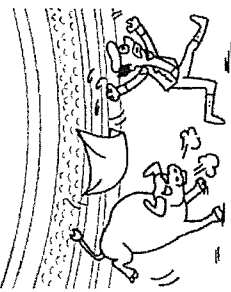
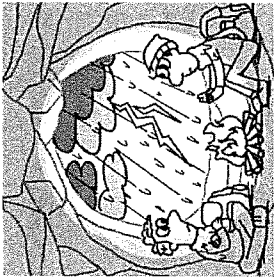
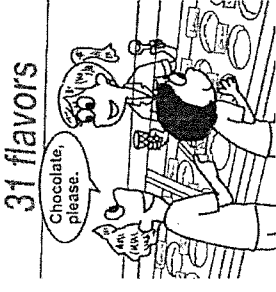
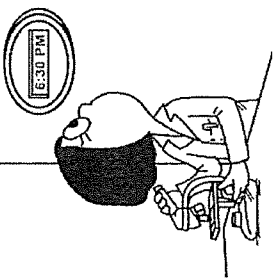
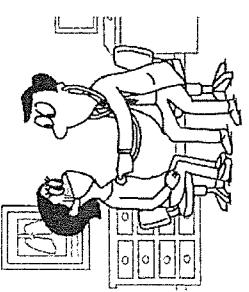


Part 1: Picture Questions (每題 3 分，18%)
Look at each picture and answer the question.

1. 	2. 
3. 	4. 
5. 	6. 

Part 2: Best Response Questions (每題 2 分，16%)
Listen to the question or statement and choose the best response.

- () 7. (A) Wow! That must be a great meal.
(B) Cool! I love swimming pool parties.
(C) I know. She enjoys singing a lot.
(D) Really? What kind of movie will be on?
- () 8. (A) Of course! You have the best players.
(B) That's great news. Congratulations!
(C) Yeah, I heard the game was canceled.
(D) Really? I thought you guys would win.
- () 9. (A) I'm sorry. I am unable to offer any discounts.
(B) Sure. I will check the price tag for you.
(C) No. I can't give you the chair for free.
(D) I think it will cost about NT\$500.
- () 10. (A) True. It's smaller than it was before.
(B) It's too bad that it's losing business.
(C) Right. So it's always hard to get a seat.
(D) I know. That fire was a terrible accident.
- () 11. (A) He deserves it. He practiced a lot.
(B) I know. He lost most games he played.
(C) Really? Who finally won the game?
(D) It's OK. He can do better the next time.
- () 12. (A) Yeah. It stands for good luck.
(B) No. I don't know where it's from.
(C) Sure. You can find it in the yard.
(D) Yes. I think it's a rare type of plant.
- () 13. (A) I know. She is a very quiet girl.
(B) I agree. She'll trust anyone.
(C) Yes. She just can't stop eating.
(D) Yeah. She'll just cut you off.
- () 14. (A) You're right. He has a good chance.
(B) Really? You don't think he'll win?
(C) Well, he's lucky to have your support.
(D) I agree. He should work with Jeff.

Part 3: Conversation Questions (每題 2 分，16%)
Listen to each conversation and answer the question.

- () 15. (A) She wants the man to meet Jenny.
(B) She will clean up her room at a later time.
(C) She plans to invite Jenny over.
(D) She already cleaned up her room.
- () 16. (A) They are rare in this area.
(B) They should be picked immediately.
(C) They can be made into a tasty dish.
(D) They might be dangerous.
- () 17. (A) The woman bought it.
(B) Amy bought it for the woman.
(C) Amy made it herself.
(D) The man picked it for the woman.
- () 18. (A) He just opened the bag.
(B) They taste really great.
(C) They have gone soft.
(D) There aren't many of them left.
- () 19. (A) He has a house there.
(B) He will find a hotel.
(C) He can't go this weekend.
(D) He has never been there before.
- () 20. (A) She feels a little sick.
(B) She feels very awake.
(C) She needs to eat something.
(D) She needs to sleep for a while.
- () 21. (A) The winner has not been chosen yet.
(B) He did not get the first prize.
(C) He did not participate in the contest.
(D) He thinks the woman's art is good.
- () 22. (A) She should start walking soon.
(B) She has an impressive ability.
(C) She needs to see a doctor.
(D) She is turning seven soon.

