

本科目不得使用計算機

本科目試題共 5 頁

請將所有答案寫在「答案卷」上，否則不予計分。

本試題分四大題，第一大題至第三大題選擇題皆為單選題，無倒扣。答錯、未作答或填寫多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。第四大題為英文作文。

第一大題至第三大題 (1-40) 每題兩分，英文作文占 20 分。

一、詞彙：第 1 至 20 題，每題選出最適當的一個選項。(40%)

1. All the classrooms for the final exam are not air-conditioned, and the students have to _____ the heat in summer days.
(A) enhance (B) consume (C) recover (D) tolerate
2. Although Shakespeare received little formal education, scholarship has _____ the view that he was unfamiliar with the work of classical authors.
(A) questioned (B) undermined (C) eroded (D) substantiated
3. With such overwhelming evidence, the decision for the epidemic prevention was going to be _____.
(A) aggressive (B) hesitant (C) unanimous (D) intangible
4. The restaurant has a _____ charge of NT\$300 per person. Therefore, the five of us need to pay at least NT\$1,500 to eat there.
(A) minimum (B) definite (C) maximum (D) flexible
5. The government issued a travel _____ for Taiwanese in response to the outbreak of the novel coronavirus.
(A) circulation (B) exile (C) monument (D) alert
6. Apologies repair schisms between nations and restore _____ to personal relationships.
(A) conflict (B) equilibrium (C) disguise (D) harassment
7. Bill Gates is donating \$50 million to support efforts to find a treatment for the disease and appears to be more _____ than many other businessmen in the United States.
(A) obscure (B) unscrupulous (C) philanthropic (D) skeptical
8. The resource center is doing its best to _____ the cultures of the tribal people in this township for fear that they may soon die out.
(A) preserve (B) frustrate (C) overthrow (D) withdraw
9. Studies show that asking children to do house _____, such as doing the dishes or taking out the trash, helps to foster their responsible behavior.
(A) approaches (B) incidents (C) missions (D) chores
10. Mary is a very shy student, and she doesn't _____ with people very well.
(A) stand (B) interact (C) intertwine (D) intercept
11. Although most literary works tend to decrease in value when the writer dies, art tends to be _____ more after the death of the artists.
(A) worthy (B) price (C) value (D) worth
12. The memory _____ of the new computer has been increased so that more data can be stored.
(A) capacity (B) accessibility (C) machinery (D) occupation
13. Michael has been scolded by his teacher for over fifteen minutes now. _____, she is not happy about his being late again.
(A) Scarcely (B) Expressively (C) Immediately (D) Apparently
14. Most people who get the flu _____ symptoms like coughing and high body temperature, or fever.
(A) experience (B) breathe (C) deteriorate (D) exhibit

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15. Once you make the decision, you have to face the _____, good or bad.
 (A) breakthroughs (B) options (C) consequences (D) phenomena
16. Over the sounds of the typhoon, the old man could not hear the _____ sound of footsteps outside the bedroom door.
 (A) contemplative (B) condemned (C) acclaimed (D) fainter
17. With rising gasoline prices, there is an increasing _____ for people to buy electric cars.
 (A) instrument (B) tendency (C) tenancy (D) appearance
18. The professor of the class asked everyone to speak up instead of _____ their opinions among themselves.
 (A) shrieking (B) murmuring (C) whistling (D) reciting
19. During the outbreak of the pandemic, you should cover your mouth when you _____.
 (A) drip (B) loot (C) sneeze (D) shave
20. Although Claire had to keep three part-time jobs to support her family, she never _____ her studies. She graduated with honors from a famous university.
 (A) neglected (B) parsed (C) segmented (D) diminished

二、綜合測驗：第 21 至 30 題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項。(20%)

第 21 至 25 題為題組

Howler monkeys are named for the long loud cries, or howls. They are the 21 land animal and their howls can be heard three miles away through forests. Male howler monkeys use their loud voices to fight for food, mates, or territory. Everyone starts and ends the day by howling to check out where the nearest 22 are. Interestingly, when there are few howler monkeys in an area, the howling 23 takes on a different pattern. In Belize, where howler monkeys were newly reintroduced into a wildlife sanctuary, the howler monkeys were heard only a few times a week rather than every day. Apparently, with 24 of space and no other howler monkeys around, there was no need to check on the whereabouts of their competitors. At the sanctuary, keepers now use recorded howler sounds from a distance so that the monkeys feel the need to make the territorial calls as they would do in the wild. In the future when the 25 grows, there will be no need for the recording because the howler monkeys will have more reason to check in with the neighbors to define their own territories.

