

第一部分：選擇題(60 分)

一、綜合測驗

說明：下面三篇短文共有 15 題，每篇各有 5 題，為第 1-15 題，每題 2 分，共 30 分，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

▲閱讀下文，回答第 1-5 題

The Paris Olympics 2024 just ended after 16 days of thrilling action with an amazing closing ceremony. This marks the third time that Paris 1 the event, following the games in 1900 and 1924. The 2024 Olympics stood out for their innovative approach: utilizing 95% of the city's existing sports venues and combining them with temporary structures set against iconic Paris landmarks. This strategy not only promoted environmental sustainability, extending the "eco-friendly and low-carbon" ethos of the Tokyo Olympics, but also aimed to reduce the carbon footprint by 55%, 2 the 2012 London Olympics. The Olympic Village featured buildings powered entirely by renewable energy, which created an eco-friendly community.

In this unique setup, spectators could watch beach volleyball at the Champ de Mars with the 3 Eiffel Tower as a backdrop; fencing and taekwondo were held at the Grand Palais on the Champs-Élysées; and the Place de la Concorde was 4 for new events like breakdancing and skateboarding. These renowned Parisian monuments and landmarks were transformed into sporting arenas, allowing audiences to enjoy the thrilling games while taking in the beauty of Paris.

Overall, the 2024 Paris Olympics seamlessly blended the beauty of 5 with the local art, culture, fashion, and scenery. This Olympics was a feast of both sports and a cultural showcase of Paris's unique charm and commitment to sustainable development.

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|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. (A) hosting | (B) has hosted |
| (C) was hosted | (D) will host |
| 2. (A) compared to | (B) depending on |
| (C) except for | (D) regardless of |
| 3. (A) forbidden | (B) humble |
| (C) notorious | (D) stunning |
| 4. (A) consumed | (B) imitated |
| (C) protested | (D) reserved |
| 5. (A) athletic competition | (B) cognitive warfare |
| (C) humanitarian aid | (D) physical therapy |

▲閱讀下文，回答第 6-10 題

American singer-songwriter Taylor Swift is undeniably one of the most influential figures in the entertainment industry today. She captures global audiences with her music. 6, her impact extends beyond music. From an economic perspective, the benefits brought by Taylor Swift far exceed her musical achievements, deeply influencing numerous economic sectors.

Taylor Swift's concert tours attract massive audiences and 7 boost local economies, benefiting hotels, restaurants, transportation, and other service industries. According to Bloomberg Economics, Taylor Swift's concerts in 2023 contributed \$4.3 billion to the United States' GDP, a figure that surpasses the GDP of 43 countries as listed by the World Bank.

This economic effect is 8 “Swiftonomics.” Swift’s success is reflected in her branding, too. Her brand value has become an important indicator in the business world. Her music, image, and social media activities have built a vast and loyal fan base, which is invaluable to her commercial partners. Many brands seek to collaborate with Taylor Swift, knowing that such partnerships will bring tremendous 9 and sales growth for their products or services. These brand collaborations generate substantial earnings for Swift and stimulate growth in related industries, thus promoting overall economic growth. Swift’s success and influence make her highly sought-after in business, with major brands 10 to draw on her fame to enhance their own market presence. Taylor Swift demonstrates her powerful effect as a brand and economic phenomenon.

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|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 6. (A) Besides | (B) Instead | (C) Once | (D) Otherwise |
| 7. (A) occasionally | (B) ridiculously | (C) significantly | (D) traditionally |
| 8. (A) looked down on | (B) made up of | (C) referred to as | (D) stood up for |
| 9. (A) controversy | (B) exposure | (C) installation | (D) settlement |
| 10. (A) crave | (B) craving | (C) craved | (D) have craved |

▲閱讀下文，回答第 11-15 題

In recent years, various cities and counties in Taiwan have been striving to construct social housing to promote housing justice. Social housing, built either by the government or subsidized private entities, follows a rent-only model and is provided at below-market rates or for free to low-income households and other vulnerable groups. This concept has a history of over a century in Europe, primarily addressing social issues 11 urbanization that left middle and low-income individuals unable to afford housing. These issues range from personal health, family separation, employment, education, community integration, and environmental hygiene to public security. The government eventually took on the remedial role by offering rent-only social housing.

Social housing primarily targets three types of underprivileged groups: the socioeconomically disadvantaged, the physically and mentally disadvantaged, and the temporarily disadvantaged (such as 12 of domestic violence and disaster survivors). Nevertheless, successive Taiwanese governments have mostly focused on policies based on the ideologies of “homeownership,” encouraging people to scrimp and save to buy homes. As a result, they have largely neglected 13 cannot afford to purchase homes. According to estimates from the Social Housing Promotion Alliance, vulnerable groups in Taiwan account for about 16.5% of all households. With 14 housing prices and worsening income distribution, the vulnerable face economic pressure, spatial discrimination, and social exclusion, making their housing problems particularly severe.

