

第一部分：選擇題，請將第 1~66 題答案畫在答案卡上

I. Vocabulary 核心字彙：共 13 分(第 1~13 題，每題 1 分)

- (B) 1. The café is closed _____ for redecoration and will open again soon.
(A) promptly (B) temporarily (C) variously (D) reliably
- (D) 2. The firefighters reacted _____ to the emergency call and arrived within five minutes.
(A) temporarily (B) roughly (C) variously (D) promptly
- (C) 3. The army only has _____ purposes. The soldiers will not start any attack.
(A) convincing (B) latest (C) defensive (D) reliable
- (A) 4. This new car is more _____ than the old one. It never breaks down.
(A) reliable (B) technical (C) destructive (D) clueless
- (A) 5. Larry _____ his boss that he would complete the work before the deadline.
(A) assured (B) figured (C) searched (D) obtained
- (C) 6. I'll get to your house first, around 7, and Jack will come _____ because he's busy until 8.
(A) unusually (B) mysteriously (C) afterwards (D) beforehand
- (B) 7. I can make clothes because my grandma taught me how to _____ when I was a kid.
(A) curl (B) weave (C) magnify (D) reject
- (C) 8. Jennifer's messy bedroom is a(n) _____ of her laziness.
(A) devotion (B) existence (C) manifestation (D) invention
- (D) 9. An ambassador is a person who _____ their home country in a foreign land.
(A) promises (B) experiences (C) approaches (D) represents
- (D) 10. Can _____ took my pencil please give it back to me right away?
(A) however (B) whatever (C) whichever (D) whoever
- (A) 11. Since Turkey is a big country, you can take a _____ flight to save you some traveling time.
(A) domestic (B) desperate (C) sensitive (D) serious
- (C) 12. To _____ cockroaches in the house, you should clean up any food waste.
(A) increase (B) require (C) eliminate (D) settle
- (B) 13. The _____ will decrease if the birth rate remains low.
(A) localization (B) population (C) information (D) elimination

II. Grammar 文法：共 7 分(第 14~20 題，每題 1 分)

- (B) 14. Though it was rainy and chilly today, we still went hiking _____ we had planned earlier.
(A) which (B) as (C) while (D) so
- (A) 15. When it comes to _____ lantern riddles, my father really is an expert.
(A) solving (B) solve (C) solves (D) solved
- (D) 16. I don't understand _____ to set up this program. Would you mind helping me?
(A) what (B) which (C) why (D) how
- (C) 17. The police said the icy snow _____ the road is probably what caused the car accident.
(A) covers (B) covered (C) covering (D) to cover
- (B) 18. When _____, wild animals may attack without any warning.
(A) they threaten (B) threatened (C) threatening (D) are threatened
- (C) 19. _____ what to do, Lillian asked her mother for help.
(A) Know not (B) Known not (C) Not knowing (D) Not known
- (D) 20. In 2007, the website TED.com was launched, and lots of the speakers' talks were uploaded for people to view _____.
(A) no matter when are they (B) no matter how they like
(C) whoever they are like (D) wherever they are

III. Cloze Test 克漏字: 共 25 分(第 21~45 題, 每題 1 分)

(1)

Have you ever heard the term “paparazzi”? Or 21. “Photoshop”? Both of these are examples of eponyms. An eponym is a word that began as the name of someone or something but then took on a new 22.

It is said that “paparazzi” came from a film character named Paparazzo, a photographer who took pictures of celebrities’ private lives. After the film was released, people began using “paparazzi” to 23. all photographers who go after celebrities.

Eponyms such as “Photoshop” started off as product names and are now commonly used to describe an action. 24. it was first released in 1987, Photoshop has become the most popular software used by photographers and designers. It became 25. widely known that people began to use “Photoshop” to mean “to edit” a photo.

Eponyms are helpful in creating new words in our society. Who knows what new words we will add to our languages next?

- (D)21. (A) what if (B) why not (C) let’s (D) how about
(A)22. (A) meaning (B) edition (C) combination (D) existence
(B)23. (A) hand out (B) refer to (C) think up (D) take part in
(A)24. (A) Since (B) When (C) Before (D) After
(C)25. (A) too (B) very (C) so (D) such

(2)

TED Talks cover many topics. Among these topics, talks about 26. to live a meaningful life are extremely popular. Let’s look at one 27. example. In April of 2013, Angela Duckworth, an American scholar, gave a TED Talk in New York entitled “Grit: The Power of Passion and Perseverance.” The ideas in her talk were later made into a book with the same title, 28. was published in 2016.

