

# 《英文》

I. 字彙測驗：共有15題，請選擇一個最適合的答案，以完成該句。

- (B) 1.The teacher can help students talk through their problems, but they still need to come up with their own \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) populations (B) solutions (C) traditions (D) vacations
- (C) 2.As a modern designer, Kelly \_\_\_\_\_ fresh forms of expression to commonly accepted ideas.
- (A) avoids (B) escapes (C) prefers (D) rejects
- (D) 3.Born with a beautiful voice, this girl has got a natural \_\_\_\_\_ in singing since she was little.
- (A) essay (B) meter (C) onion (D) talent
- (A) 4.Lisa has made months of preparation for the marathon, so she is \_\_\_\_\_ of her performance in the race.
- (A) confident (B) immediate (C) medical (D) obvious
- (B) 5.Sam told us over the phone to take the \_\_\_\_\_ on the right when we reached a fork in the road.
- (A) lamb (B) path (C) rent (D) score
- (C) 6.At night markets in Taiwan, many \_\_\_\_\_ sell items ranging from snacks to daily necessities.
- (A) headlines (B) kingdoms (C) merchants (D) semesters
- (B) 7.My landlord came to fix the air conditioner because its pipe was broken and water started to \_\_\_\_\_ down the wall.
- (A) bend (B) drip (C) melt (D) settle
- (A) 8.To manage large orders, the boss had to decide whether to hire new employees or ask the \_\_\_\_\_ ones to work overtime.
- (A) current (B) drowsy (C) hollow (D) jealous
- (D) 9.The office clerks are told to \_\_\_\_\_ the documents in the proper drawers so that they can find them easily and quickly.
- (A) bury (B) crash (C) drain (D) file
- (B) 10.In a \_\_\_\_\_ country, all citizens have a right to participate in making decisions that affect their personal interests.
- (A) crispy (B) democratic (C) previous (D) shallow
- (A) 11.People recycle paper, plastic, and glass by classifying these items into three \_\_\_\_\_ containers of different colors.
- (A) assigned (B) emotional (C) leisurely (D) nutritious
- (B) 12.The store \_\_\_\_\_ to give the money back to customers if they are not satisfied with the items they bought.
- (A) endangers (B) guarantees (C) immigrates (D) manufactures
- (A) 13.The characters in this movie do not really exist; they are from a world of \_\_\_\_\_ invented by the screenwriter.
- (A) fiction (B) grammar (C) luxury (D) refusal
- (A) 14.Popular singers nowadays \_\_\_\_\_ with their fans through the use of social media to create more interactions.
- (A) bond (B) chew (C) foam (D) split

- (C) 15. The root of the large tree was damaged after the typhoon, so people worried that it could \_\_\_\_\_ anytime.  
 (A) absorb (B) blossom (C) collapse (D) interpret

