

第壹部分：單選題（占 72 分）

一、詞彙題（占 15 分）

說明：第 1 題至第 15 題，每題有 4 個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

1. Google was founded in 1998 with a mission to organize the world's information and make it _____ accessible and useful.
(A) initially (B) universally (C) temporarily (D) occasionally
2. Because more and more immigrants come to the country, _____ tensions has been increasing in society as the presidential election day draws near.
(A) ethnic (B) liberal (C) stingy (D) elaborate
3. He has been confined to the wheelchair since a car accident left him _____ from the waist down two years ago.
(A) deposited (B) paralyzed (C) dismantled (D) loosened
4. After years of efforts in Milano, she became a(n) _____ designer in the fashion industry and won many awards.
(A) prominent (B) marital (C) intensive (D) reluctant
5. Although my uncle has lived in America for years, he still feels a strong _____ to his hometown, Taiwan.
(A) particle (B) asset (C) attachment (D) interpretation
6. All the passengers in the airplane are required to _____ their seat belts before take-off or landing.
(A) cease (B) buckle (C) squeeze (D) overlap
7. The super typhoon weakened _____ from its top intensity after it hit the east of Taiwan. It is less threatening now.
(A) suspiciously (B) harshly (C) considerably (D) mutually
8. Elderly people are not always _____ to change. Take my grandmother for example. She knows how to surf the Internet and even has her own Facebook account.
(A) dramatic (B) absolute (C) resistant (D) aggressive
9. It was obvious that the speech of the representative at the meeting was a(n) _____ attempt to embarrass the government about the reform policy.
(A) deliberate (B) compulsive (C) chronic (D) inherent
10. To be more competitive in the job market, you must have a good command of English, the _____ language worldwide.
(A) economical (B) dominant (C) competent (D) alternative
11. The earthquake caused many buildings in the town to collapse, but, luckily, the primary school was left _____.
(A) moist (B) prompt (C) immortal (D) intact
12. Alcohol should be consumed in _____, and this is particularly true for pregnant women.
(A) collision (B) moderation (C) circulation (D) conservation

13. To take the lead in the market, the electronic company is engaged in eternal search for a new _____.
(A) commodity (B) therapy (C) errand (D) capacity
14. At the end of the concert, the audience _____ started to sing and dance with the singer on the stage, which was an awesome and touching scene.
(A) narrowly (B) currently (C) spontaneously (D) reluctantly
15. Some ecologists in Taiwan warn that coral reefs in the nearby sea are in _____ now and that they may die out if we don't take any action to protect them.
(A) leak (B) barrier (C) dispute (D) peril

二、綜合測驗 (占 15 分)

說明：第 16 題至第 30 題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

16-20 題為題組

A very large volcanic explosion, one of the largest during this year, occurred this morning. It produced a mushroom-shaped ash column that rose to about 20,000 ft (6 km) altitude that 16 the Kagoshima town. 17 of counted explosions in 2013 has recently exceeded 500. Along with some 18 in late July, this has been one of the largest. Explosions have been averaging about 2-3 per day over the past week, many of 19 have been moderately large when the plume rose to 10,000 ft (3 km) altitude. The volcano has been stepping up its activity again over the past 2 days. Yesterday, at least 6 explosions were registered by VAAC Tokyo, 20 plumes reaching up to 11,000 ft (3,4 km) altitude.

16. (A) slid by (B) plunged into (C) drifted over (D) was hovered
17. (A) Large quantities (B) Plenty (C) A large number (D) The number
18. (A) eruptions (B) ejections (C) injections (D) corruptions
19. (A) what (B) which (C) those (D) them
20. (A) upon (B) with (C) in (D) as if

21-25 題為題組

US President Barak Obama led civil rights pioneers in a ceremony of the 50th anniversary of the March in Washington, where Dr. Martin Luther King's *I Have A Dream* speech roused 250,000 people who rallied there decades ago for racial 21. Large crowds gathered at the Lincoln Memorial, 22 the first black US president spoke just after 1900 GMT, the time when Dr. King delivered his spellbinding speech early in the turbulent 1960s. The landmark Civil Rights Act and Voting Rights Act to 23 discrimination were signed into law in the next two years. President Obama said Dr. King was one of the two people he admired more than anybody in American history. 24 is Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Obama offered his personal reflection on civil rights movement, King's speech, the progress 25 in the past 50 years and the challenges that demand attention from the next generation.

