

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

In the field of computer science, there are a few individuals whose names become synonymous with remarkable achievements. Jensen Huang, the co-founder and CEO of NVIDIA, is 1 one of the pioneers. His leadership and vision have made NVIDIA from a startup to a global company.

Huang was born in Taiwan in 1963, 2 to the United States at a young age with his family. He earned a master's degree in electrical engineering at Stanford University in 1992. Under Huang's guidance, NVIDIA quickly became a driving force in the gaming industry. This success provided the financial stability necessary for NVIDIA to expand into other markets. However, perhaps the most significant breakthrough came with the rise of artificial intelligence (AI). Huang sensed the impact that AI would have on industries ranging from education to finance. Beyond his role at NVIDIA, Huang 3 his charisma and his passion for technology. Huang has been demonstrating strong leadership skills and a clear vision for the company's direction.

Huang has committed to long-term growth 4 focused solely on short-term gains. This approach has enabled NVIDIA to make significant investments in research and development. 5 his success, he stayed humble and always emphasized the importance of teamwork. As NVIDIA continues to push the boundaries of what is possible with AI, one thing remains certain: Jensen Huang will continue to shape the future of technology for years to come.

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|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. (A) undeniably | (B) regularly | (C) humbly | (D) physically |
| 2. (A) moved | (B) that moved | (C) moving | (D) to move |
| 3. (A) is expert at | (B) is responsible for | (C) is renowned for | (D) is content with |
| 4. (A) because of | (B) rather than | (C) regardless of | (D) related to |
| 5. (A) Regarding | (B) Due to | (C) Except for | (D) Despite |

▲閱讀下文，回答第 6-10 題

After the Covid-19 pandemic, the long-silent tourism industry has come back to life because of this wave of revenge travel. At the same time, the term overtourism has emerged as a pressing concern. 6 the global travel industry continues to recover and thrive, popular tourist spots may be facing unprecedented challenges. 7 by an excessive number of tourists, the local communities have suffered from poor quality of life. While tourism brings economic benefits, the rapid growth of mass tourism has led to social, cultural, and environmental problems in many tourist spots.

This was especially evident in the city of Barcelona 8 has aroused the anti-tourism sentiment. While just 1.6 million people are lucky enough to call Barcelona home, many more choose the city as a holiday destination to enjoy Barcelona's climate, cuisine, and laidback culture. The local government and the tourist board have spent years promoting the city for more visitors regardless of the city's clear shortage of capacity. The high demand for tourists 9, along with the opportunity to rent out rooms and apartments, has meant that rents are soaring. Local residents have been struggling to afford the increases. Ada Colau, the former Mayor of Barcelona from 2015 to 2023, has claimed that overtourism is affecting not only residents' quality of life, 10 their very ability to live in the area.

6. (A) Only (B) Unless (C) Although (D) As
 7. (A) Overwhelming (B) To overwhelm (C) Overwhelmed (D) Having overwhelmed
 8. (A) , where (B) , which (C) which (D) where
 9. (A) accommodation (B) forecast (C) signature (D) transportation
 10. (A) and (B) but (C) or (D) if

▲閱讀下文，回答第 11-15 題

The Gaza Strip is a small territory located on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea, bordered by Israel to the east and north, and Egypt to the southwest. The area is also the place 11 its history has long been marked by political disorder. After the Arab-Israeli War of 1948, the territory came under the control of Egypt. In 1967, Israel occupied Gaza during the Six-Day War. Following the Israeli withdrawal, the Palestinian Authority assumed control of the Gaza Strip. However, in 2007, the militant group Hamas seized control of the territory in a violent conflict. The Gaza Strip has faced 12 difficulties, including political instability, economic hardship, and humanitarian crises. The Gaza Strip has also experienced several military conflicts between Hamas and Israel. These conflicts have 13 significant death and destruction, with civilians tormented by even more violence.

The humanitarian conditions in Gaza are terrible; they lack clean water, electricity and healthcare services. International aid organizations provide assistance to ease the pain of the population, but the needs remain 14. The people of Gaza have shown great strength in the face of difficulties, and many individuals as well as organizations work tirelessly to improve conditions and build a better future for themselves and their communities. 15, achieving lasting peace and stability in Gaza continues to be a far-fetched goal. It takes joint efforts from governments of the two-sides to put their hatred behind.

11. (A) which (B) where (C) when (D) why
 12. (A) a great deal of (B) amounts of (C) plenty of (D) large sums of
 13. (A) brought about (B) resulted from (C) came in (D) originated from
 14. (A) mild (B) massive (C) uncertain (D) tiny
 15. (A) In addition (B) Nonetheless (C) In no time (D) By contrast

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

The very first thing that strikes visitors when they first come to Taiwan is the hospitality of its people and the breathtaking natural scenery. Nevertheless, Taiwan is infamous for its chaotic traffic conditions. Multiple countries, including Australia, Canada, Japan and the US, have specifically called out Taiwan's road conditions. "Be alert for the many scooters and motorcycles that weave in and out of traffic. Many drivers do not respect the pedestrian's right of way," the US State Department warns. The Canadian government is blunter: "Motorcycle drivers don't respect traffic laws. They are extremely reckless." A Facebook page that went viral in Taiwan read "Taiwan is a living hell for pedestrians." The page had nearly 13,000 followers a year later.

