

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

Have you ever thought how far your food travels to get to your plate? According to the Natural Resources Defense Council, most produce grown in the US gets an average of 2,500 kilometers to the supermarket 1 it is sold. The community of ClimateChoice also claims that much of British food comes from 2 South Africa and New Zealand; it travels an amazing 30 billion kilometers a year! The long-distance transportation of food consumes 3 fossil fuels, causing environmental pollution. The issue upsets many people, so they advocate urban agriculture or urban farming—even in crowded cities. Pasona, a recruitment company in Japan, 4, started with a rice paddy inside their building for years. In Frankfurt, Germany, a popular 5 group rents small pieces of land for local people to grow their own food. In the city of Pasadena, California, the Dervaes family grow almost all the food they eat in an area about 400 square meters. They have an online journal and blog to teach other people how to grow their own food. They emphasize that urban farming not only helps people to grow fresh food but also helps communities in city neighborhoods to develop and grow.

1. (A) where (B) which (C) what (D) while
2. (A) further than (B) farther than (C) as far away as (D) far from
3. (A) a large sum of (B) a large quantity of (C) a great deal of (D) a huge amount of
4. (A) likewise (B) as well (C) for instance (D) such as
5. (A) anti-bacterial (B) low-carb (C) blacked-out (D) community-based

▲閱讀下文，回答第 6-10 題

Digital natives are those who have grown up in the age of the Internet. They are 6 to the digital world of today and share a natural comfort with all things in technology. Digital natives have some primary features. First, they are naturally-born intuitive learners. They get into all kinds of devices, websites, social media platforms, and the like. They thrive in dynamic environments 7 get their creative juices flowing and keep working. Second, digital natives are innate multi-taskers 8 doing different things at the same time is proven to hinder one's performance and efficiency. That's why digital natives are suggested 9 everything by following four different categories. They are "urgent and important," "not urgent but still important," "urgent but not important," and "neither urgent nor important" respectively. Third, digital natives are good at mingling with others and easily make friends with others in any place. However, they are notorious for their own impatience and complete laziness. Some reports show that these natives have an attention span of about eight seconds only. 10, they also seek out instant gratification. Basically, instant gratification is the desire to experience pleasure or fulfillment without delay or deferment. Instant gratification is harmful because it is the opposite of what we've been taught: delay gratification, the act of resistance to an immediate pleasure. All in all, digital natives indeed are very special and worth studying.

6. (A) objective (B) introductive (C) intangible (D) aboriginal
7. (A) where (B) that (C) what (D) as
8. (A) although (B) besides (C) as though (D) till
9. (A) prioritize (B) to prioritize (C) prioritizing (D) prioritization
10. (A) To this end (B) To conclude (C) In the meantime (D) Not in any way

▲閱讀下文，回答第 11-15 題

If you are lucky enough, you may be able to glimpse hundreds of elephants on a safari. But is it possible to see them in a city? No but Yes! 11 Buckingham Palace in London, you must be surprised to see a herd of elephants crossing the mall. These elephants look like marching in a parade. Some of them stroll in laid-back look at heart. Others walk with a 12 or showy air. Still others either have their 13 hang onto their tail with the trunk or accompany their children on the walk. This is how elephants congregate in a way to protect their young from view. In essence, elephants live in large, complex groups and have their own family structures and social orders. 14 the custom and practice, elephants require large areas in the wild in which they raise families, breed, forage, travel, and live. However, it is interesting but weird to see 100 elephants at the front of Buckingham Palace! Actually, these 100 elephants are not real! They are life-size elephant sculptures handcrafted by communities in the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu 15 modelled real elephants close to them. The enormous elephant art exhibition is hosted by the charity Elephant Family, which aims to highlight how many elephants now live in human-dominated landscapes. According to the charity, “The elephants are here to tell their story about the inspiring ways we can co-exist with all the other living beings that make our world magical.”

