

英文

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一、選擇題 (單選題, 共 40 題, 每題 2 分, 共 80 分, 答錯 1 題倒扣 0.5 分, 倒扣至本大題零分為止, 未作答時, 不給分亦不扣分)

I. Vocabulary and Usage: Please choose the BEST answer to complete each sentence.

- (A) 1. After working two weeks without a break, Tim's energy level was so _____ that when he did finally get a day off, all he could do was sleep.
(A) depleted (B) converted (C) distributed (D) intensive
- (C) 2. The south of the city has long been its most _____ area with incomes well below average.
(A) prosperous (B) significant (C) impoverished (D) affluent
- (C) 3. More than two hundred years ago the United States _____ from the British Empire and became an independent country.
(A) got off (B) put off (C) broke away (D) attached to
- (B) 4. It can be a strength rather than a weakness to express your emotions and show that you are _____ to difficulties.
(A) inspired (B) vulnerable (C) frivolous (D) motivated
- (D) 5. An _____ and sudden pain in the left arm is sometimes the first warning of a heart attack.
(A) elastic (B) extensive (C) exploratory (D) intense
- (B) 6. The law _____ double-parking in this city.
(A) flings (B) prohibits (C) erodes (D) facilitates
- (A) 7. They have to _____ their stay for another week in that city.
(A) prolong (B) deport (C) procreate (D) denote
- (C) 8. There are _____ differences between theory and practice.
(A) resilient (B) laden (C) radical (D) medieval
- (D) 9. The wages were often _____ according to the number of hours worked.
(A) paralyzed (B) entertained (C) detested (D) reckoned
- (A) 10. Craig assured his boss that he would _____ all his energies in doing this new job.
(A) call forth (B) call at (C) call on (D) call off

II. Grammar: Please choose the BEST answer for each question.

- (B) 11. Had they been done by hand, the millions of calculations involved _____ all practical value by the time they were finished.
(A) could lose (B) would have lost (C) might be losing (D) ought to lose
- (A) 12. I worked so late in the office last night that I hardly had time _____ the last bus.
(A) to catch (B) to have caught (C) catching (D) having caught
- (B) 13. _____ the fact that his initial experiments had failed, Professor White persisted in his research.
(A) As far as (B) In spite of (C) As long as (D) In case of
- (C) 14. If I _____ a more reliable car, I _____ to Canada rather than fly.
(A) would have... would drive (B) had... had driven
(C) had... would drive (D) would have had... would drive
- (C) 15. Although he was a teenager, Fred could resist _____ what to do and what not to do.
(A) to be told (B) having being told (C) being told (D) to have been told

- (D) 16. The concert features, _____ others, Lady Gaga and *Maroon 5*. Their music is still very popular _____ teenagers.
 (A) between... among (B) between... between
 (C) among... into (D) among... among
- (D) 17. Doing your homework is a sure way to improve your test scores, and this is especially true _____ it comes to classroom tests.
 (A) despite (B) because (C) since (D) when
- (C) 18. _____ at the party, I saw Peter standing alone.
 (A) Being arrived (B) Having been arrived (C) Arriving (D) Have been arriving
- (A) 19. I appreciated _____ the opportunity to study abroad two years ago.
 (A) having been given (B) having being given (C) to have been given (D) to have given
- (B) 20. I apologize if I _____ you, but I assure you it was unintentional.
 (A) offend (B) had offended (C) have been offended (D) might be offended

III. Cloze Test: Please choose the BEST answer for each blank.

1. Police fired tear gas and rubber bullets 21 protesters in Hong Kong on Wednesday, hours after tens of thousands of mostly young people surrounded the city's government headquarters and postponed the debate over a 22 bill that would allow fugitives to be 23 to China. As violent clashes erupted between protesters and the authorities late Wednesday afternoon local time, Hong Kong Police Commissioner Steven Lo Wai-chung said the demonstration was considered a 24. Rubber bullets, pepper spray and hand-thrown tear gas were used to push back protesters who had occupied the city's main thoroughfare near the government headquarters, as well as the surrounding roads, Lo confirmed. He added that police had been left 25 "no choice but to start to use force." Ambulances were seen rushing towards Harcourt Road, the main site of Wednesday's protest, amid reports of people being removed from the scene on stretchers. Lo said the number of officers injured was still being tallied.