21. (A) loudest (B) champagnes (C) campaigns (D) campaniles
 22. (A) compadres (B) developers (C) amateurs (D) competitors
 23. (A) itinerary (B) routine (C) calendar (D) timetable
 24. (A) household (B) plenty (C) bundle (D) launch
 25. (A) reputation (B) revolution (C) population (D) proportion

第 26 至 30 題為題組

Have you ever considered a working holiday? You can work and play. A working holiday is a vacation that divides your time 26 work and recreation. These special holidays usually last for several months. The most common working holiday usually involves basic 27 labor, but includes some sightseeing, too. In some countries, you can offer a few hours of labor 28 room and board. Working holidays can help 29 your horizons and give you a lot of freedom. 30 you might only visit one country, you'll meet people from all over the world and get a taste of different cultures.

第 2 頁

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26. (A) among (B) over (C) inside (D) between
 27. (A) mental (B) manual (C) physical (D) external
 28. (A) in exchange for (B) in favor of (C) along with (D) in spite of
 29. (A) balance (B) broaden (C) extend (D) sketch
 30. (A) While (B) Unless (C) Although (D) Since

三、閱讀測驗：第 31 至 40 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。(20%)

第 31 至 40 題為題組

The collective evidence from a number of such studies suggests that the bilingual experience improves the brain's so-called executive function—a command system that directs the attention processes that we use for planning, solving problems, and performing various other mentally demanding tasks. These processes include ignoring distractions to stay focused, switching attention willfully from one thing to another, and holding information in mind—like remembering a sequence of directions while driving. The key difference between bilinguals and monolinguals may be more basic: a heightened ability to monitor the environment. “Bilinguals have to switch languages quite often—you may talk to your father in one language and to your mother in another language,” says Albert Costa, a researcher at the University of Pompeu Fabra in Spain. “It requires keeping track of changes around you in the same way that we monitor our surroundings when driving.” In a study comparing German-Italian bilinguals with Italian monolinguals on monitoring tasks, Mr. Costa and his colleagues found that the bilingual subjects not only performed better, but they also did so with less activity in parts of the brain involved in monitoring, indicating that they were more efficient at it. The bilingual experience appears to influence the brain from infancy to old age (and there is reason to believe that it may also apply to those who learn a second language later in life). Bilingualism's effects also extend into the twilight years. In a recent study of 44 elderly Spanish-English bilinguals, scientists led by the neuropsychologist Tamar Gollan of the University of California, San Diego, found that individuals with a higher degree of bilingualism were more resistant than others to the onset of **dementia** and other symptoms of Alzheimer's disease: the higher the degree of bilingualism, the later the age of onset.

31. What is this passage mainly about?
 (A) The advantages of bilinguals. (B) The issues in bilingual families.
 (C) The symptoms of Alzheimer's disease. (D) The brain's executive function.
32. What is the key difference between bilinguals and monolinguals?
 (A) The more resistant ability of driving later in life.
 (B) The varied efficiency in solving family issues.
 (C) The better ability to keep track of surrounding changes.
 (D) The higher degree of interference in parts of the brain.
33. What does the word **dementia** refer to?
 (A) A useful thing. (B) A serious illness of mind.
 (C) A prevention stream. (D) A regimen of blood lettings.
34. What can be inferred from the passage?
 (A) Knowing a second language hinders with how bilinguals interact and communicate with others in their primary language, causing them to have trouble solving difficult problems and monitoring their immediate environment.
 (B) Being bilingual slows down the development of German-Italian communication, leaning to the mental puzzles and individuals with Alzheimer's disease.

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- (C) Lack of the brain's executive function can result in a person making poor decisions.
(D) Bilinguals improve the brain's executive function, which directs the processes human use in planning, problem solving, and other activities.
35. Based on the passage, which of the following is **TRUE**?
- (A) Recent evidence suggests that speaking only one language improves the brain's command system and helps a person to stay focused on a task.
(B) Psychologists have shown that monolinguals are much better at solving certain kinds of mental puzzles than bilinguals.
(C) A big advantage that bilinguals have over monolinguals is a better ability to monitor changes in their environment.
(D) A disadvantage that bilinguals have is that they are more likely than monolinguals to suffer from dementia in old age.