11. (A) Heading to (B) Going on with (C) Looking forward to (D) Opting out
12. (A) boast (B) boastfulness (C) boastful (D) boastfully
13. (A) cubs (B) bunnies (C) ducklings (D) calves
14. (A) Instead of (B) Apart from (C) In spite of (D) But for
15. (A) who (B) where (C) how (D) what

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

Seeking immortality? For long, the issue has been discussed by humans from ancient to modern times. In the East, the Emperor Qin Shi Huang, for example, became obsessed with the idea of living forever to preserve his power he had fought for. He worked very hard seeking out the mythical elixir of life and even died because of consuming mercury pills that he believed would extend his life. Likewise, in the West, Gilgamesh, king of Uruk, in Mesopotamia, set out on a quest for everlasting life after his friend Enkidu unexpectedly died. Gilgamesh was a mighty and powerful demigod who had never feared before his friend’s tragedy, but the trauma from losing his dear friend made Gilgamesh start in search of eternal life. Though the reasons for longevity are different, humans have never ceased the desire for immortality.

Ray Kurzweil is one of modern people who believe that living forever is possible. He has strong ideas of immortality based on his work in the area of artificial intelligence (or AI in short) and futurology about how the future might be or should be. First, Kurzweil is confident that by 2050, a new technology called nanobots, that is, tiny machine, will be able to travel inside one’s body and fix problems in each cell. Second, at that time, computers can think like a person’s brain to help these tiny machines. Last, Kurzweil said that if he unexpectedly passes away, his body will be frozen by Alcor Life Extension Foundation, a company that will have advanced technology to bring him back to life. Taking advantage of the inventions, Kurzweil said, “Humans will live forever.”

In addition to technology, Kurzweil believes that diet and exercise are also the keys. Kurzweil follows the advice of his personal doctor, Dr. Terry Grossman: having a special diet and carrying on an exercise program. In terms of the special diet, Kurzweil drinks a lot of water every day. Then, he eats healthy food such as whole wheat bread, brown rice, vegetables, lean meats, and tofu instead of white bread, potatoes, and white rice. Moreover, Kurzweil has not eaten any food that has sugar in it for many years.

Kurzweil also does a few other things for his health. He tries to have very little stress in his life, and he makes sure he gets enough sleep every night. He exercises daily and meditates regularly as well. He even takes vitamins and other supplements that he feels will help slow the aging of his body. In fact, he takes over 150 different supplements every day. Will this routine help him live until 2050? Will it help Kurzweil live forever? Maybe yes or maybe not. However, there is one thing for sure: Kurzweil's body was like a 40-year-old's when he was at the age of 61.

16. What is the passage mainly about?
 (A) The immortal reasons for the emperors. (B) The cases for the pursuit of immortality.
 (C) The life and experience of Ray Kurzweil. (D) The influence of technology on life.
17. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
 (A) Qin Shi Huang longed for eternal life because of his obsession with power.
 (B) To extend his life, Qin Shi Huang even died from taking poisonous pills.
 (C) Gilgamesh who was the king of Uruk pursued everlasting life.
 (D) The tragedy of Gilgamesh's friend made him lose his pursuit of life.
18. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE about Ray Kurzweil?
 (A) Healthy food and regular exercise are two of the factors for Kurzweil to live forever.
 (B) Kurzweil has to get rid of stress by taking more than 150 different supplements.
 (C) Taking enough sugar in food helps Kurzweil to delay the aging of his body's cells.
 (D) Kurzweil does many things to keep healthy such as sleeping and taking mercury pills.
19. According to the passage, which of the following dishes is probably **NOT** a healthy choice?
 (A) Boiled cauliflower. (B) Stir fried Yam leaves.
 (C) Vegetarian-friendly tofu. (D) Air fryer crispy potatoes.
20. By 2050, which of the following is **NOT** Kurzweil's belief about technology and longevity?
 (A) Nanobots can heal the sickness of cells inside the human body.
 (B) Computers can act like a human brain to help nanobots.
 (C) Alcor Life Extension Foundation can create human organs.
 (D) Advanced technology can bring people back to life.