- (D) 21. (A) in (B) on (C) for (D) at
 (C) 22. (A) controversy (B) controversies (C) controversial (D) controversially
 (A) 23. (A) extradited (B) exhorted (C) expended (D) exonerated
 (B) 24. (A) commemoration (B) riot (C) carnival (D) ritual
 (D) 25. (A) for (B) of (C) between (D) with

2. The first and smallest unit that can be discussed in relation to language is the word. In speaking, the choice of words is 26 the utmost importance. Too often, careless use of words 27 a meeting of the minds of the speaker and listener. The words used by the speaker may stir up unfavorable reactions in the listener 28 interfere with his comprehension; hence, the transmission-reception system breaks down.

Moreover, inaccurate or indefinite words may make 29 difficult for the listener to understand the message which is being transmitted to him. The speaker who does not have specific words in his working vocabulary may be 30 to explain or describe in a way that can be understood by his listeners.

- (A) 26. (A) of (B) at (C) for (D) on
 (B) 27. (A) enlightens (B) obstructs (C) delineates (D) propagates
 (C) 28. (A) where (B) whose (C) which (D) when
 (B) 29. (A) them (B) it (C) so (D) such
 (D) 30. (A) unfeasible (B) indispensable (C) inaccessible (D) unable

IV. Reading Comprehension: Please choose the BEST answer for each question.

Reading A

Blind people can “see” things by using other parts of their bodies. This fact may help us to understand our feelings about color. If blind people can sense color differences, then perhaps we, too, are affected by color unconsciously.

Manufacturers have discovered by experience that sugar sells badly in green wrappings, that blue foods are considered unpleasant, and that cosmetics should never be packaged in brown. These discoveries have grown into a branch of color psychology.

Color psychology now finds application in everything from fashion to decoration. Some of our preferences are clearly psychological. Dark blue is the color of the night sky and therefore associated with calm, while yellow is a day color with associations of energy and incentive. For a primitive man, activity during the day meant hunting and attacking, while he soon saw red as the color of blood and anger and the heat that came with effort. And green is associated with passive defense and self-protection.

Experiments have shown that colors, partly because of their psychological associations, also have a direct psychological effect. People exposed to bright red show an increase in breath, in heartbeat and in blood pressure; red is exciting. Similar exposure to pure blue has exactly the opposite effect; it is a calming color. Because of its exciting meaning, red is chosen as the signal for danger, but closer analysis shows that a vivid yellow can produce a more basic state of alarm. So fire engines and ambulances in some advanced communities are now rushing around in bright yellow colors.

- (D) 31. According to the passage, our preferences for certain colors are _____.
- (A) associated with our blood types (B) dependent on our personalities
(C) are linked with our ancestors (D) partly due to psychological factors
- (B) 32. If people are exposed to bright red, which of the following things does NOT happen?
- (A) They breathe faster. (B) They feel satisfied.
(C) Their blood pressure rises. (D) Their hearts beat faster.
- (B) 33. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- (A) Color probably has an effect on us that we are not conscious of.
(B) Yellow fire engines have caused many bad accidents in some advanced communities.
(C) People exposed to pure blue start to breathe more slowly.
(D) The psychology of color is of some practical use.
- (C) 34. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
- (A) Manufacturers often sell sugar in green wrapping.
(B) Dark blue brings people the feeling of being energetic.
(C) Primitive people associated heat and anger with red.
(D) Green and yellow are associated with calm and passive defense.
- (D) 35. Which of the following could be the most suitable title for the passage?
- (A) The Crisis of Color Psychology. (B) Color and Politics.
(C) The Overuse of Color Psychology. (D) Color and Feelings.

Reading B

Capoeira was invented hundreds of years ago in Brazil. It combines dance and music with martial arts and gymnastics, and it is part of what defines Brazilian culture. Nowadays, an increasing number of men and women in many countries are discovering this pastime that exercises the brain as much as it does the body.

Before a *Capoeira jogo*, or game, *Capoeira* players and musicians get together in a large circle called a *roda*. A game starts when two players meet in the middle of the *roda* and begin a series of movements.

Capoeira is similar to martial arts such as *karate* and *judo* because players practice different kinds of attacks and ways to defend themselves. One player displays part of an attack move but doesn't complete it; the other player pretends to block the attack but then gets out of the way instead. Players try to be unpredictable so that their opponents quickly have to decide on an escape move. In the *jogo*, the two players sweep their legs over one another, crouch down low, jump, stand on their hands or even their heads—and they do it all in time to music!

Capoeira always includes musicians who decide whether the game will be slow- or fast-paced. They play traditional African musical instruments, including various drums and the *berimbau*, a one-stringed instrument that is hit with a stick. These instruments reflect and preserve the origins of *Capoeira*, which was invented by slaves brought to Brazil from Africa. There is no written history explaining why *Capoeira* was invented, but it is said that *Capoeira* games were a way for slaves, who came from many different cultures, to interact with each other. *Capoeira* was probably an enjoyable change from their hard work, and it might have been a way for slaves to become excellent fighters without their masters knowing about it.

