people gain fun and pride from paint by number, others consider it simplistic, and uncreative. However, one surely has the right to choose 30. pleases him / her. So, if you love the small paint blobs that come together to create your own masterpiece and don't mind creativity, try paint by number.

26. (A) encounters (B) demands (C) corresponds (D) isolates  
27. (A) except for (B) compared to (C) because of (D) resulting from  
28. (A) coordination (B) significance (C) technique (D) instinct  
29. (A) to come a long way (B) to name a few (C) on the contrary (D) around the corner  
30. (A) which (B) how (C) where (D) what

## 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.題為題組

Sleep is essential for a healthy heart. People who don't sleep enough are at a higher risk for heart disease. One study that 31. data from 3,000 adults over age 45 found that those who slept fewer than six hours per night were about twice as 32. to have a stroke or a heart attack as people who slept six to eight hours per night. Sleep deprivation is a 33. problem, with 28 percent of adults now reporting that they get six or fewer hours of sleep per night. It's not clear why less sleep is 34. to heart health, but researchers understand that sleeping too little disrupts many normal 35. of the body, including blood sugar levels and blood pressure. According to a study 36. in 2012, people who slept less could gain up to one pound a week. Also, those in the study who slept less had 37. that their blood vessels didn't work as well.

Another condition that can affect heart health is sleep apnea, which 38. people to wake up frequently throughout the night and may increase the risk for heart attacks and strokes. Many other 39. also contribute to a severe sleep disorder. For example, poor sleeping as a result of changing work schedules may lead to sleepless nights. Therefore, do your best to make 40. sleep a priority in your life and don't compromise your heart health.

- |             |              |             |               |               |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| (A) causes  | (B) examined | (C) quality | (D) functions | (E) conducted |
| (F) harmful | (G) likely   | (H) signs   | (I) growing   | (J) factors   |

## 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.題為題組

You've just landed in Beijing, Rio de Janeiro or Christchurch, New Zealand, and you're greeted at the airport by a clutch of adoring locals. What is the polite way to greet them? Do you bow, or proffer your hand, or prepare to envelop the assembled strangers in an American-style embrace? More important: To kiss or not to kiss?

The world may be increasingly globalized, but when it comes to greeting practices, local customs still prevail. If you find yourself facing a group of native Maoris in New Zealand, you'll want to steel yourself for a traditional nose greeting. In Rio, local convention dictates three cheek kisses. In Beijing, the locals prefer a nod and a smile.

Kissing is one of the common ways to greet. In much of Latin America, Europe and the Middle East, air kissing between strangers is ordinary, but each nation may have its own habits. Argentine men will cheek-kiss one another, but only if they are friends of friends. In most of the Arab world, a double air kiss is obligatory, though only between people of the same sex. In most of Northern Europe, a firm handshake will usually suffice between strangers, and a single kiss for friends. Moreover, when kisses are called for, where do you aim? In Portugal, the kissing usually progresses from left to right, but in Strasbourg, France, it's right to left.

While kissing is an acceptable way of greeting in the West, kissing or touching strangers is frowned upon in Asia. The customary greeting in Thailand involves a bow with the palms pressed together, as if in prayer; similar gestures are common from Cambodia to Indonesia. In India, a limp handshake between men is fine, but don't try it with a member of the opposite sex. The traditional way to greet an Indian elder is to bend down and touch his feet. Tibetans have one of the most unusual traditional gestures for greeting others: They stick out their tongues — though always from a safe distance.

41. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) In a global world, greetings remain local.
  - (B) Greetings are likely to change as time goes by.
  - (C) We should learn to greet people locally and globally.
  - (D) As the world is becoming globalized, so are greetings.
42. Which of the following about greeting by kissing is **NOT** mentioned?
- (A) The gender of those who you greet.
  - (B) The relationship between you and those who you greet.
  - (C) Who should greet first when two people meet.
  - (D) Which cheek you should kiss first when you greet.
43. Which of the following statements about greeting practices in Asia is true?
- (A) In India and Thailand, people bow to elders.
  - (B) Handshakes are common, especially in Cambodia.
  - (C) People in Tibet give hugs and show their tongues.
  - (D) Asians tend to avoid body contact when they greet.
44. What can be concluded from the passage?
- (A) No man is an island.
  - (B) When in Rome, do as the Romans do.
  - (C) You can't judge a book by its cover.
  - (D) Don't count your chickens before they hatch.