▲閱讀下文，回答第 21-25 題

Baseball is played around the world, and it is very popular in many countries. Without any border, the rules of baseball are almost the same, but the fan base and their behavior are quite different. In the US, for example, second only to football, baseball is traditionally known as "American Pastime," both in terms of the percentage of Americans who call themselves fans of the sport, and the percentage who say it is their favorite sport to watch. Gallup, a well-known American analytics company, indicates that around 45% of Americans identify themselves as baseball fans. Gallup further states that baseball fan base in each state is fairly consistent across demographic categories, particularly in age—The elder are much more likely than the younger to name baseball as their favorite sport. Perhaps that is why baseball fans in the US are regarded as one of the quietest in the world.

Ginger Handson, a baseball fan from San Francisco said, “The real reason I go to basketball games is to chat with friends and get social experience.” An Asian who visited the baseball game in the US said, “Though baseball was invented in the US, Americans don’t seem very excited about their baseball games.” “Everybody was just sitting there, eating hot dogs and popcorn and watching the game. It was kind of boring.”

Baseball is also one of most popular sports in South Korea. During the severe epidemic period, South Korean officials still allow 10% of the stadium to be filled. For example, on Sunday, in the south of Seoul, a game between home team Doosan Bears and visiting team LG Twins allowed no more than 2,500 fans to watch live, while others were able to watch a live stream of the game. Surprisingly, the tickets sold out online in less than an hour and a half, according to a Doosan Bears official.

Unlike the quiet American fans, fans in South Korean are always competing against each other. During a cheering section for the home team and the visiting team, fans go back-and-forth singing, dancing, and rallying. With the favorite thundersticks, they make a loud noise to encourage their favorite team. They are just like in a rock concert! To support the team and create the atmosphere, in the baseball field everyone on the seat needs to come together. However, in some cities, for fear of cluster infection, the stadium is quiet, the cheering less overwhelming, but the fact is, according to the fans, it is a symbolic tribute to the country’s response to the pandemic.

No matter being quiet or loud in the baseball game, what fans want to deliver is their attitude towards baseball. Even though many things about baseball have changed over time, love for dynamism and athletic prowess has remained the same.

21. What is the purpose of the passage?
- (A) To explain why baseball becomes a worldwide sport.
 - (B) To present the difference of baseball fans in different countries.
 - (C) To tell how baseball officials respond to the event of COVID-19.
 - (D) To compare the difference between Korean and American baseball rules.
22. According to the passage, which of the following objects do Korean fans mostly like to use to cheer their teams?
- (A) long ribbons
 - (B) wooden bats
 - (C) thundersticks
 - (D) electronic microphones
23. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- (A) Under half of the population in the US view themselves as baseball fans.
 - (B) American fans are thrilled about baseball because it was invented in the US.
 - (C) Korean officials allow 10% of the national population to watch live ball games.
 - (D) 2,500 fans watched the game between Doosan Bears and LG Twins online.
24. What is the main purpose for Americans to watch baseball games?
- (A) To socialize with people.
 - (B) To do business with fans.
 - (C) To promote health-related exercise.
 - (D) To study fans’ dynamic behavior.

25. What does the sentence “baseball fan base is fairly consistent across demographic categories” in the second paragraph imply?
- (A) Baseball fans prefer certain categories of food such as hot dogs and popcorn.
 (B) With time, people’s love for vigor and athletic prowess has remained the same.
 (C) Like Korean baseball fans, the US fans also show respect to their officials.
 (D) In the states of the US, the age ratio of people who like baseball games is the same.

▲閱讀下文，回答第 26-30 題

The Covid-19 pandemic outbreak has forced many schools worldwide to remain closed. Several countries, such as Japan and Taiwan, are affected, so they asked their schools to discontinue in-person teaching and learning. As per the assessment of researchers, it is uncertain if teachers and students can get back to normal teaching anytime soon. For fear of losing learning of the whole ongoing semester or even more in the coming future, teachers start having their online courses. That is to say, to maintain the effectiveness of learning and teaching, teachers and students who stay in their places are requested to use video conferencing software to have remote meetings and get in touch with each other. Video conferencing software includes Microsoft Teams (MS Teams), Google Meet, Cisco Webex, Zoom, and so on. In any of the software mentioned here, teachers just press a button to schedule a meeting from the calendar application and can start their classes as soon as the time comes; students are assigned to a meeting room, click the “On” button, and start the class.