**II. 對話測驗：共有10題，為第16－25題，請依對話內容，選出一個最適合的答案，使其成為有意義的對話。**

- (B) 16. Jason: Does any bus go from here to the airport?  
 Mandy: Yes. Bus number 10 runs to the airport.  
 Jason:   
 Mandy: Every 15 minutes. The next bus will be coming in just three minutes.  
 (A) How much is the bus ticket? (B) How often does the bus run?  
 (C) How far is the airport from here? (D) How long will it take to get there?
- (C) 17. Richard: Sorry, I'm gonna be late for our coffee date. There's a traffic jam up ahead.  
 Linda: Oh no! What time will you be here?  
 Richard:  There's a lot of traffic. I'll be as fast as I can.  
 Linda: Okay. Keep me updated, please. I need to leave in two hours for my dentist appointment.  
 (A) Let's cancel our date. (B) Let's fix another time.  
 (C) It's hard to say for sure. (D) It's easy to arrive on time.
- (C) 18. Doug: I lost my laptop computer the other day.  
 Kenji: Oh, that's not good. How did it happen?  
 Doug: I left my bag under the seat when I got off the bus. I reported it and checked the missing items but didn't have any good luck.  
 Kenji:   
 Doug: Thank God, yes. I already saved all the important stuff on a hard drive.  
 (A) Have you found your laptop bag?  
 (B) Do you want to rescue your data?  
 (C) Do you back up your files regularly?  
 (D) Have you got your computer back?
- (A) 19. Emma: Do you know who won the annual writing contest held by our school?  
 Larry: I suppose Pamela did. She's been quite a writer since she was in elementary school.  
 Emma: Brenda turned out to be a dark horse of this competition. So,   
 Larry: Who is Brenda? I've never heard of this name.  
 (A) you guessed wrong.  
 (B) you can say that again.  
 (C) they didn't win first prize.  
 (D) they competed in horse racing.
- (D) 20. Chris: I'm not feeling well. I might've got a flu.  
 Doctor: Okay, let me check. You have a high fever, a runny nose, and a cough. Is there anything else that makes you feel sick? I'm writing you a prescription.  
 Chris: I also have a sore throat and headache. Excuse me,   
 Doctor: There might be drowsiness, but it doesn't really affect your health.  
 (A) will the medicine ease my pain?  
 (B) what diet should I pay attention to?  
 (C) how should I do with the medicine?  
 (D) does the medicine have side effects?
- (D) 21. Mandy: How wonderful! You're hired by the well-known semiconductor company.  
 William: To be honest, I was shocked the moment I got the news.

Mandy: Why? Didn't you do well at the interview?

William: Yes, but I can hardly believe it happened.

- (A) The company had an interview without me.
- (B) They didn't choose me due to my education.
- (C) Honest people work in the semiconductor industry.
- (D) I was the only one chosen out of so many applicants.

(B) 22. Janet: Surprise!

Peter: Oh Janet, please say it's not true!

Janet: I already told mom and dad. They both agree that skydiving can release you from the stresses of your everyday life.

Peter: I don't want to take the course. You know I'm afraid of heights.

- (A) The skydiving course got cancelled.
- (B) I signed you up for a skydiving class.
- (C) Our parents like to do skydiving with me.
- (D) You'll have to teach another skydiving class.

(C) 23. Dad: I'm told that Matt was your school's top chemistry student.

Noah: Dad, "Is!"

Dad: Oh, he's still in school. Are you a good friend of his?

Noah: I don't consider we're good friends. I just often see him do experiments in the lab.

- (A) He is my close friend.
- (B) He left school last year.
- (C) He has another year left.
- (D) He stopped studying chemistry.

(D) 24. Receptionist: Good morning! How can I help you?

Francis: Hi. This is my first day, and

Receptionist: Welcome! Please take a seat. Let me give Teresa Huang a call, and she'll give you an orientation of the company.

Francis: Thank you!

- (A) I want to take a personal leave.
- (B) I'd like to file a job application.
- (C) I'll spend a week touring the city.
- (D) I need to report to human resources.

(A) 25. Police: Good afternoon! Your driver's license, please.

Brian: Here you go, Sir. But I'm not sure why

Police: You just ran a red light and broke the traffic rules.

Brian: I thought I stopped. I'm very sorry. I promise I'll never do it again.

Police: Here's your ticket. Paying your fine is a way to show your regret.

- (A) I'm being pulled over.
- (B) I can't make promises.
- (C) I'm running low on fuel.
- (D) I can't see the green light.

### III. 綜合測驗：下面三篇短文共有15個空格，為第26-40題，請依各篇短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

#### ▲ 閱讀下文，回答第26-30題

The Kalahari Desert spans three African countries; it goes across Botswana, Namibia, and South Africa. It can get very hot in the summer, the hottest season there. The desert is in the southern hemisphere, and therefore, its seasons are 26 from those in the northern hemisphere. There, summer lasts from November to March; winter lasts from May to August. In the summer, temperatures can 27 over 100 degrees during the day. At night,

they go down to around 68 or 70 degrees. In the winter, temperatures during the day are about 77 degrees, 28 the nights can get very, very cold. Temperatures can drop to 14 degrees! Although the Kalahari is a desert, it 29 rain. The rain is usually not steady. Instead, it comes in thunderstorms. When it rains, dry water holes fill up, and 30 lakes. The rainy season is between November and April, and the rainiest month is usually April.

