



注意：考試開始鈴(鐘)響前，不可以翻閱試題本

113 學年度科技校院四年制與專科學校二年制
統 一 入 學 測 驗 試 題 本

外語群英語類

專業科目(二)：英文閱讀與寫作(初階英文閱讀與
寫作練習、中階英文閱讀與寫作
練習、高階英文閱讀與寫作練習)

【注 意 事 項】

- 1.請核對考試科目與報考群(類)別是否相符。
- 2.請檢查答案卡(卷)、座位及准考證三者之號碼是否完全相同，如有不符，請監試人員查明處理。
- 3.本試題本分兩部分，共 100 分，答對給分，答錯不倒扣。試題本最後一題後面有備註【以下空白】。
第一部分為選擇題，共 30 題，每題 2 分，共 60 分。
第二部分為非選擇題，共 40 分。
- 4.本試題本之第一部分為單一選擇題，每題都有 (A)、(B)、(C)、(D) 四個選項，請選一個最適當答案，在答案卡(卷)同一題號對應方格內，用 2B 鉛筆塗滿方格，但不超出格外。
- 5.本試題本之第二部分為非選擇題，包括翻譯測驗及寫作測驗，請依題號順序使用黑色墨水的筆，將答案書寫於答案卡(卷)之「非選擇題作答區」指定範圍內。
- 6.本試題本空白處或背面，可做草稿使用。
- 7.請在試題本首頁准考證號碼之方格內，填上自己的准考證號碼及姓名，考完後將「答案卡(卷)」及「試題本」一併繳回。

准考證號碼：□□□□□□□□ 姓名：_____

考試開始鈴(鐘)響時，請先填寫准考證號碼及姓名，再翻閱試題本作答。

第一部分：選擇題(60 分)

一、綜合測驗：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

A glacier is a large accumulation of crystalline ice, snow, rock, and often liquid water that originates on land and moves downslope under the influence of gravity. Over multiple decades, this continuing accumulation of snow results 1 the presence of a large mass of snow for the glacier process to begin. Twenty thousand years ago, the Earth was held by probing fingers of ice that drew power from freezing places in the north and crept southwestward to 2 forests, fields, and mountains. 3 decreased rapidly and land surfaces in many parts of the world were depressed by the weight of the pushing ice. At the same time, so much water was drawn from the oceans to form these glaciers that sea levels around the world 4 by three hundred and fifty feet, and large areas of the continental shelf became dry land. This period of the Earth's history has come to be called the Ice Age. About eleven million square miles of land were covered with ice. The Ice Age 5 about fourteen thousand years ago when the ice sheets began to cease. It took about seven thousand years for the ice to retreat to its present level.

1. (A) in (B) from (C) of (D) to
2. (A) adopt (B) bury (C) mock (D) patrol
3. (A) Entrepreneurs (B) Firecrackers (C) Orchestras (D) Temperatures
4. (A) fall (B) fell (C) feel (D) felt
5. (A) elaborated (B) initiated (C) manipulated (D) terminated

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 6–10 題

Do you feel reluctant to ask someone for a seat if you struggle to stand safely when riding the train? In some countries, a sign with a letter “P” inside a blue triangle 6 priority seats, which are often located close to the doors. With the new priority seating card, patrons can demonstrate their need for a priority seat by 7 presenting the card to someone already occupying one. The purpose of the card is to provide passengers with a range of situations that make it difficult for them to stand the confidence to ask other passengers to give up their priority seats. Someone's need for a seat may not be obvious. For example, they may have a hidden disability or be in the early stages of pregnancy. Successful applicants will 8 with a priority seating card, which they can display to fellow passengers who are sitting in a priority seat. 9, the priority card does not guarantee a seat. Priority seats may already be occupied by other card holders or travelers with comparable seating needs. In Taiwan, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has proposed 10 regulations to add “people with actual needs” to the priority groups for the available seats. The Taipei MRT reminded the public that it has free stickers for pregnant women and people who are feeling unwell to indicate their needs to sit down.