29. years earlier, Duckworth accepted a job as a mathematics teacher at a public school in New York. Her talk details how 30. the years, her students gradually taught her that to be successful, natural intelligence alone is not enough. One must also possess what is known 31. grit. Grit refers to consistent effort 32. by a strong determination to achieve a goal. Through detailed research, Duckworth discovered that people with high levels of grit remain highly motivated to achieve their goals 33. giving up on them. In other words, someone with true grit will see himself or herself getting closer to his or her goal day by day. 34., that person will always be able to keep himself or herself dedicated to achieving that goal.

Duckworth’s TED Talk and book have since inspired millions 35.. Her book remained on *The New York Times*’ bestseller list for almost half a year following its publication.

- (D)26. (A) what (B) which (C) why (D) how
(D)27. (A) so (B) same (C) very (D) such
(A)28. (A) which (B) it (C) that (D) and
(C)29. (A) Few (B) Little (C) A few (D) A little
(B)30. (A) with (B) over (C) until (D) around
(C)31. (A) by (B) for (C) as (D) to be
(A)32. (A) driven (B) drives (C) driving (D) to drive
(B)33. (A) regardless of (B) instead of (C) except for (D) in addition to
(D)34. (A) For example (B) Besides (C) However (D) Therefore
(B)35. (A) in turn (B) around the world
(C) on their way (D) around the corner

(3)

Are you looking for a unique experience in Taiwan? Try going to a 36. banquet known as a “ban-doh”! These events are held for occasions like weddings and important birthdays. You may think that a banquet doesn’t 37. like anything special. However, there are some differences 38. a ban-doh and most banquets that we have experienced.

You’ll see one big difference right away upon 39.. Most banquets happen in a hall or restaurant. A ban-doh, 40., is held right out in the street! A large tent is 41., and then the ban-doh is organized in the open air. Under the tent, there is lots of delicious-looking food 42. on large round tables. Guests sit and relax happily around the tables, eating and chatting.

The ban-doh started as a party for neighbors, 43. everyone working together. The host provided all the food, and the neighbors helped to prepare the meal. Nearly everyone had something to do. Some would cook, while 44. would bring tables and chairs or utensils. The fun feeling of gathering together also shows at the end. The host helps all the guests 45. the leftovers, so they can take some of the feast home with them. The ban-doh is a great old tradition of Taiwan. If you go to one, you'll take home some food and a great memory.

- (B) 36. (A) modern (B) traditional (C) general (D) original
 (D) 37. (A) look (B) smell (C) taste (D) sound
 (A) 38. (A) between (B) from (C) among (D) than
 (C) 39. (A) arrives (B) arrive (C) arriving (D) arrived
 (C) 40. (A) for example (B) in other words (C) on the other hand (D) needless to say
 (D) 41. (A) fit in (B) taken away (C) blown up (D) put up
 (D) 42. (A) place (B) placing (C) places (D) placed
 (B) 43. (A) for (B) with (C) of (D) through
 (A) 44. (A) others (B) the others (C) still others (D) they
 (C) 45. (A) keep up (B) light up (C) pack up (D) give up

IV. Fill-in the Blank 文意選填：共 10 分(第 46~55 題，每題 1 分) ※【作答時不需考慮大小寫】

After a long day's work in space, an astronaut needs a good sleep. But when it comes to 46., how exactly does an astronaut do it? Of course it's not so easy when there's no 47.. Going to sleep in a normal bed would result in the astronaut floating around the spaceship and 48. into things. To 49. this problem, astronauts sleep inside of a special sleeping bag. The sleeping bag can be 50. a wall or chair anywhere in the spaceship. 51. spaceships have special sleeping rooms, some astronauts choose to go to sleep anywhere they feel like inside the spaceship. Because of the unique 52., they generally don't need pillows, as their head will simply float in the same position. Astronauts also sometimes snore or get up in the night to use the toilet, 53. that we do on Earth. 54., they also experience dreams and even nightmares. 55., going to sleep in space has some very clear differences. But their sleep itself is still pretty much the same as it is down on Earth.