Currently, social housing has become an essential part of housing policies in advanced capitalist countries. For instance, public social housing takes up 34% of total housing in the Netherlands, 29% in Hong Kong, and 20% in the United Kingdom. 15, according to the Ministry of the Interior’s statistics for the first quarter of 2022, completed and under-construction social housing in Taiwan occupies only 0.64% of the total housing stock, far below the minimum standard of 5% seen in advanced countries. Approaching this supply-demand imbalance has become an urgent task for current social welfare policies.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 11. (A) derived from | (B) disposed of | (C) replacing with | (D) resisting to |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|

12. (A) advocates (B) landlords (C) suspects (D) victims
 13. (A) anyone (B) those (C) those who (D) no matter who
 14. (A) arising (B) arousing (C) raising (D) rising
 15. (A) Before long (B) In contrast (C) In sum (D) That is

二、閱讀測驗

說明：下面三篇短文共有 15 題，每篇各有 5 題，為第 16-30 題，每題 2 分，共 30 分，請閱讀短文後，選出最適當的答案。

▲閱讀下文，回答第 16-20 題

What does the formation of human consciousness relate to octopuses? Philosophers, biologists, physicists, and oceanographers all believe this connection is remarkable. Octopuses, the class of cephalopods, exhibit a level of consciousness and intelligence that are extremely rare in the animal kingdom. Although the common ancestor of humans and octopuses dates back about 800 million years, octopuses have a highly developed nervous system, with neurons comparable to those of mammals. Unlike humans, octopuses lack a spine and a central brain nervous system.

In an octopus, only one-third of its neurons are located in its brain, while the rest are dispersed throughout the body. Each arm contains considerable neurons, almost having its own independent consciousness and forming its own system. (①) These arms usually operate independently, tackling simple information and actions without consulting the brain, but when necessary, they can coordinate for higher-level decision-making. (②) The self-awareness, cognition, and camouflage abilities of octopus arms far exceed the reflexes of humans or other animals. Even if an arm is severed, it can regenerate within a certain period, and the **detached** limb can crawl and adhere to surfaces. Studies indicated that the severed arm possesses advanced information processing capabilities, even to the extent of engaging in defensive actions.

Octopuses are capable of using tools. Observations have shown wild octopuses block the entrance of their dens with stones and even use empty coconut shells as temporary shelters. They are masters of camouflage, changing their skin color and patterns to match their environment, whether to evade predators, launch attacks or communicate with their peers. Their complex network of neurons controls this ability. (③) The suction cups on octopus arms contain chemical receptors, allowing them to “taste” what they touch. Research also found that octopus arms do not tangle with one another because they have recognition abilities, suggesting a form of self-awareness. (④)

Octopuses are distinct from other marine creatures on the Earth. Comparing the differences and similarities between octopuses and human beings might help us unlock the mysteries of consciousness.

16. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a feature of octopuses?
 (A) Better reflexive abilities than humans'
 (B) A highly complicated brain structure
 (C) The lack of specific human body parts
 (D) A skillful command of tools around
17. Which of the following statements about octopuses' neurons is true?
 (A) The brain's neurons can generate new arms.
 (B) The neurons are closely associated with the brain.
 (C) The neurons are majorly found in the body.
 (D) The neurons in different arms do not cooperate.

18. Which of the following expressions is closest in meaning to the word “**detached**” in the second paragraph?
 (A) connected (B) divided (C) reproduced (D) separated
19. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a purpose of octopuses’ camouflage?
 (A) To attack and hunt for prey (B) To hide themselves from enemies
 (C) To look for and attract mates (D) To send signals to other octopuses
20. In which blank does the sentence best fit in? “One piece of evidence is their willingness to eat the arms of other octopuses without hesitation.”
 (A) ① (B) ② (C) ③ (D) ④

▲閱讀下文，回答第 21-25 題

The film *Dune*, adapted from Frank Herbert’s 1965 science fiction novel, delves into interstellar travel, political struggles, resource exploitation, and so on in a vast universe. During the 1960s and 1970s, the original novel was seen as a pioneer of environmental advocacy that still matters today. We can draw from *Dune* to discuss contemporary environmental issues, reflecting ongoing resource conflicts and the injustices behind them.