- (B)26. (A) afraid (B) different (C) equal (D) similar  
 (D)27. (A) fall from (B) move off (C) step down (D) rise to  
 (B)28. (A) and (B) but (C) for (D) or  
 (A)29. (A) does get (B) doesn't take (C) can stop (D) can't have  
 (C)30. (A) neither do (B) do neither (C) so do (D) do so

### ▲ 閱讀下文，回答第31–35題

Watching a touching movie, going through a stressful event, and even receiving good news may all lead to the similar reaction—bursting into tears. Crying is a part of everyone's life. Some people cry more 31 than others. Nevertheless, it remains unclear about the reasons 32 crying happens. Humans are the only species to weep from emotions, and scientists still do not know how the physical act of crying is connected to our feelings. However, the study of crying does show some positive effects. One of the 33 benefits of crying is that it relieves physical tension and stress. Crying also releases endorphins, the body's natural feel-good chemicals, that contribute to a better mood. Together 34 the release of stress, crying can help regulate and even lower the temperature of our brains. When we cry, we take in many quick 35 of cool air. As a result, our body may cool down and thus our mood may improve.

- (B)31. (A) easy (B) easily (C) easier (D) easiest  
 (D)32. (A) what (B) which (C) who (D) why  
 (C)33. (A) know (B) knew (C) known (D) knowing  
 (A)34. (A) with (B) from (C) among (D) down  
 (C)35. (A) losses (B) chances (C) breaths (D) results

### ▲ 閱讀下文，回答第36–40題

In this digital era, emojis are part of our daily communication. These small icons—smiley faces, winking eyes, hearts of all shapes—are used in text messages, emails, and social media. They are 36 these days

because they can increase the accuracy of our brief messages and decrease the misunderstanding in communication. 37, a picture is worth a thousand words. Because emojis often represent an easily identified thought or feeling, they are mostly 38 in context. They help us add tone and clarity to our communication. Emojis are visual aids and can be used in many ways, 39 softening the mood of serious conversations, expressing ourselves in a more comfortable way, and communicating when words fail us. However, emojis are not labeled, so their meaning is 40 to those who use them. Some emojis may have different meanings across cultures. Therefore, when using emojis, we should use them with caution.

- (D)36. (A) nowhere (B) whatever (C) wherever (D) everywhere
- (B)37. (A) All of a sudden (B) As the saying goes (C) In return (D) In contrast
- (A)38. (A) understood (B) understand (C) spoken (D) speak
- (D)39. (A) despite (B) unlike (C) opposite to (D) such as
- (C)40. (A) between (B) in (C) up (D) with

**IV. 閱讀測驗：下面兩篇短文共有10題，每篇各有5題，為第41 - 50題，請閱讀短文後，選出最適當的答案。**

**▲ 閱讀下文，回答第41-45題**

The environment can influence our emotions. The experiences we gain through our five senses (sight, sound, taste, touch, and smell), such as the weather, food, and music, can directly impact our happiness. This is especially true of the colors around us. Research has shown that “warm colors” are rated as more exciting, while “cool colors” leave people feeling more relaxed. Experts have identified warm and cool colors that can improve our mood.

Warm colors make us think of warm things, such as sunlight and heat. Orange, for example, is one of the most social of all colors. It reflects youth and energy and is a great choice for a room with lots of action, activity, and high energy. In addition, studies have confirmed exposure to natural light to be one of the most effective ways to increase our happiness. The color yellow makes people associate with the sun and feel cozy in many countries. For this reason, it can be the best paint color for rooms.

In contrast, cool colors give us feelings of calmness, relaxation, and freshness. Of the cool colors, green is a dominant color in nature. Spending time outdoors has been found to help with mental health problems such as anxiety and depression. So, why not try painting our rooms green that make us feel like living in the great outdoors? Likewise, painting our rooms with dark blue or light blue can also be a good choice. **Shades** of blue color are not just calming; they have been linked with productivity, honesty, and authority. If these are the things that bring us joy, we should consider using dark blue for our rooms. In short, using the right colors can make us happy, relieve our stress, and help us wander off into a good night’s sleep.