- (A) gravity (B) solve (C) conditions (D) furthermore (E) although
 (AB) in conclusion (AC) fixed to (AD) having a lie-down (BC) bumping (BD) in the same way

46. AD 47. A 48. BC 49. B 50. AC
 51. E 52. C 53. BD 54. D 55. AB

V. Discourse 篇章結構：共 8 分(第 56~59 題，每題 2 分)

Khan Academy is an online learning website founded in 2008. Four years earlier, the site's founder Salman Khan had begun tutoring his cousin in math over the Internet. 56. Soon, so many other relatives and friends were asking Khan for his help that he didn't have time for them all. Khan decided to upload his videos so that the public could view them and benefit from his advice. 57. In the early years, most of his videos taught math and science, but Khan Academy's courses have since grown to include a wide variety of subjects. Some courses teach history or economics, while others teach computer science. 58. Yet another recently added section of the site helps students prepare for tests like the SAT, the American college entrance examination.

Over the years, Khan has also hired more teachers to make videos. He has also worked with other educational video makers like Crash Course on YouTube. 59. In 2020, because of the COVID-19 pandemic*, many schools switched to online learning. Khan Academy's selection of classes has become more important than ever in helping students get the best education possible.

- (A) By 2009, his courses had become so popular that he quit his job to focus on them.
(B) This has allowed the Khan Academy to make videos for people of all ages and with a variety of interests.
(C) He used programs that allowed him to draw examples for his cousin to see online.
(D) Still others help teach life skills that are often not taught in normal schools, like responsible use of money and job-hunting skills.

56. C 57. A 58. D 59. B

VI. Reading Comprehension 混合題(素養題): 共 16 分(第 60~67 題, 每題 2 分)

(1)

Setting up a ban-doh isn't easy, for it takes much preparation and planning. It begins when the ban-doh team sits down with the client to discuss the feast's size and menu. To make sure that all ingredients are fresh, the chef buys them at the market in the early morning and transports them directly to the ban-doh site. Then, they put up a tent and set to work.

Chui kha have the task of preparing all the ingredients. Most of them are middle-aged women, and their duties include cleaning vegetables, serving guests, clearing tables, and washing plates. They are called *chui kha*, which means "water feet" in Taiwanese, since their rubber-booted feet are often splashed with water from washing things.

Chui kha are managed by the ban-doh chef, whose job isn't just to cook. The chef is also responsible for buying ingredients, hiring staff, calculating costs, and making sure all the work is done on time. Timing is indeed very important because the entire service needs to be monitored from start to finish.

Drains are crucial for ban-doh kitchens because a lot of water is used in food preparation. If no drains are available at the ban-doh site, the ban-doh crew may even have to dig a ditch before they can begin cooking. In all, setting up a ban-doh involves creativity, energy, skill, and experience. It's something that truly deserves admiration and respect.

- (B) 60. What is this passage mainly about?
(A) The site and size of a ban-doh.
(B) The process of holding a ban-doh.
(C) The ban-doh chef's workload.
(D) The planning of a successful ban-doh.
- (C) 61. Which of the following statements about ban-dohs is **NOT** true?
(A) Ban-doh chefs need to buy the ingredients early in the morning before setting up the tent to cook.
(B) The *chui kha*'s work includes washing vegetables and cleaning tables.
(C) One of the *chui kha*'s tasks is to manage the food preparation and service to be on time.
(D) If there is no drain on site, the ban-doh crew needs to create one so that they can prepare ingredients and cook.
- (A) 62. What is the author's attitude toward the working staff of ban-dohs?
(A) Respectful. (B) Confident. (C) Grateful. (D) Concerned.

(2)

In many ways, the English language is shaped by ancient Greek culture. This is obvious if we look at some of today's most common eponyms, which actually come from characters in Greek mythology and history.

As you might know, the word panic means a sudden and strong feeling of fear or worry that makes you unable to think clearly. This word actually comes from Pan, who was the Greek god of the forests and fields. Pan had the power to cause sudden fear in people and animals with his powerful voice. Pan may also have helped the Greek gods beat their attackers, the Titans, by frightening them.

Someone who is extremely angry is "furious," an expression that originates from the three Furies, who were minor female gods of Greek mythology. The Furies punished people for their crimes at the request of the victims.