6. (A) designates (B) intensifies (C) neglects (D) plunges
7. (A) mutually (B) originally (C) simply (D) viciously
8. (A) issue (B) be issuing (C) have issued (D) be issued
9. (A) Afterwards (B) Furthermore (C) However (D) Therefore
10. (A) assaulting (B) addicting (C) accusing (D) amending

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 11–15 題

The first Modern Olympic Games took place in Athens, Greece in 1896. 11 from only thirteen countries participated in the Games that year. In 2012, the biggest ever summer Olympic Games occurred in London, England. This time, people from 204 countries and territories competed in 302 events in twenty-six sports. Although the sports events may change from time to time, five of them have 12 been in every summer Olympic Games, including track and field, swimming, fencing, cycling, and gymnastics. Other sports have come and gone. For example, figure skating was an event in the summer games of 1908 and 1920, but in 1921, a new decision was made. The Olympic committee decided that sports 13 ice and snow should have separate games, taking place in the winter. At first, the winter games were held the same year as the summer Olympics, every four years. Now, however, they 14, so the winter and summer games are two years apart. Artistic events were also a part of the Olympic Games from 1912 to 1948. There were contests in architecture, music, literature, and painting. Today, some people think that artistic events and games such as chess should be part of the Olympics. However, many people 15 this idea, and these events are not included. The Olympic Games today are very different from the first Modern Olympic Games in 1896. These differences reflect the changing definition and popularity of sports.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 11. (A) Athletes | (B) Legislators | (C) Pharmacists | (D) Technicians |
| 12. (A) continuously | (B) respectfully | (C) spectacularly | (D) tremendously |
| 13. (A) involve | (B) involved | (C) involving | (D) have involved |
| 14. (A) affiliate | (B) alternate | (C) dedicate | (D) dominate |
| 15. (A) interact | (B) measure | (C) oppose | (D) penetrate |

二、閱讀測驗：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

Green marketing is motivated by environmental concerns and the requirement to use sustainable marketing techniques. It started in the 1970s but became popular in the late 1980s. Its objective was to promote environmentally friendly products that were in line with consumer preferences for the purpose of dealing with environmental concerns. During that time in the late 1980s, extensive green marketing research was conducted to identify consumer interest in buying green products. In the early 1990s, researchers examined the green marketing approach from a business standpoint. Studies showed that consumers in developed nations exhibited greater environmental awareness. (①) However, studies examining how green marketing affects customers in developing nations like India are quite rare.

A global survey, which compared the purchase behavior between 2017 and 2020, revealed a growing willingness among consumers to pay more for environmentally friendly products. (②) This study in 2022 showed that the most significant increase in purchase behavior across countries has been observed in Brazil (42%), Italy (41%), France (30%), and Japan (15%) over the past five years. Secondly, consumers are most likely to consider sustainability when making a purchase decision in energy (74%), followed by construction (66%), travel and tourism (62%), and financial services (44%). (③) In terms of age groups, Millennials (42%) and Generation Z (39%) demonstrate a greater willingness to pay for sustainability compared to Baby Boomers (26%) and Generation X (31%). The age range for Generation Z is 11 to 26 years old, while Baby Boomers are between 59 and 77 years old. Millennials are between 27 and 42 years old, and Generation X is between 43 and 58 years old.

(④) Some companies engage in greenwashing, making commitments without taking real action. Greenwashing was first used in 1986 by Jay Westerveld. It refers to the practice of companies exaggerating the environmental benefits of their products in order to attract environmentally conscious consumers. Greenwashing takes on different forms. Some companies may overstate the extent of their environmental efforts to give an impression that they are more sustainable than they actually are. Some companies may selectively reveal positive information on their environmental practices and use ambiguous language in their advertising so that they appear to be responsible but do not demonstrate sustainability. Consumers should therefore pay close attention to products labelled “green” to ensure that they are more easily distinguished from misleading greenwashing practices.

16. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
- (A) Green Campaigns, Sustainable Practices, and Policies
 - (B) Green Advertising, Green Trust, and Consumer Patterns
 - (C) Eco-Marketing, Global Leadership, and Green Marketing
 - (D) Green Marketing, Global Consumer Trends, and Greenwashing
17. According to this passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) The surveys show that people around 60 years old are less willing to pay for sustainability than teenagers.
 - (B) Greenwashing is clearly reflecting a company’s true ecological benefits rather than resorting to false practices.
 - (C) People are less inclined to take sustainability into account when deciding on an energy purchase, as opposed to travel.
 - (D) Consumers in Japan exhibit a more significant shift in buying environmentally friendly products compared to those in Italy.