In the movie, the empire’s dependence on spice mirrors the modern society’s reliance on fossil fuels like oil. This dependence brings substantial economic advantages and affects the political status of various nations. Nonetheless, uncontrolled extraction causes collapse of the environment and violates human rights. In modern times, the abuse of natural resources by dominant countries is no less intense than that in the movie. What is depicted in the movie reflects a harsh reality. The processes of exploring, extracting, transporting, and burning fossil fuels bring about serious pollution, like oil spills, pipeline ruptures, and noise. Moreover, the carbon dioxide emitted from burning fossil fuels worsens climate change, leading to extreme weather events that impact vulnerable populations. Despite the critical environmental risks of fossil fuels, industries prioritize profits over environmental concerns. For example, oil companies persist in developing new oil wells to reap substantially. Mineral extraction also involves illegal land seizures and depriving residents. In the Amazon rainforest, soaring gold prices have spurred illegal gold mining. Over the past 12 years, the area of illegal encroachment has grown by nearly 500%, triggering deforestation, fires, and river pollution. This severely affects indigenous livelihoods and sparks violent conflicts and social unrest. According to data from Brazil’s National Institute for Space Research, there were 3,158 fires in the Amazon rainforest in February 2024 – four times the number in the same period last year. Experts worry that the rainforest will turn into a dry savanna if deforestation reaches 20% to 25%.

The planet Arrakis in *Dune* is an extreme environment with temperatures reaching 60 degrees Celsius and grave water scarcity. The Fremen people rely on “stillsuits” to reclaim body moisture for survival. Similarly, modern Earth faces worsening droughts. According to a report by the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, climate change has notably increased drought risk in many regions. For instance, in 2022, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Kenya faced their worst drought in 40 years, resulting in crop failures and leaving over 18 million people at risk of famine. The United Nations warns that by 2050, 75% of the world’s population could be affected by drought.

Dune reflects human greed and short-sightedness. War, invasion, and exploitation continually make the innocent and powerless suffer. At present, we have enough resources, and the climate situation is still reversible. We must avoid short-term gains at the expense of the environment and resources to ensure a sustainable future for coming generations.

21. What is the main idea of the passage?
 (A) Comparison between an original novel and its film adaptation
 (B) Prediction of humans' future generations on Earth
 (C) Recommendation of a successful motion picture
 (D) Reflection on the environment inspired by a movie
22. Which of the following issues is **NOT** specially addressed in *Dune*?
 (A) constant occurrence of war (B) excessive consumption of resources
 (C) extreme weather conditions (D) various forms of pollution
23. What was mainly responsible for the increase of the fires in the Amazon rainforest in February 2024?
 (A) Drought climate (B) Gold extraction (C) Oil drilling (D) River pollution
24. Why does the author mention Ethiopia, Somalia, and Kenya in the passage?
 (A) They are countries that appear in *Dune*.
 (B) They are regions with abnormally high temperatures.
 (C) They are sufferers of climatic abnormality.
 (D) They inspire the invention of "stillsuits."
25. Which of the following expressions best represents the author's attitude toward our environmental action?
 (A) Better late than never. (B) The die is cast.
 (C) Let bygones be bygones. (D) More haste, less speed.

▲閱讀下文，回答第 26-30 題

At the end of 2019, the COVID-19 pandemic swept across the globe, leading countries to enforce strict lockdown measures against the spread of the virus. This took a heavy toll on Taiwan's tourism and related service industries. As the pandemic gradually eased in 2022, countries began lifting border restrictions, sparking a resurgence in international travel. The domestic tourism market also started to recover, ushering the tourism industry into a new era of travel norms.

Following the pandemic, a phenomenon known as "revenge travel" emerged globally, causing popular cities to become overcrowded. Combined with ongoing inflation, geopolitical instability, and labor shortages in various industries, the costs of accommodation, transportation, and tickets for overseas travel surged. This gave rise to "destination dupe" travel trends, where travelers preferred more affordable and comfortable destinations, turning to cities with lower costs and less congestion. According to statistics from the travel group "Expedia," Taipei has become one of the most searched cities online, seen as an affordable alternative to Seoul, South Korea. Many European and American travelers now embrace Taiwan in their Asian travel itineraries.

Based on statistics of international visitors to Taiwan (see the table below), approximately 4.316 million tourists visited Taiwan in 2023 for sightseeing purposes, reaching only 50% of the 8.444 million who arrived in 2019. Following the reopening of borders, countries with a recovery rate of over 80% concerning tourist arrivals to Taiwan included the United States, Australia, and Southeast Asian nations. Noteworthy is that the number of tourists from Singapore, the United States, and Thailand even exceeded pre-pandemic levels. However, major sources of tourists, such as Hong Kong, Japan, and South Korea, did not show the same recovery momentum, with inbound tourist numbers not reaching 70% of pre-pandemic levels. Japan, in particular, saw a decline to just 40% of pre-pandemic tourist numbers due to the depreciation of the yen and domestic economic weakness, which increased the cost of traveling abroad and decreased the willingness to travel internationally.