## 第45.至48.題為題組

**Octagon Museum of Art**

Octagon Museum of Art (OMA), the oldest museum of art and design of A city, offers exhibitions and programs featuring contemporary art such as paintings, sculptures, and photographs. It is a three-story irregular-shaped brick house which combines a circle, two rectangles, and a triangle, and has the elegance of the interior and exterior decoration. The stoves, other decorative elements, and furniture were imported from England and France. The construction materials, such as bricks, timber, iron, and sandstone were all manufactured locally.

Established by the Octagon Foundation, it has a vast collection including more than 100,000 original architectural drawings, 760 decorative arts artifacts, and over 12,000 archaeological items and architectural fragments found during restoration. It offers many permanent exhibits, special exhibits, lectures by professional artists and critics, classes for school children, and tours guided by specialists.

**Admission Fee:** \$5 / person (Children 6 and under - free)

**Program Fees:**

Short tour (90 minutes)	Adult (18+)	\$10	Twice daily 9 am & 2 pm
	Student (7-17)	\$8	
	Child (6 and under)	Free	
Comprehensive tour (3 hours)	Adult (18+)	\$20	Tuesday & Saturday 10 am
	Student (7-17)	\$15	
	Child (6 and under)	Free	
Drawing class (90 minutes)	Adult (18+)	\$15	Monday, 7 pm
	Student (7-17)	\$8	Wednesday, 4 pm
	Child (6 and under)	Free	Wednesday, 10 am
Photography workshop (2 hours)	Adult (18+)	\$17	Sunday, 7 pm
	Student (7-17)	\$12	Sunday, 10 am

**Notes:**

- The fees for tours, classes, and workshops include the admission fee.
- Sign up [here](#) at least a week in advance for tours, classes, and workshops.
- We also offer “Art Talks,” where invited guest speakers talk to adult audiences in OMA Hall every other Saturday. No reservation or additional fee is required.

For this month’s schedule, click [here](#).

45. Jane, a 19-year-old shop assistant, wants to participate in a museum activity but is only free on weekday evenings. Which activity will she most likely choose?
- (A) Comprehensive tour.  
 (B) Drawing class.  
 (C) Photography workshop.  
 (D) Short tour.

46. A retired couple and their 6-year-old grandchild wish to participate together in a weekday afternoon activity. Which activity will they most likely choose and how much will they pay in total?
- (A) Comprehensive tour, \$20. (B) Comprehensive tour, \$40.  
(C) Short tour, \$20. (D) Short tour, \$28.
47. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- (A) Advance booking is not necessary for “Art Talks.”  
(B) Octagon Museum is funded by the city government.  
(C) The admission fee is not included in the fees of tours.  
(D) The materials to build the museum came from two foreign countries.
48. Where can we find the passage?
- (A) The brochure of the museum. (B) The museum’s website.  
(C) A guidebook to A city. (D) A museum yearbook.

第49.至52.題為題組

Scientists exploring Southeast Asia rainforests have just discovered *Colobopsis explodens*, a new ant species. They were fascinated by the ant’s unique ability — to burst their bodies and release toxic yellow sticky liquid to kill attackers.

*Colobopsis explodens* is the newly-discovered species of exploding ants since 1935, with the finding published in *Zookeys* on April 19<sup>th</sup>, 2018. The small, reddish ant was discovered living in the treetops of Borneo by a team including Alice Laciny, an entomologist at the Natural History Museum of Vienna.

When threatened by an enemy or even simply sensing danger, the *Colobopsis explodens* will sacrifice themselves to save other members of the colony. They bite down on the enemies, angle the backsides close to the enemies, contract their muscles so hard that they tear their own bodies apart, and finally release the fatal yellow substance stored inside. The bright substance, according to Laciny, has a distinct smell that strangely reminds her of curry.

The ability to explode, however, is not something all the ants in this species have. It is only the minor worker ants and infertile females that display the behavior. The life of a bug as small as an ant isn’t easy, so it’s no wonder they have developed such a unique defense mechanism.

This self-destructing act is called autothysis, a process in which an animal destroys itself via an explosion of an organ. The tendency is similar to that of a bee delivering a sting when facing threats. The suicidal behavior is common in superorganisms such as ants and termites. These animals work as a collective, and regard the needs of an individual secondary to those of the group.

49. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about the *Colobopsis explodens*?
- (A) The yellow substance in their bodies is used to make curry.  
(B) They were discovered in *Zookeys* in Vienna in 1935.  
(C) Just like bees, they stick stings into the skin of the enemies.  
(D) Not all the ants of the species are capable of exploding themselves.

50. Put the following steps used by a *Colobopsis explodens* to kill an enemy in correct order.

- (1) Move its back toward the enemy.                      (2) Release the sticky substance.  
(3) Tighten muscles till the skin breaks open.            (4) Bite into the enemy.  
(A)(3)(1)(2)(4).                      (B)(4)(1)(3)(2).                      (C)(2)(3)(1)(4).                      (D)(1)(4)(2)(3).

51. Which of the following best characterizes animals that have the autothysis tendency?

- (A) They commit suicide when facing each other.  
(B) They have toxic stings to attack the enemies.  
(C) Their self-sacrifice is a defensive behavior.  
(D) The tendency is common in small, red insects.

52. Why is superorganism mentioned in the fifth paragraph?

- (A) To explain why the species has a self-sacrifice tendency.  
(B) To give an example of a species born with a superpower.  
(C) To make a comparison between ants and termites.  
(D) To identify the organic creatures living in colonized places.

第53.至56.題為題組

For thousands of years Chinese people have been known for using things like edible bird nests, caterpillar fungus, turtle jelly, and a lot more as ingredients in traditional medicine. Among them, ejiao has particularly risen both in popularity and in controversy lately because of aggressive advertising campaigns by some companies.

Ejiao is a kind of gelatin obtained from donkey hides. It is used to treat a wide range of ailments from minor colds to insomnia. Some believe it helps delay aging, prevent infertility, boost energy, and promote longevity. While the versatility in its uses makes ejiao seem like a miracle elixir, there are no proven scientific claims up to date. Despite this, the huge appetite for ejiao shows no signs of diminishing, which has caused China's donkey population to shrink from 11 million to less than 6 million.

The huge drop in the number of donkeys in China and high demand for donkey skins have forced suppliers to look elsewhere. For instance, Africa has been badly hit as poachers have been on the lookout for any donkeys they can find. Some farmers and owners in Africa have reported losses of their donkeys overnight. The stolen donkeys are mostly working animals, which means the owners then lose their main means of income.

The process of making ejiao is inhumane as donkeys are killed and skinned from the neck down. Methods of transport, housing and slaughter are notoriously cruel. All these reasons have prompted some animal rights groups to save donkeys from suffering.

The boss of an ejiao factory once said, "our only concern is that one day soon there won't be any more donkeys left to kill." It might sound like an exaggeration, but if the trend continues, it might turn into a dire reality sooner than we can imagine.

53. What is this passage mainly about?
- (A) The complicated and long process of making ejiao.
  - (B) The ways donkeys are treated in slaughterhouses.
  - (C) The effectiveness and multifunctional uses of ejiao.
  - (D) The issues resulting from the high demand for ejiao.
54. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true about ejiao?
- (A) Ejiao is a newly introduced Chinese medicine.
  - (B) There is no scientific evidence to prove the effects of ejiao.
  - (C) Ejiao is commonly used for multiple purposes.
  - (D) The demand for ejiao may cause donkey owners to lose their means of income.
55. According to the passage, why do animal rights groups stand up for donkeys?
- (A) The medicinal value of donkey-hide gelatin is scientifically unproven.
  - (B) Donkeys are horrifically mistreated and cruelly slaughtered for their hides.
  - (C) Some farmers and owners have reported losses of their donkeys overnight.
  - (D) Greed has caused people to commit crimes like poaching.
56. What is the author's main purpose of quoting the boss of an ejiao factory in the last paragraph?
- (A) To boost production and increase sales of ejiao.
  - (B) To save farmers and donkey owners in Africa from poverty.
  - (C) To warn people about possible donkey extinction.
  - (D) To prevent people from poaching donkeys.

## 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. 當名人採取行動時，他們很容易就能提升公眾意識，而成為改變的力量。
2. 例如，看到明星說“Me too”，更多人也會有勇氣挺身而出。

### 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：從小到大，各級學校都有舉辦許多團體競賽。請以參加過的班際競賽為主，第一段介紹一個印象最深、最感動或是最慘敗等的競賽項目及內容，第二段描述參賽經過及結果。