18. According to this passage, which of the following statements is true about green marketing?
- (A) Many studies have been conducted on the impact of green marketing on consumers in the developing countries.
 - (B) In comparison to Brazil, French consumers had bigger changes in buying behaviors as a result of green marketing.
 - (C) The results of these surveys show that gender and country should be taken into account when companies develop green marketing strategies.
 - (D) Research on green marketing in the late 1980s highlighted consumer interest in green products but changed to a business perspective in the early 1990s.
19. What is the main purpose of the third paragraph?
- (A) to use financial concerns for maximum profit gain
 - (B) to inform the public about false environmental claims
 - (C) to offer transparent and accurate labelling for consumers
 - (D) to improve the image of the brand through sustainability
20. Which number indicates the most appropriate place to insert the following sentence?
“Despite the rising popularity of green products among consumers, not all sustainability claims hold true.”
- (A) ① (B) ② (C) ③ (D) ④

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 21–25 題

Nowadays, video game consoles like the Switch, the PlayStation, and the Xbox let us play realistic sports, space, and adventure games at home. Players can also play with other people online by connecting to the Internet. But how did video games begin?

The first home video games were invented in America in the 1970s. The first video game sold to the public was called Computer Space in 1970. In 1972, the first home console was sold, called the Magnavox Odyssey. Then a very simple sports game, Pong, a table tennis game, was created and was hugely popular. Instead of realistic graphics, these games used dots and lines to show what was happening. They were only in black and white, but people could spend hours playing them.

In 1977 in Japan, Tomohiro Nishikado had the idea for a game called Space Invaders. Nishikado thought it was wrong to shoot people in his game, so players had to shoot aliens from another planet. Space Invaders was so successful that lots of other companies copied the game. Arcade games became very popular in the 1980s, and people could see many games in shopping malls, restaurants, and convenience stores. Because of this, many people say the 1980s was the golden age of video games. Many different companies entered the video game market. The Nintendo company started in 1983, and control of the market shifted from America to Japan. Anyone who grew up in the 1980s and 1990s has played, or at least has heard of, Super Mario Brothers.

In the 1990s, home video games started to look like they do today. They are provided with three-dimensional graphics and better sound. The special game controllers let players fight, dance, drive cars, play sports, and even play music in games. Because of this, amazing video game consoles like the Switch, the PlayStation, and the Xbox have become popular all over the world.

Video games are designed for more than just entertainment. The term “serious games” describes games that are designed to communicate information to the player, usually to teach them something. For example, in 1982, the Microsoft Flight Simulator began being used. The United States military uses games for virtual training exercises. People also use video game technology to design houses before they are made. In 2019, Facebook released a console called the Oculus Quest, which lets players feel as if they were inside the game.

21. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
(A) The Power of Video Games
(B) The History of Video Games
(C) The Decline of Video Games
(D) The Functions of Video Games
22. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about video games?
(A) Computer Space was invented in America in the 1980s.
(B) Space Invaders was the first home console and is very popular.
(C) PlayStation allows players to fight or dance in three dimensions.
(D) Super Mario Brothers was created in the 21st century by the Nintendo company.
23. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about Pong?
(A) It has colorful images.
(B) It has virtual figures and objects.
(C) It is a game for players to acquire information.
(D) It is filled with lines and dots to show how table tennis is played.

24. According to the passage, which is **NOT** mentioned about arcade games?
- (A) Super Mario Brothers is an arcade game.
 - (B) Arcade games enjoyed popularity in the 1980s.
 - (C) Arcade games are created for military purposes.
 - (D) People can play arcade games in public places.
25. Which of the following is the best concluding sentence to end this passage?
- (A) Who knows where video games will take us in the future?
 - (B) Video games can be fun and entertaining for young children.
 - (C) Students can gain much knowledge from playing video games.
 - (D) What kind of strategies can be used to promote video games?