Most video conferencing platforms share similar features and usages. Take MS Teams, cloud-based team collaboration software, as an example. There are several steps for the instructor. First, the instructor has to download the MS Teams app to the mobile or computer devices according to the Windows/MAC, iOS or Android systems. After downloading the software, the instructor needs to register it and have their account and password. By logging in MS Teams with the account and password, the instructor can create his or her own “Teams” courses. Next, the instructor has to add students to the course. Type in the student registration number and choose the student you want to add from the list. For sure, your school’s Information Technology staff may have already put all the students’ data in a database beforehand. Accessing Teams for the first time, the instructor just “**activates**” the course to allow students to view it. Once the instructor is in a course, a list of choices, including assignments and conversations, will pop up. The instructor can start managing and having his or her courses. Lastly, after the class, clicking the post, the instructor can have the attendance record.

For students, it is easy to use MS Teams as well. Students download either the computer version or the cellphone Teams app and use the Office account to log in to the system. The students can change their password after logging in to MS Teams for the first time. After that, the students can type the account and password, and tap the “Log in” button. Then, the students press the course and join it. In addition, the students can choose “Discover” to watch the videos of all the online lectures that the instructor did.

Microsoft Teams is just one of the examples. During the pandemic period, the instructor can make use of any kind of video conferencing software which is perfect for the classroom. It lets educators bring the world to their lesson delivery, helping to create inspiring, interconnected learning experiences. Global online collaboration is expected to become one of the most important trends in education technology today.

26. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) The impact of epidemics on academic performance.
 (B) The development of the video conferencing tools.
 (C) The operation of the video conferencing software.
 (D) The online meetings between the students and instructor.

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。

Uber 及其他同業競爭極大地改變了個人運輸行業，(1) **雖然共乘業務徹底改變了現今的商業模式，但卻引起了很多衝突，尤其是在臺灣。**然而，冠狀病毒卻阻止 Uber 行業成長。臺灣對非居民關閉邊境，並建議居民不要外出，以減少病毒的傳播，因此，Uber 的叫車業務受到極大的影響。幸運地，(2) **科技的普及和網購平台的成長，加速了食品配送業務的發展。**對該服務的強勁需求有助於抵消此流行病對 Uber 叫車業務的打擊。與此同時，更多的臺灣人正在線上點餐而不是外出用餐—這是 Uber 的一個加分項。

(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。

A few years ago, when I had just driven home from my friend's house, it was around midnight in the dead of Quebec winter. The thermometer on the front porch read minus 40 degrees. Don't bother asking if that's Celsius or Fahrenheit because minus 40 is where the two scales meet—It was very cold. (3) **However, as I stood on the front porch fumbling in my pockets, I desperately found I didn't have my keys!** Then I quickly ran around and tried all the other doors and windows, and they were locked tight. I thought about calling a locksmith, but it was at midnight and it was freezing cold. I had no choice but to find a large rock and I broke through the basement window. (4) **After clearing out the shards of glass, I crawled through the window and exhaustedly ran to my bedroom.** The next morning, because of worrying about the hole in the window, I woke up on too little sleep. I found even though I'm a neuroscientist by training, I am still easily under stress.

二、寫作測驗(24 分)

說明：請依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇約 120 字(8 到 12 個句子)的英文短文。

提示：(1) 全臺新冠肺炎疫情嚴峻，政府呼籲民眾待在家、減少外出，保護自己也保護家人。也在此同時，教育部因應全國三級警戒，宣佈「停課不停學」，即所有的課程皆改為線上課程。
(2) 身為學生的你不但不能外出娛樂，也不能到校上課，唯一與外界接觸就是靠著電腦網路，幾乎成為完全的宅男或宅女的你必定有很多的壓力或想法。
(3) 請寫出一篇文章，一則闡述這段時間自己的心理困境，二則說明自己如何解決自身困境。

【以下空白】