21. (A) equality (B) amendment (C) velocity (D) adjustment
22. (A) from there (B) that (C) where (D) thereby
23. (A) outpace (B) outlaw (C) outweigh (D) outnumber
24. (A) The one (B) Another (C) The other (D) Other one
25. (A) achieving (B) that achieved (C) achieved (D) which had achieved

26-30 題為題組

The route of rabies infection is usually, but not always, by a bite. In many cases, the infected animal is exceptionally 26, may attack without provocation, and exhibits otherwise uncharacteristic behavior. Taiwan has been put on high 27 for rabies after dozens of infections were reported on the island, and the virus jumped from infected ferret-badgers to an Asian house shrew.

Taiwan started reporting rabies cases in July this year. Prior to the outbreak, 28, Taiwan had been rabies-free since 1959. No humans have yet been reported infected in the current outbreak.

The epidemic has created panic on the island. Some people have abandoned their pet cats and dogs, 29 assurances from experts that their animals are safe as long as they have been vaccinated against rabies. Officials 30 people to put off adopting stray cats and dogs without a quarantine certificate.

26. (A) amiable (B) hospitable (C) aggressive (D) fanatic
27. (A) refrain (B) demand (C) alert (D) dominance
28. (A) however (B) nonetheless (C) furthermore (D) for one thing
29. (A) concerning (B) despite (C) en route (D) due to
30. (A) called in (B) called down (C) called at (D) called on

三、文意選填 (占 10 分)

說明：第 31 題至第 40 題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的 (A) 到 (J) 選項中分別選出最適當者，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

31-40 題為題組

There's a reason Google continues to rank high among the best companies to work for, and a keen awareness of its employees' office habits may have helped it earn that 31.

As the Washington Post reports, recent findings from an in-house study 32 "Project M&M" analyzed how employee consumption of the company's favorite confectionary might impact 33 and happiness. Under the direction of Google's human resources team, the study used experiments on placement and proximity of M&Ms to reduce the amount of candy its employees were eating.

The team, launched in 2006, strategically put the candy in opaque containers and 34, emphasized the placement of dried figs and other healthy snacks in glass jars. The most successful example was in the New York office: during a period of seven weeks, a staff of 2,000 consumed 3.1 million fewer calories from M&Ms.

The sweet study is not the first of its kind. Known for internal social experiments, Google is a proponent of using science and data-driven models to determine company policies. Google has analyzed employee habits by looking at data on salaries, maternity leave and even size of plates 35 in the cafeterias, or food bars throughout the office. In a previous campaign to encourage employees to drink more water, the Internet giant hid sugary soda drinks at the bottom of refrigerators while 36 bottled water at eye level on transparent shelves. The result produced a 47% increase in water consumption while the 37 of soda fell by 7%.

Of course, proximity and placement of healthier options are going to influence better choices, say some workplace experts, who are questioning how far Google goes to collect data and 38 workplace habits. The company did not confirm if the M&M Project led to a happier or healthier staff and also did not 39 how many staffers from People Ops worked on the study. But Google does assert its staff is happy about the experiments. In a follow up survey, Google found 70% of its 40,000 employees prefer knowing 40 facts.

- (A) intake (B) displaying (C) available (D) instead (E) break down
(F) productivity (G) nicknamed (H) reputation (I) nutritional (J) disclose

四、閱讀測驗（占 32 分）

說明：第 41 題至第 56 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，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 2 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

41-44 題為題組

An even bigger version of the yellow Rubber Duck, which was created by the Dutch artist Florentijn Hofman, has found a new home in Keelung, Taiwan, beginning in mid-December 2013. Before the yellow masterpiece heads to the city of Keelung, a Facebook fan page has already been set up to welcome the massive balloon creature.

The giant inflatable bird brought duck fever to the shores of Hong Kong when it swam in the waters of Victoria Harbor from May to June 2013. Countless duck-themed products have shown up at shops and restaurants. Teenagers are wearing rubber-duck outfits, and tourist kiosks are selling rubber-duck postcards. The duck made such a splash in Hong Kong that Taiwanese travel agencies even organized “yellow duck” trips to the city. The famous waterfowl has been exhibited in 13 cities so far, but ever since it was heavily reported in Hong Kong, the duck has been a pop culture sensation.