Part 4: Vocabulary (每題 2 分，20%)

- () 23. Ms. Wu will give a(n) _____ to the first student who completes the puzzle.
(A) loyalty (B) reward
(C) feast (D) defeat
- () 24. Simon has no _____ to his company; he will leave if he finds a better job.
(A) cave (B) creature
(C) loyalty (D) variety
- () 25. In addition to the main ingredients, the chef suggests adding honey _____ to improve the flavor.
(A) fortunately (B) remarkably
(C) additionally (D) otherwise
- () 26. More _____ needs to be done on the product before it can be sold to the general public.
(A) contrast (B) research
(C) species (D) convenience
- () 27. Most stores use such marketing _____ as placing expensive products at eye level to encourage customers to buy them.
(A) properties (B) champions
(C) creations (D) strategies
- () 28. To accurately _____ the problem's source, we need to study all related data carefully.
(A) locate (B) rage
(C) resemble (D) differ

- () 29. If the main hall is not available, _____ we can use the conference room for the meeting.
(A) fortunately (B) additionally
(C) alternatively (D) extremely
- () 30. It's important to remain _____ when crossing busy streets, especially in areas without traffic lights.
(A) energetic (B) alert
(C) fantastic (D) incredible
- () 31. One _____ of online shopping is not being able to check each item before buying.
(A) option (B) nap
(C) adventure (D) disadvantage
- () 32. This farmer's main income comes from _____ cattle.
(A) interrupting (B) breeding
(C) representing (D) abandoning

Part 5: Cloze (每題 2 分 , 20%)

Choose the best answer to fill in each blank.

Paragraph A

New York-style pizza was likely invented in 1905 by two Italians who opened a restaurant in New York City. For more than 40 years, New York-style pizza had no (33) _____. However, all that changed in 1943 when two men opened Pizzeria Uno in Chicago and sold Chicago-style pizza, or deep-dish pizza. New York-style pizza has a flat, thin base with crispy edges, (34) _____ Chicago-style pizza has a thick crust with edges that are up to three inches high. People who favor New York-style pizza praise its (35) _____. They say you can eat a slice as you walk. (36) _____, to eat Chicago-style pizza, you need a knife and fork. Lovers of Chicago-style pizza claim their pizza is more filling and the deep-dish crust allows more flavors (37) _____ in.

- () 33. (A) stadiums (B) passengers
(C) competitors (D) ingredients
- () 34. (A) for (B) while
(C) nor (D) unless
- () 35. (A) gratitude (B) destruction
(C) landscape (D) convenience
- () 36. (A) In contrast (B) For example
(C) As a result (D) Regardless of it
- () 37. (A) packing (B) that packed
(C) to pack (D) to be packed

Paragraph B

Despite its small size, the remarkable black soldier fly could change farming and food waste disposal forever. Their babies, or larvae, consume huge amounts of food, so they could eat old food that would (38) _____ be dumped. Also, the larvae excrete compost, which is (39) _____ growing crops. Dried larvae are very high in (40) _____ and thus ideal for animals like chickens, pigs, and fish to eat. Breeding and drying the larvae is relatively cheap, so farmers can save money by spending less (41) _____ animal feed. This could greatly benefit farmers in poorer areas of the world. (42) _____, black soldier flies don't smell or carry harmful diseases, which makes them safe to keep on farms.

- () 38. (A) rather (B) otherwise
(C) unlikely (D) unwillingly
- () 39. (A) home to (B) aware of
(C) useful for (D) exposed to
- () 40. (A) protein (B) research
(C) loyalty (D) popularity
- () 41. (A) in (B) on
(C) to (D) with
- () 42. (A) So far (B) Worse still
(C) That is (D) What's more

Part 6: Short Passage Questions (每題 2 分 , 10%)

Read the paragraph and answer the questions.

In the past, we commonly used the terms “early birds” and “night owls” to describe people's sleeping habits: early birds are morning people while night owls prefer to stay up late. However, today, sleep professionals have adopted a more specific approach by creating chronotype groups: lions, bears, wolves, and dolphins. Each is named after the animal that best represents its sleep pattern.

Lions typically rise early and are most energetic before noon. Bears tend to wake up and go to bed with the sun. Wolves, on the other hand, wake up later and are most active during the evenings. Finally, dolphins have trouble sleeping regularly, as their active minds are constantly interrupting their rest. Unfortunately, you can't really control your chronotype, as it's largely determined by your genetics. It may change naturally over time. For example, you might be a wolf when you're young, and then become a lion when you're older. It's important to know which chronotype you are so that you can adapt your habits to your body's natural sleep patterns.