Visitor Residence	Number of Tourists in 2019	Number of Tourists in 2023	Recovery Rate of Tourists
Singapore	352,510	393,891	111.7%
The United States	231,156	254,422	110.1%
Thailand	300,352	304,003	101.2%
Vietnam	144,589	137,082	94.8%
Australia	58,465	50,311	86.1%
Malaysia	402,392	330,562	82.1%
Indonesia	59,428	46,643	78.5%
Hong Kong	1,392,950	968,266	69.5%
Korea	1,040,352	634,402	61.0%
Macau	134,122	81,766	61.0%
The Philippines	306,660	185,886	60.6%
Japan	1,680,682	670,945	39.9%
Mainland China	2,052,401	32,906	1.6%

© Taiwan Trend Research

Changes in the Number of Tourists Visiting Taiwan Before and After the Pandemic

To quickly restore tourist numbers to pre-pandemic levels, it is crucial to strengthen the inbound tourism market and continuously expand international tourist sources. To this end, the Tourism Bureau has launched the “Accelerated Expansion to Attract International Tourists Program,” offering various incentives for individual travelers and tour groups visiting Taiwan. In enhancing the quality of Taiwan’s tourism experience, the Bureau has introduced optimized services like the “Taiwan Tourist Shuttle” and the “Local Footpaths and Shuttle Services along Tourism Corridors,” intending to improve Taiwan’s transportation network. Additionally, the Bureau actively promotes smart tourism and green tourism, plans various unique tourist attractions and packages, and utilizes influencer marketing to internationally highlight Taiwan’s distinct features, thereby securing more tourism opportunities for Taiwan.

26. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- (A) To compare travel in Taiwan and in other countries
 (B) To promote Taiwan’s tourist destinations
 (C) To report the travel trend in Taiwan in recent years
 (D) To suggest strategies for attracting foreigners
27. Which of the following statements about “destination dupe” in paragraph 2 is true?
- (A) It is proposed by Taiwan’s Tourism Bureau.
 (B) It makes Taiwan replace Seoul in economics.
 (C) It recommends safer spots during the pandemic.
 (D) It refers to a consideration for budget travel.
28. According to the table, which of the following regions increases the most in the number of tourists to Taiwan after the pandemic?
- (A) Hong Kong (B) Mainland China
 (C) Singapore (D) Thailand
29. Which of the following is **NOT** a reason for Japan’s low recovery rate regarding visiting Taiwan?
- (A) changes in travel preference (B) an increase in travel expenses
 (C) local economic problems (D) a reduction in currency value

30. Which of the following policies is **NOT** implemented by the Tourism Bureau to attract foreign tourists to Taiwan?

- (A) better transportation services (B) more financial support for foreign tourists
(C) promotion videos by influencers (D) special travel itineraries and destinations

第二部分：非選擇題(40 分)

一、翻譯測驗(第 1-4 題，每題 4 分，共 16 分)

(一) 中譯英(8 分)

說明：請將以下短文中劃底線處之中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。請依序作答。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

歡迎光臨我們最新開幕的寵物旅館—「毛孩樂園」！我們專為您的愛寵打造了一個豪華、舒適且安全的度假勝地。①每間房間都配備了各式各樣的玩具和寬敞的空間，讓您的毛孩能夠享受無限的樂趣。此外，我們還提供全天候的專業護理和貼心服務，確保您的愛寵在這裡度過一個愉快而難忘的假期。②立即預訂，讓我們為您的寵物提供最好的呵護和關愛！

(二) 英譯中(8 分)

說明：請將以下短文中劃底線處之英文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的中文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。請依序作答。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

③To address the traffic congestion during peak hours in the science park, we propose a series of measures targeting improving the efficiency and comfort for commuters. Firstly, we suggest increasing the frequency and routes of public transportation, especially during peak hours, to encourage more employees to use public transit. In addition, companies can consider implementing flexible working hours or remote work to reduce peak hour traffic pressure. ④Furthermore, establishing convenient carpooling platforms will encourage employees to share rides, thereby reducing the use of private cars. These measures will effectively alleviate traffic congestion and reduce carbon emissions, creating a green, healthy, and sustainable working environment.

二、寫作測驗(24 分)

說明：請依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇約 120 字的英文短文。

由於極端氣候肆虐，你和家人被迫遷離被海水淹沒的家園。

提示：(1) 請依照所提供的格式撰寫一封書信，以受害者的身份喚起大眾對「氣候難民」(climate refugee)議題的意識。

(2) 請於信裡說明氣候劇變對你的家庭造成的衝擊，並呼籲世人對此議題應該採取的行動。

December 10, 2024

To people living on land,

Truly yours,

Robin Jones

【以下空白】