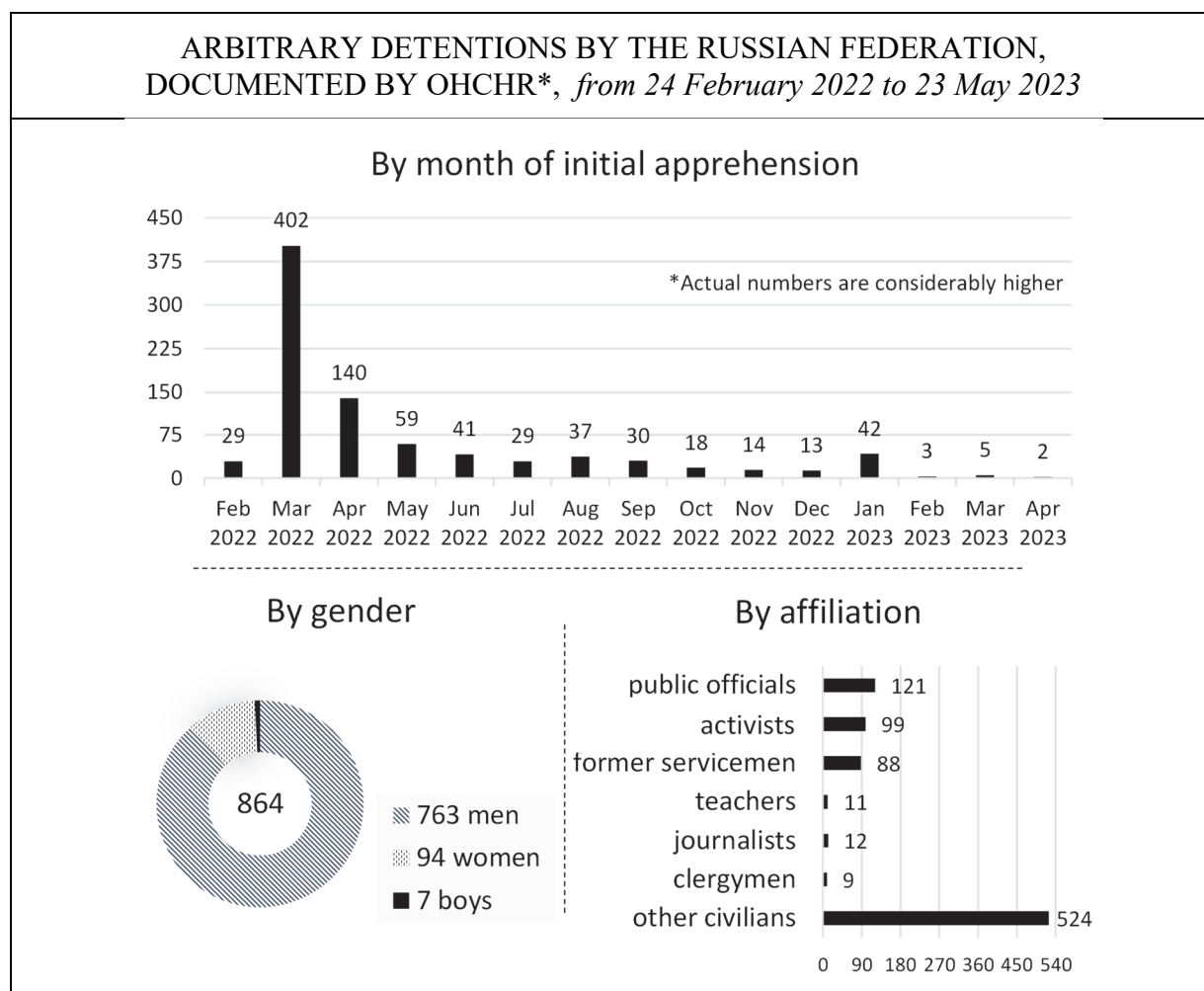
▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 26–30 題

Arbitrary detention is the violation of the right to liberty. It refers to the act of apprehending and taking away a person's freedom without following nationally recognized laws or international standards. When someone is detained arbitrarily, they are deprived of means to defend themselves from extrajudicial execution, enforced disappearances, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, etc.

Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights specifies the circumstances that make detention arbitrary.

1. The grounds for the arrest are illegal.
2. The procedural rights of the victim were not respected.
3. The victim was not informed of the reasons for the arrest.
4. The victim was not brought before a judge within a reasonable amount of time.

Reports of civilians who were held by Russian armed forces or went missing appeared shortly after the Russian Federation launched its full-scale military attack against Ukraine on 24 February, 2022. Meanwhile, the number of conflict-related detentions increased in several areas of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, according to data provided by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Between 24 February 2022 and 23 May 2023, OHCHR documented 864 cases of arbitrary detention by Russian armed forces. A significant number of these cases also amount to enforced disappearances.