- (A) 41. What is this passage mainly about?  
 (A) The effects of colors on how we feel.  
 (B) The most popular colors designers use.

- (C) The color meanings we learn from fashion.  
 (D) The best paint colors for living room furniture.
- (C) 42. Which of the following statements best explains the idea that orange is one of the most social of all colors?  
 (A) Orange is an easy color to wear and absolutely looks good on people who love parties.  
 (B) Those people whose favorite color is orange love to keep a certain distance from others.  
 (C) If orange is used to decorate a social event, it gets people talking and inspires a good mood.  
 (D) People with a positive attitude in life prefer to choose the color orange for their clothes.
- (D) 43. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “shades” in the third paragraph?  
 (A) The brand of paints  
 (B) The texture of paints  
 (C) The popularity of a color  
 (D) The degrees of a color
- (C) 44. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?  
 (A) Green is the color we associate with nature and the outdoors.  
 (B) Blue is the paint color to help create a relaxing space at home.  
 (C) Orange, green, and yellow are warm colors that make us feel energetic.  
 (D) Yellow represents sunshine, happiness, and warmth in many cultures.
- (B) 45. According to the passage, which set of words is the best for describing the color blue?  
 (A) Exciting, patient, and warm.  
 (B) Calm, honest, and productive.  
 (C) Crazy, energetic, and natural.  
 (D) Anxious, dominant, and peaceful.

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第46–50題

Do your actions sometimes go against your beliefs? Here are some examples that you may even notice on your own. You fully understand smoking is harmful to your health, but you do it anyway. You want to lose weight, but don't exercise regularly or eat a nutritious diet. You believe that if you want a good career, you have to do well in school, but you just cannot give up video games. The difference between what you are doing and what you believe you should be doing can cause a feeling of mental discomfort known as “cognitive dissonance.” This term was created by a psychologist called Leon Festinger in 1954. People with cognitive dissonance may experience various kinds of feelings: anxiety, embarrassment, regret, sadness, shame, or stress. These negative feelings can also influence how they view themselves, and therefore lower their self-confidence and self-worth.

To reduce cognitive dissonance, some doctors and psychologists offer three pieces of advice: change your behavior, change your thoughts, and **justify** your behavior and thoughts. Some people can take the advice and put it into practice. One example is that a person who often drinks alcohol and then drives may choose to stop drinking or hire a taxi after having a few drinks. However, some people who experience cognitive dissonance do not want to change their actions. They find reasons to explain their actions and justify the conflict between their actions and beliefs. For example, after tasting the sweet desserts, you might tell yourself, “It's probably a low-fat doughnut. Not a big deal. I'll start dieting right after this.” Although it is quite impossible to achieve a full agreement between our actions and beliefs, we can change something in order to bring back balance.

- (D) 46. What is the main idea of the passage?  
 (A) Why people have smoking problems.  
 (B) How people suffer from physical illness.  
 (C) Why people fail to express their emotions.  
 (D) How people deal with cognitive dissonance.
- (A) 47. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?  
 (A) Cognitive dissonance occurs when our beliefs and actions are in conflict with each other.  
 (B) Cognitive dissonance was a theory proposed by a psychologist in the nineteenth century.  
 (C) People usually feel comfortable when their thought and action don't agree with each other.

- (D) People experiencing cognitive dissonance will finally change their behavior and thoughts.
- (A) 48. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** the feeling people with cognitive dissonance may experience when they want to lose weight but don't exercise regularly?  
(A) Happiness. (B) Guilt. (C) Regret. (D) Nervousness.
- (D) 49. According to the passage, what can be done to reduce cognitive dissonance?  
(A) Maintain one's behavior as one wishes.  
(B) Change one's thoughts to please others.  
(C) Ask one's friend to explain his/her behavior.  
(D) Balance between one's behavior and thoughts.
- (B) 50. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "justify" in the second paragraph?  
(A) To report a result (B) To give a good reason  
(C) To create a new term (D) To voice a negative feeling

高  
點  
醫  
護

【版權所有，翻印必究】