Today, *Capoeira's* universal appeal can be seen in many places. In the movie *The Matrix*, the character Morpheus uses *Capoeira* moves in a fight. There is even a Pokemon character named Kapoera that spins on its head like a *Capoeira* player. And Bally Total Fitness, a chain of exercise facilities, recently announced a class that combines a cardio workout with martial arts and dance. You guessed it—it's *Capoeira*!

- (B) 36. According to the passage, *Capoeira* is
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (A) a dying art. | (B) becoming more popular. |
| (C) from Japan. | (D) an activity for the brain only. |
- (D) 37. Who invented *Capoeira*?
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (A) Dancers | (B) Kapoera |
| (C) Morpheus | (D) Slaves |
- (A) 38. What is NOT included in *Capoeira*?
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (A) poetry | (B) music |
| (C) martial arts | (D) gymnastics |
- (D) 39. Today *Capoeira* is NOT
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) a form of exercise. | (B) a martial art. |
| (C) a dance | (D) a medical treatment. |
- (C) 40. Which is NOT true about *Capoeira*?
- | |
|--|
| (A) It was invented hundreds of years ago. |
| (B) It is played with music. |
| (C) It is always played by teams of 10 people. |
| (D) It is still popular today. |

二、作文題（共 20 分）：

Directions: Read carefully the below passage about the issue of long-term care in Taiwan. Then write a well-organized short essay of approximately 300 words in English as your response to this passage.

In April this year, Taiwan passed the threshold to officially become an aged society, with more than 14% of the population older than 65. That trend is set to accelerate over the next decade. By 2026, 21% of the population will be senior citizens, making Taiwan a hyper-aged society. While the government has tried to boost the fertility rate, those efforts have largely fallen flat. Taiwan's birth rate of 1.13 is the third-lowest in the world, down from nearly 1.8 at the turn of the 21st century. Given the growing number of the elderly and the low replacement rate — which means fewer young people to help look after their aged family members — the government has felt the need to develop a robust long-term care plan. Currently Taiwan is in the second stage of an ambitious two-decade program.

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一、命中情形 (命中教材皆以藍色字體標示)

I、字彙

- After working two weeks without a break, Tim's energy level was so that when he did finally get a day off, all he could do was sleep.
 (A) depleted (B) converted 字彙第(二)回 p.81
 (C) distributed 字彙第(二)回 p.109 (D) intensive 字彙第(二)回 p.185
- The south of the city has long been its most ___ area with incomes well below average.
 (A) prosperous 字彙第(二)回 p.261 (B) significant 字彙第(二)回 p.301
 (C) impoverished (D) affluent
- More than two hundred years ago the United States ___ from the British Empire and became an independent country.
 (A) got off (B) put off
 (C) broke away (D) attached to 字彙第(二)回 p.33
- It can be a strength rather than a weakness to express your emotions and show that you are _____ to difficulties.
 (A) inspired 字彙第(二)回 p.182 (B) vulnerable 字彙第(二)回 p.360, 文法 p.129
 (C) frivolous (D) motivated 字彙第(二)回 p.216
- An _____ and sudden pain in the left arm is sometimes the first warning of a heart attack.
 (A) elastic 字彙第(二)回 p.116 (B) extensive 字彙第(二)回 p.136
 (C) exploratory (D) intense 字彙第(二)回 p.185
- The law _____ double-parking in this city.
 (A) flings (B) prohibits 字彙第(二)回 p.258
 (C) erodes 字彙第(二)回 p.126 (D) facilitates 字彙第(二)回 p.138
- They have to _____ their stay for another week in that city.
 (A) prolong (B) deport (C) procreate (D) denote
- There are _____ differences between theory and practice.
 (A) Resilient (B) laden
 (C) radical 字彙第(二)回 p.268 (D) medieval
- The wages were often _____ according to the number of hours worked.
 (A) paralyzed 字彙第(二)回 p.236 (B) entertained 字彙第(二)回 p.123
 (C) detested (D) reckoned
- Craig assured his boss that he would _____ all his energies in doing this new job.
 (A) call forth (B) call at 文法 p.1 例句
 (C) call on 文法 p.1 例句 (D) call off