On 29 April 2022, a local activist and citizen journalist from Feodosiia vanished from sight while returning from work in Koktebel. On the same day, her parents' house was searched by six Federal Security Bureau (FSB) agents. When the father questioned them about his daughter, one of the officers responded that she was detained for "handing non-classified information to a foreign country" and declined to reveal where she was being held. In the following days, the victim's relatives went to the location where she was taken and collected closed circuit television (CCTV) footage from a nearby gas station. In the video, the activist was forced into a car by three men. Despite the relatives' request, the local police did not review the footage. On 7 May 2022, the victim's lawyer was able to ascertain that she was being held in an unofficial place, where officers interrogated her and pressured her to confess to a crime and sign a self-incriminating statement without the presence of legal representation.

26. Which of the following best defines arbitrary detention as described in the passage?
- (A) Arresting someone without a court warrant does not affect their capacity to defend themselves.
 - (B) An individual is detained without procedural justice, a fair trial, or any legal basis for deprivation of liberty.
 - (C) Individuals are secured from illegal killing, torture, and other acts of brutality, when they are detained arbitrarily.
 - (D) Protecting people's rights to liberty is crucial because it is the first line of defense against cruel or harsh punishment.
27. According to Article 9, which of the following is **NOT** a condition that may indicate arbitrary detention?
- (A) The legal process is maintained.
 - (B) No justification is given for the arrest.
 - (C) The person's arrest is based on false evidence.
 - (D) Someone is detained without filing official charges.
28. According to the statistics about arbitrary detention by the Russian Federation, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) The majority of people who are detained arbitrarily are women instead of men.
 - (B) Public officials make up the majority of those who have suffered arbitrary detentions.
 - (C) Since the beginning of the Ukraine war, there has been a significant rise in arbitrary detentions.
 - (D) In October 2022, there was a peak in the number of arbitrary detentions, indicating a notable increase during that period.
29. In the case of the female journalist, which condition that makes detention arbitrary has **NOT** been mentioned?
- (A) denying her right to contact family members
 - (B) disclosing her detention location to her family
 - (C) holding and interrogating her at an unofficial facility
 - (D) failing to provide her with access to legal counsel or representation
30. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) The lawyer obtained information about the circumstances of the activist's detention.
 - (B) The journalist willingly and voluntarily signed a statement denying any involvement in a crime.
 - (C) The local police actively investigated the disappearance and cooperated with the victim's relatives in reviewing CCTV footage.
 - (D) The FSB ensured the safety and well-being of the activist during her detention when her family expressed concern about her disappearance.

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。

①過去幾十年來，人工智慧（AI）發展快速，已在日常生活中扮演重要角色。 人們越來越習慣與機器互動，形成一種新的生活體驗。有些科學家擔心人工智慧可能會在未來引發問題。②雖然電腦擅長處理複雜的任務，我們仍需討論新的辦法來限制人工智慧的應用。

(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。

Christmas wonder fills Germany in December. The country's Christmas markets, by far, draw the biggest crowds, attracting millions of people each year. ③From popular Christmas music to holiday treats and regional handicrafts, there is always something here to please every foreign tourist. ④The markets date back several centuries and usually have offered seasonal goods, and visitors today can still find traditional items and shop for symbolic gifts. Most markets begin at the end of November and last until Christmas Eve.

二、寫作測驗 (24 分)

說明：YouTube 吸引全球創作者分享不同類型影音作品，亦為現代青少年族群不可或缺的主流影音平台。下表為 2020 及 2021 年臺灣年輕人觀看 YouTube 影片類型調查中，最喜歡觀看的影片內容類型及百分比之趨勢變化。請依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇約 120 字的英文短文。

提示：

- (1) 比較表格中 2020 及 2021 年影片內容類型占比的趨勢變化。
- (2) 下表中，你最喜歡觀看的前兩大類型影片為何？為什麼？

年度及百分比 影片內容類型	2020	2021
娛 樂	25%	29%
音 樂	21%	22%
服 裝	13%	11%
美 食	12%	5%
旅 遊	8%	7%
寵 物	9%	12%
運 動	12%	14%

【以下空白】