Since 2007, the ducks have been on display in Amsterdam, Osaka, Sydney Harbour, Sao Paulo, Hong Kong and other cities. So far, it is the world’s largest rubber duck, measuring 16.5 × 20 × 32 meters and weighing over 600 kg. Why did Hofman decide to create such an enormous rubber duck? He stated that he tried to entertain the world by a tour named “Spreading Joy around the World” and aimed to recall everyone’s childhood memories. As an internationally-known artist, Hofman wants to astonish audiences and give them a new perspective on public spaces. His sculptures are big, very big, and Rubber Duck is no exception. Hofman takes great care in finding a suitable habitat for his larger-than-life works.

Rubber Duck, he says, doesn’t discriminate and has no political **connotation**. In other words, his works does not imply or refer to any political parties. “It relieves everyday tensions. Its purpose is to do no more than amaze.” For him, it is important for the public to reconsider things that are taken for granted. His purpose is simple: to invite people to take a break from their daily lives, and make them smile.

41. This passage is mainly about _____ .
- (A) how Keelung won the competition of Rubber Duck Exhibition
 (B) the introduction to the craze for Rubber Duck and its creator
 (C) the link between Hofman’s childhood and the Victoria Harbor
 (D) what an ideal measurement of public art should be
42. The underlined word “**connotation**” in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____ .
- (A) disadvantage
 (B) capability
 (C) expectation
 (D) hint
43. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) Keelung is the 14th city in which Rubber Duck will be exhibited.
 (B) Rubber Duck has become a symbol of pop culture since its Facebook fan page was set up for Keelung Exhibition.
 (C) Hofman intended to bring happiness to the public through his artworks.
 (D) The Exhibition of Rubber Duck in Hong Kong was very successful.
44. According to Hofman, what is the goal of his artworks?
- (A) To promote the sales of related commercial products.
 (B) To boost the tourism of harbor cities in Europe.
 (C) To test the strength of rubber toys made in Hong Kong.
 (D) To help people reduce their pressure by appreciating art from a new point of view.

45-48 題為題組

Are you wondering what your New Year's resolution will be? Or, do you just want to live a simple life? According to Gail Blanke, a life coach and the best-selling author of *Throw Out Fifty Things*, you can start with throwing away fifty things in your life. After doing this, not only will you remove some unnecessary stuff, but you will feel as if a weight has been lifted -- you'll become a person who can let things go.

Fifty is a magic number, Blanke says. However, when she counts, things of the "same" category count as one. For example, throw out (donate or recycle) 15 T-shirts, and it still counts as throwing out one thing. This sounds fantastic, but how? The key is to start small. Before you imagine dumping that old sofa on the front lawn, start with the drawer in your bedroom -- that one full of dead batteries, old receipts and mysterious keys. Then, move on to another scary location: the medicine cabinet. Look for expired products or near empty bottles, and throw them out. Once you get used to discarding these small items, you can move on to bigger things. Climb up to the attic or down to the basement and look for dust-covered shelves you haven't thought of in a year.

Lastly, look for the mental mess, anxieties or regrets you cannot seem to get rid of. Above all, challenge yourself -- throw out things that matter. After starting small, you need to move on to the tougher decisions. This means memorabilia. Do you have full sets of your Grandmother's china sitting in a cabinet? What about old letters or ticket stubs stored away in a box? Remember that the memories are in your mind and not in the items themselves. If you are not using that china, give it away to someone who will. Look through old letters and decide what you really want to keep. Always ask yourself if you are keeping an item because you love it, or because you think you have to.

If you are stuck in a messy house or in depression, you may follow the suggestions in the book, which force you to look into every corner of your home and into your relationships / ideas / beliefs to clear out things that bog you down for ages.

45. Who is this passage written for?
- (A) People who desire to make changes in a new year.
 - (B) People who are tired of simple lives.
 - (C) People who are comfortable with their original lifestyles.
 - (D) People who have trouble repairing houses.
46. Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) The key to throwing out things is to start from bigger items.
 - (B) You will feel less stressed after removing unnecessary stuff.
 - (C) Throwing out 9 posters counts as throwing out 9 things.
 - (D) To challenge yourself, you should throw away things that are not important.
47. What do we know about Gail Blanke?
- (A) She donates her books to those in need.
 - (B) She helps those who try to reorganize their lives.
 - (C) She runs a business of recycled furniture.
 - (D) She trains people to lose weight in the house.
48. Based on the passage, one can let go of negative emotions by _____.
- (A) making a long list of New Year's resolution
 - (B) collecting items left by close relatives
 - (C) visiting a life coach for advice
 - (D) discarding items that have not been used for a long time

49-52 題為題組

It is commonly believed in the United States that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today children interrupt their education to go to school. The distinction between schooling and education implied by this remark Line is important.

Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling. Education knows no bounds. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in a kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in schools and the whole universe of informal learning. The agents of education can range from a revered grandparent to the people debating politics on the radio, from a child to a distinguished scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People are engaged in education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term. It is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be an integral part of one's entire life.

Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at approximately the same time, take assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The slices of reality that are to be learned, whether **they** are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of government, have usually been limited by the boundaries of the subject being taught. For example, high school students know that they are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their communities or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are definite conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

49. According to the passage, what is the reason for the author to claim that children interrupt their education to go to school?
- (A) Going to several different schools is educationally beneficial.
 - (B) School vacations interrupt the continuity of the school year.
 - (C) Summer school makes the school year too long.
 - (D) The whole life is an education.
50. What does "**they**" in line 20 refer to?
- (A) slices of reality
 - (B) similar textbooks
 - (C) boundaries
 - (D) seats
51. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- (A) Education is the results of schooling.
 - (B) Education has no limits.
 - (C) High school students are not likely to know the workings of a government.
 - (D) People do not learn religions at school.
52. What does the author imply in the passage?
- (A) Without formal education, people would remain ignorant.
 - (B) Education systems need to be radically reformed.
 - (C) There is a remarkable line between schooling and education.
 - (D) Going to school is only part of how people become educated.

53-56 題為題組

Ironically, one of the unfortunate side effects of the great increase in scientific knowledge during the past century is an overreliance on and unquestioned trust of the scientific facts. Because scientific knowledge is becoming increasingly abstruse, we must often accept an “expert’s” word for the truth, in a manner similar to that of the disciples of a religion. Of course, this trust can have serious consequences when we are knowingly misled. For example, hundreds of convicted criminals in West Virginia and Texas, whose convictions relied heavily on expert testimony regarding DNA and blood-typing tests, are now demanding retrials because a single man who served as the expert witness for the prosecution in those states was found to have falsified the information he gave to the court.

Though an extreme case, this fiasco certainly points to our tendency to accept numbers and scientific data as **ironclad** proof. Much more commonly manipulations of this trust is mistakenly abused, especially in the political arena, where statistics play a large role in every speech. Several years ago, a U.S. senator mentioned that each year approximately 50,000 cases were reported in which a child was abducted by a stranger. His statement, before it was discovered to be vastly inaccurate (official institution reported that the number is closer to 5,000), triggered a panic among parents around the nation. Although he likely was misinformed rather than intentionally misleading, the senator’s use of numbers certainly strengthened public perception of his veracity.

53. What is the best title of the article?
(A) Science And Mathematics
(B) Expert’s Testimony
(C) To Believe or Not To Believe—Scientific Knowledge
(D) Senator’s Confession of Using Scientific Statistics
54. The word “**ironclad**” in line 12 is similar to the meaning of _____.
(A) metal (B) defendant (C) sufficient (D) unbreakable
55. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true according to the passage?
(A) An expert witness gave fake test results.
(B) The author compares society’s attitude towards scientific data to crimes.
(C) Politicians in the U.S. often use scientific statistics data to influence the public.
(D) The U.S. senator mentioned in the passage did not give the false information on purpose.
56. What is the author primarily concerned with?
(A) The misleading speeches of politicians who use statistics.
(B) The tendency to unconditionally trust scientific information.
(C) The inaccuracy of DNA and blood-typing tests.
(D) The growing complexity of science and mathematics.

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

一、中譯英（占 8 分）

說明：1.請將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。
2.請依序作答，並標明子題號。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 這位獲獎的作家鼓勵年輕人要對生命有熱誠，並且要努力追求夢想。
2. 他堅信只要有恆心和毅力，人生沒有無法克服的障礙。

二、英文作文（占 20 分）

說明：1.依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇英文作文。
2.文長至少 120 個單詞(words)。

提示：你是否曾經有和父母意見不合的時候，請依據個人經驗，寫一封說服父母的信，信中請提出具體的理由來說服父母接納你的想法。

請注意：必須使用 Jack 或 Jill 在信末署名，不得使用自己的真實中文或英文名字。