- () 43. Which of the following does **NOT** belong to chronotype groups?
(A) Bears.
(B) Wolves.
(C) Owls.
(D) Dolphins.
- () 44. Why is each chronotype group named after an animal?
(A) Animals' sleep patterns are more interesting than humans'.
(B) Each group describes that animal's sleep pattern.
(C) Humans and animals have similar sleep patterns.
(D) Each group describes that animal's daily activities.
- () 45. Why do dolphins often struggle with regular sleep?
(A) Because they don't get enough sunlight.
(B) Because their minds are active all the time.
(C) Because they are especially energetic at night.
(D) Because they are faced with danger constantly.
- () 46. What animal represents the sleep pattern of people who wake up late and are most active after the sunset?
(A) Lions.
(B) Bears.
(C) Wolves.
(D) Dolphins.
- () 47. Why is it important to know which chronotype we are?
(A) So we can try to change our chronotype.
(B) So we can know more about our genetics.
(C) So we can learn more fun facts about animals.
(D) So we can match our habits with our sleep patterns.

試題到此結束

Listening Section – 50%

I. Pictures 看圖辨義– 20%

Listen to the questions. Then choose the best answer according to each picture.

- C. Did you make the purse by yourself?
D. What are you wearing today?

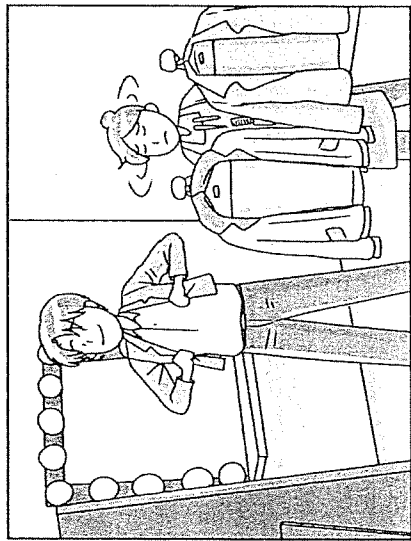
A.



B.



C.



II. Best Response 最佳回應句– 9%

Choose the best response to each question or statement.

6. A. It's basically love at first sight.
B. It's love if you are good enough to pass.
C. They love you no matter what you do.
D. They want everything to be equal.
7. A. No, there are too many people.
B. There's cold water and hot water.
C. I've tried to grow them without success.
D. Yes, there are a few there.
8. A. It's just right for the visit.
B. I bet you got that on sale.

C. professional

D. representation

22. Let's _____ the rules of the game so that everyone knows how to play.
- A. emerge B. clarify

23. During negotiations, it is _____ that both parties approach the discussions with flexibility and a willingness to find common ground.
- A. prestigious
C. imperative
B. infinite
D. tribal

24. After the interview, all the job applicants will receive the results _____ email from the company.
- A. for B. via
C. on D. with

25. The strict _____ of traffic laws has successfully made most drivers give way to pedestrians crossing the streets.
- A. enforcement B. cooperation
C. information D. determination

26. The scientist _____ that nuclear power was a safe and clean

26. The scientist _____ that nuclear power was a safe and clean energy source.

A. asserted B. fastened

27. These documents are in the public _____, and are accessible to anyone with access to the internet.

- A. skull
- B. analysis
- C. domain
- D. proprietor

II. Cloze Test 綜合測驗 - 8%

Read the passage and fill in each blank with the correct word or phrase.

- A.

In conversations, we often expect others to listen to us. But do we extend the same 28 when we're not the ones speaking? Listening well isn't a skill that 29 to most people. Our busy lives often mean we focus on specific things and tune out the rest, not really paying attention to what others are saying. Active listening offers a way to change that.

- Active listening means listening attentively to a speaker and showing that you understand what they said. It's about more than just hearing words. It includes recognizing cues like body language, tone, and speed of speech. Research shows that in face-to-face communication, 55% is 30, 38% vocal, and only 7% words. So, when someone speaks, their body language is

- understanding through actions like nodding, smiling, or keeping eye contact.

- A big part of active listening is asking questions. Repeating what someone said in your own words shows understanding. It also allows for corrections if there is any confusion. Asking 31 questions also helps you better understand the other person, who will feel encouraged by your attention.

29. A. comes naturally
B. is all the rage
C. makes it way
D. sets the stage

30. A. incapable
C. unusual
B. illegal
D. nonverbal
31. A. private
C. relevant
B. diverse
D. nimble

- B. Spring and fall are the worst allergy seasons, with pollen

floating around everywhere. If you 32 a cold during these two seasons, it is difficult for even doctors to tell whether you are suffering from a cold or an allergy. That's because allergies often 33 the symptoms of colds. Many cold and allergy symptoms are, in fact, basically the same: coughing, sneezing, fatigue and a runny nose. However, despite their similarities, their root causes are very different. Colds are caused by a virus, while allergies are caused by the overreaction of your body's immune system to things like mold; dust, pollen or animal fur. Since the treatment is different depending on 34 it is a cold or allergy, it is important to know what really makes you sick. In addition, you need to know the symptoms colds and allergies have in common: colds often come with a fever, sore throat and body ache, and they last no longer than seven to ten days. Allergies, on the other hand, make your eyes and nose itchy and watery, and they often last for weeks until the allergy cause has decreased. Only when you learn to identify your symptoms can you get a step closer to getting the relief you are 35. Is it a cold or an allergy? That is the question.