II、文法

- 11.重點：假設語氣之「與過去事實相反」時態表現。參見文法講義 p.17
- 12.重點：動狀語之不定詞與動名詞判別。參見文法講義之不定詞與動名詞
- 13.重點：副詞片語與副詞子句之判定。參見文法講義 p.40
- 14.重點：假設語氣之「與現在事實相反」時態表現。參見文法講義 p.17
- 15.重點：resist 接動名詞為受詞的用法、被動語態。參見文法講義 p.88，第 2 點
- 16.重點：根據語意決定介係詞。
- 17.重點：根據語意決定連接詞。參見文法講義 p.33
- 18.重點：分詞構句與時態、語態。參見文法講義 p.101-102
- 19.重點：appreciate 接動名詞為受詞的用法、被動語態。
參見文法講義 p.88，第 2 點
- 20.重點：假設語氣之「與過去事實相反」時態表現。參見文法講義 p.17
或參見文法講義 p.76 中 offend 之例句

III、作文

關於台灣成為人口老化社會、出生率低…等相關問題，
本年度課程結束前的最後一次寫作練習即與此議題有關。

二、評析

義守 108 的試題維持過去一向的難易度，和其他學校相較是偏簡單的考題。10 題文法中與動詞觀念有關的題目為大宗，介係詞無論是在文法或是克漏字中都考得很多，但是都是很基本的用法。第一篇克漏字是關於「香港反送中」的時事題，是仍在進行中的國際新聞，但其所考的重點仍是英文的基本觀念，只有「引渡」extradite 可能是生字。

作文是請學生發表個人對於台灣邁入老年社會(aged society)的看法，由於本年度課程結束前最後一次寫作練習中，題目正好相似，希望同學們都因此可以佔到先機。

三、試題解析

I、字彙

- 工作兩周毫無休息之後，提姆的精力耗盡，當他終於有一天休假時，他能做的只有睡覺。
A) 耗盡的 B) 轉變的 C) 分散的 D) 密集的
- 這城市的南方長久以來都是它最貧困的地區，所得遠低於平均。
A) 繁榮的 B) 重大的 C) 貧困的 D) 富裕的
- 兩百多年前，美國脫離大英帝國成為獨立的國家。
A) 下(交通工具) B) 延後 C) 脫離 D) 附加於
- 將情緒表達出來並展現出你易被困難影響可能是優點而非缺點
A) 受啟發的 B) 易受傷的 C) 輕挑的 D) 動機強的
- 一陣強烈而突然的左臂疼痛有時是心臟病的第一個警告。
A) 靈活的 B) 廣泛的 C) 探究的 D) 強烈的
- 此城市法律禁止併排停車。
A) 扔擲 B) 禁止 C) 侵蝕 D) 促進
- 他們必須在那城市裡再延長停留一周。
A) 延長 B) 驅逐 C) 生育 D) 表示
- 在理論與現實之間有根本的不同。
A) 有彈力的 B) 苦惱的 C) 根本的 D) 中世紀的
- 工資常根據工作時數而計算。
A) 麻醉 B) 娛樂 C) 憎惡 D) 計算測量
- 葛瑞格向老闆保證他會喚起他所有的精力做這新工作。
A) 喚起 B) 拜訪(地) C) 拜訪(人) D) 取消

II、文法

- 重點：假設語氣之「與過去事實相反」時態表現。
- 重點：動狀語之不定詞與動名詞判別。
- 重點：副詞片語與副詞子句之判定
- 重點：假設語氣之「與現在事實相反」時態表現。
- 重點：resist 接動名詞為受詞的用法、被動語態
- 重點：根據語意決定介係詞
- 重點：根據語意決定連接詞
- 重點：分詞構句與時態、語態

19.重點：appreciate 接動名詞為受詞的用法、被動語態

20.重點：根據語意決定介係詞

III、克漏字

週三數萬名大部分為年輕人包圍市政府總部及延後討論將逃犯被遣送往中國的爭議性的法案，數小時後，香港警方對示威者發射催淚瓦斯及橡膠子彈。由於示威者與當局之間在當地時間周三傍晚爆發暴力衝突，香港警察局局长 Steven Lo 說此次示威被視為暴動。橡膠子彈、辣椒水及手擲催淚瓦斯被用來逼退示威者，他們已經占據這個城市的政府總部的的主要幹道、及周邊道路，Lo 確認。他補充警方已經「別無選擇」只好開始用武力，有人看見救護車向，週三示威的主要現場，Hardcourt 路奔馳，報導中有人被以擔架從現場帶離，Lo 說受傷的警察數量仍在計算中。

21.重點：at 接「精準的對象」為受詞

22.重點：同一字之詞類變化，應選形容詞修飾名詞 bill(法案)

23.重點：單字

A) 被引渡 B) 被告誡 C) 被消耗 D) 被證明無罪

24.重點：單字

A) 紀念 B) 暴亂 C) 狂歡 D) 儀式的

25.重點：with no choice 沒有選擇，but to start...只好開始

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