A narcissist is someone who cares too much about his or her appearance. This word owes its origin to the Greek hunter Narcissus, who fell in love with himself when he saw his own reflection in a pool of water. Unable to stop admiring his own reflection, he refused to leave that spot and eventually died there. So, if someone calls you a narcissist, know that it is definitely not a **compliment**!

- (B) 63. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
(A) A Greek God and the Word Panic (B) Greek Mythology and English Words
(C) A Hunter Who Fell in Love with Himself (D) The Word Furious and Three Furies
- (B) 64. Which of the following statements is correct?
(A) Greek gods helped Pan beat the Titans by frightening them.
(B) The Greek god Pan frightened animals with his loud voice.
(C) The three Furies are important goddesses in Greek mythology.
(D) Furies helped to punish criminals who were in great pain.

(A) 65. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word “**compliment**”?

(A) Praise. (B) Creativity. (C) Argument. (D) Blame.

V. 混合題

Sally went to an activity held by NASA. Audience members could talk to astronauts face-to-face and ask questions about astronauts' life and work out in space. Sally was very excited because she has been wanting to become an astronaut ever since she was five. Let's see how the NASA astronauts answered the questions that visitors were so curious about.

* Q: (1)

A: Actually, we have constant training for space flight. In the beginning, we get training about basic space station systems, space walking, and operating the robotic arm. We have to keep training while waiting for a mission assignment. When we are assigned to a flight, specific training for the mission may take as long as three years. The more complicated the mission is, the longer the training will be. Last but not least, ISS missions require that astronauts speak Russian, so learning Russian is part of our essential training.

* Q: Do you watch TV? What do you do for fun?

A: We can ask mission control to send us shows or movies that we can watch on our laptops during dinner or our off-duty time. Some astronauts bring books, music, and musical instruments to kill time. Some draw, take photos, or enjoy other hobbies. Yet, during the busy missions, we are pretty occupied by our work, and there's not much time for entertainment.

(A) 66. What could be the first question asked of the astronauts? 【第 66 題劃在答案卡上】

- (A) How long do you have to train before you can fly in space?
- (B) What skills must you have to be an astronaut?
- (C) What kind of training do you like to do the most in space?
- (D) How is learning Russian essential to your work performance?

67. Suppose Sally has just become an astronaut—according to the text, please write down what kind of training she would have before going into space. Please **COPY** the text sentence that answers the question and revise it if necessary. 【第 67 題寫在第六頁答案卷上】

She gets training about basic space station systems, space walking, and operating the robotic arm.

【選擇題到此結束，請繼續答非選擇題】

第五頁(背面尚有試題)

第二部分：非選擇題，請將答案用黑色原子筆寫在答案卷上，違者扣5分。

I. 文意字彙：共21分(每題1.5分) ※書寫完整拼字，字首字尾記得寫

1. Victoria was a very busy office manager, so she decided to hire an a_____t to help her with her work.
2. Those who care about their s_____al life rather than their material one can enjoy real happiness, even in poverty.
3. To prevent poor c_____n, you should stand and walk around rather than sit at the desk all day long.
4. Eating a balanced diet and exercising r_____y are the keys to staying healthy.
5. Tom's girlfriend got angry with him because he c_____y used his cellphone while they were out on a date.
6. Kyle failed the exam because he made n_____s mistakes when answering the questions.
7. Machines have had a deep f_____n for Andrew since his childhood, so he decided to study engineering in college.
8. Our school concert will f_____e a performance by a famous singer. It's so exciting!
9. To avoid the side effects of modern cancer treatments, some patients prefer to try a_____e, more traditional methods and medicines.
10. The effect of the painkiller is only t_____y. An hour after you take it, the pain will return.
11. Students are always eager to take part in the wide r_____e of activities that are offered at the summer camp.
12. Weather a_____ts not only what people wear, but also how they feel.
13. In this age of t_____y, computers play an important role in our daily lives.
14. More and more young people regard being a YouTuber as an o_____ion.

_____班_____號 姓名：_____

V. 混合題

67. She gets training about basic space station systems, space walking, and operating the robotic arm.

I. 文意字彙：共21分(每題1.5分)

1. assistant	2. spiritual	3. circulation	4. regularly	5. constantly
6. numerous	7. fascination	8. feature	9. alternative	10. temporary
11. range	12. affects	13. technology	14. occupation	

第六頁(試題結束)

◆◆◆◆請將此卷交回◆◆◆◆