第 36 至 40 題為題組

The most festive experience on a visit to the Hawaiian Islands is a luau, a Hawaiian feast featuring lively music and vibrant cultural performances from Hawaii and greater Polynesia. The first feast in Hawaii resembling a modern-day luau was probably held in 1819. Before then, the kapu system of restrictions, religion and resource management separated men and women at mealtimes, even in times of celebration. If you have ever been to Hawaii on vacation, chances are you have seen or even taken part in a luau.

A luau is a Hawaiian feast, where a vast selection of dishes is freshly prepared to the delight of those attending. Usually included on the menu is poi, which is similar to taro soup. To make poi, Hawaiians first cook the taro root. Once it is cooked, they pound it and slowly add water to form a paste. It is the staple of Hawaiian cuisine, much like rice in Asian cuisines, and is eaten with many other foods. Poi is often eaten with the hands and is sometimes fermented, giving it a slight sour taste. Roasted pig is also usually served at luaus and is cooked in a large underground oven, called a kalua, heated by extremely hot rocks. Traditionally, the kalua is lined with large banana leaves before a salted pig is placed in. The pig is then covered with more banana leaves and soil, then left to cook all day. This method of cooking takes a long time but gives pork a unique Hawaiian flavor. Quite a few fish and seafood dishes **round out** the menu, and no luau, or party for that matter, would be complete without beer.

It is important to note that despite the name and its Hawaiian roots, not all food or entertainment at a luau today is Hawaiian. A contemporary luau in Hawaii reflects the multicultural society. Food at a family luau is as diverse as the various branches of the family tree. Entertainment at a visitor luau often includes dances and music from other Polynesian cultures. In fact, the concepts of luau and party are often blended in Hawaii, where you can find graduation luaus and birthday luaus. Of equal importance to food at a luau is the entertainment, which most commonly comes in the form of Hawaiian music and hula. This is a dance form accompanied by chant or song that was developed by the Polynesians who settled in Hawaii. These days, there are still traditional hulas danced for tribal chiefs, but the modern hula performed during luaus often has various Western influences. For example, modern hula dances are joined with music from guitars, like small ukuleles, and beats from basses. More traditional hula dances do not use any musical instruments. With so many things to see and eat, you are bound to have a good time at a luau.

36. What is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) A unique Hawaiian holiday tradition.
(B) A special Hawaiian feast and ritual.
(C) Hawaiian locals.
(D) An unusual Hawaiian scenic spot.

第 4 頁

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37. Which of the following is **NOT** true about the passage?
(A) Traditional hulas are danced mainly for tribal chiefs.
(B) Luaus are a common part of life in Hawaii.
(C) A luau is a mixture of food, music, and dance.
(D) No beer is allowed at a luau.
38. Traditionally, how is the meat at a luau cooked?
(A) In an underground oven filled with burning hot rocks.
(B) Boiled in a giant pot with some soup.
(C) Over a large, open bonfire.
(D) In an oven in the modern kitchen of a resort.
39. Which of the following best replaces the phrase **round out** in the second paragraph?
(A) perform (B) contain (C) complete (D) comprise
40. Which of the following best describes the entertainment at a contemporary luau?
(A) Entertainment at a visitor luau often includes dances and music solely from Hawaiian culture.
(B) Entertainment most commonly comes in the form of Hawaiian music and hula.
(C) There is no traditional hula danced for tribal chiefs, and the modern hula performed during luaus often has various Western influences.
(D) Modern hula dances do not use any musical instruments, despite beats from guitars, small ukuleles, and basses in more traditional hula dances.

四、英文作文：請依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇文長至少 100 個單詞 (words) 的英文作文。(20%)
提示：你認為在日常生活中維持社交距離是否影響人際關係的互動？請寫一篇英文作文說明你的看法。文分兩段，第一段說明你對維持社交距離的看法及理由，第二段說明你觀察到社交距離與人際關係的情形，並描述你自己維持社交距離的經驗及感想。

〈THE END〉