32. A. grab
C. catch
- B. bind
D. fence
33. A. limit
C. echo
- B. mirror
D. detect
34. A. any
C. one
- B. after
D. whether
35. A. longing for
C. digging in
- B. setting up
D. appealing to

III. Reading Comprehension 閱讀理解-10%

Read the paragraph. Then answer the questions.

A. Have you ever wondered why some of your clothes just don't look right on you? If so, it might be because you're choosing the wrong colors. Personal color analysis (PCA) can help you choose the right colors every time.

PCA has become extremely popular around the world and is currently a hot trend in Korea. Everyone is rushing out to have color analysis done. International visitors are even traveling to Seoul just to meet with popular color analysts.

The purpose of PCA or color analysis is to discover a person's natural coloring. Analysts take information based on skin, eye and hair color to figure out a person's undertone. Many color systems teach that there are two basic skin undertones: cool and warm. Of course, our skin color can change, based on sun exposure. But our natural undertones always remain the same.

If you'd like to find out what your skin tone is, there are a couple of diverse ways you can do that. You can hire someone who's experienced in PCA, or you can do it yourself.

You'll first need to find out if your undertones are cool or warm. Do this by placing contrasting colors against your face. Purple (cool) and orange (warm) are two notable examples of contrasting colors. Place a purple-colored top or cloth against your face. Now do the same thing with an orange-colored top or cloth. Compare the two. Decide which color makes your skin look dark and unhealthy and which one gives your skin a bright, healthy glow?

Another way is to examine the veins in your wrists. If your veins look blue, you have cool undertones. If they appear green, your undertones are warm. According to many color systems, cool is associated with winter and summer colors. And warm relates to fall and spring colors. This helps you picture colors from nature that best suit you. For instance, those with cool undertones can wear white as seen in pure, white snow. Those with warm undertones can wear yellow and orange as seen in the fall leaves.

Another test is the white paper test. Hold a white piece of paper close to your face. If it makes your face look yellow,

peachy or golden, you have warm undertones. If your skin looks blue, red or pink, your undertones are cool.

There are a lot of benefits that come from knowing your undertones and best colors. For example, you'll save time while you're shopping. And you'll make fewer mistakes.

The wrong colors will often make dark circles and shadows appear on your face. The correct colors, though, will make your face appear bright and healthy. PCA's goal is to make people notice you, instead of the color you're wearing.

36. How does knowing your skin tone help you?

- A. You'll save money by not having to buy any make-up.
B. You'll get to buy things you never thought possible.
C. You'll be able to work as a skin care analyst.
D. You'll know exactly what color of clothing to buy.

37. How are skin undertones different than skin colors?

- A. Skin undertones change as we grow up.
B. Skin undertones make skin colors.
C. Skin undertones never change.
D. Skin undertones make you look pretty.

38. What is one way to check your skin undertone?

- A. You can place opposite colors beside your face to see.
B. You can go and see your doctor to learn about them.
C. You can buy a special kit to use on your face.
D. You can get others to tell you what clothes look good on you.

B.

Relationships between brothers and sisters can vary considerably. Most people think of their siblings as close friends and supporters, so much so that one way of saying someone is a close friend is to call them your sibling. But people are also very aware of the reality of competition and even hostility between siblings. Even in the Bible, which was written thousands of years ago, we find stories of siblings competing. Some of these stories even involve brothers trying to kill each other!

For most people, though, relationships with siblings are a mix of good and bad. That is, most siblings like each other some of the time, but not all of the time.

Both the positive and negative sides of sibling relationships have to do with what they share. Often, children spend more time with their siblings than with anyone else (including their parents). Siblings also have experiences in common, such as family traditions, that they do not share with other friends. These realities can lead to strong emotions of both joy and frustration. But the fact that siblings have to see each other every day forces them to work through that frustration. Since abandoning the relationship is not an option, siblings force each other to develop conflict resolution skills to deal with difficult situations. This is important later in life because it can influence the ways they behave. Siblings also can teach each other practical skills and give advice when needed.

39. What is the author's overall view of siblings?

- A. There are many benefits to having siblings.
B. There are times when siblings should stop talking to each other.
C. Siblings generally do more harm to each other than good.
D. The cons of having a sibling outweigh the pros.

40. What do we learn about some sibling relationships?

- A. For some, they don't know each other well.
B. For some, there is a lot of animosity.
C. For some, they band together to attack their parents.
D. For some, they are like coworkers at a company.