What exactly leads to the traffic nightmare for foreign visitors? One of the primary reasons for the traffic chaos in Taiwan is the volume of vehicles on the road. During the first eight months of 2023, 312,637 new vehicles were registered, a rise of 13% from the same period last year. In addition, Taiwan is a densely populated country, which results in crowded streets. Other factors also contribute to Taiwan's traffic chaos. For example, Taiwan's road design is also poorly planned; that is, the lack of pavements and consistent walkways. ②①. Even worse, these sidewalks are often blocked by lamp posts and transformer boxes. The situations above force pedestrians to walk onto car lanes. Worst of all, drivers lack respect for pedestrians and safety awareness; they park vehicles in prohibited areas designed for pedestrian use.

Traffic Safety Association suggests that the Taiwanese government do more to get rid of the bad reputation. Sustainable transportation must be promoted. Encouraging walking and cycling can help reduce reliance on cars and thus partly address the traffic issues. The government shouldn't prioritize private vehicles over public transportation and pedestrians. Heavy fines should be enforced, too.

The punishment system for traffic violations is not clear and strict, compared to those in neighboring countries like Korea and Japan. There should be a system for eliminating or rewarding drivers. In spite of these efforts, handling traffic chaos in Taiwan remains an ongoing challenge.

16. What is the best title for the passage?
 - (A) Investing in Public Transportation and Infrastructure
 - (B) Addressing the Growing Concerns of Traffic Jams in Taiwan
 - (C) Stuck in Traffic: Understanding the Impacts of Congestion
 - (D) Examining the Causes and Solutions to Traffic Issues in Taiwan
17. What is the attitude of foreigners toward Taiwan's traffic conditions?
 - (A) neutral
 - (B) positive
 - (C) negative
 - (D) indifferent
18. Which measure is **NOT** proposed to handle traffic issues by the Taiwanese government?
 - (A) enforcing stricter laws
 - (B) imposing a ban on importing more cars
 - (C) educating drivers on road safety
 - (D) implementing a reward and penalty system
19. What can we infer from the passage?
 - (A) Violation of traffic rules would be heavily fined in Japan.
 - (B) Many cities in Taiwan have smooth pavement and walkways.
 - (C) Foreign visitors enjoy the conveniences of public transportation.
 - (D) Tourism industry is booming in Taiwan because of friendly people.
20. Which of the following sentences best fits in the blank ②① ?
 - (A) There are always excessive numbers of cars and motors parked illegally.
 - (B) Lots of tourists flocking to urban areas are terrified by reckless drivers.
 - (C) Taiwanese residents feel shame for drivers' low-quality behaviors and poor awareness.
 - (D) Less than half of the roads in the cities have sidewalks, and they are full of parked motors.

▲閱讀下文，回答第 21-25 題

More than eight million tons of single-use plastic waste, such as plastic bottles, bags, and packaging, are dumped into the ocean every year. Countries around the world are struggling to handle plastic waste better. To our surprise, lots of Taiwanese corporations have been turning plastic bottles into garments, sleeping bags, and blankets successfully. Each year, these Taiwanese garment factories have bags of money by exporting their “green” products. It is a seemingly win-win solution for both the environment and people.

In the 2018 FIFA World Cup, sixteen out of thirty-two teams wore jerseys made from Taiwan’s “environmentally friendly yarn.” Some of these teams even made it to the top four, showing the remarkable environmental textile technology from MIT (Made in Taiwan) on the world stage. How these products are made is, in fact, quite complex. Environmentally friendly yarn is made from recycled PET (Polyethylene Terephthalate) bottles. Turning plastic bottles into products for daily use typically involves a multi-step process, including collection, sorting, cleaning, processing, and finally manufacturing. The following is a general overview.

Steps		Description
1	Collection	Plastic bottles are collected from various sources such as recycling centers, or directly from consumers through recycling programs.
2	Sorting	The collected bottles are sorted based on their type of plastic and color. Caps are taken out before the bottles are bundled up. Sorting is important because different types of plastic have different properties and melting points, and mixing them can affect the quality of the final product.
3	Cleaning	Once sorted, the bottles undergo a cleaning process to remove labels, caps and dirt. This step is crucial to ensure the purity of the plastic material.
4	Processing	The cleaned bottles are then shredded into small flakes. Under high temperatures, these flakes are melted down. The production machine will pull out thin threads of polyester fiber – usually white or green depending on the original color – to be used for making garments and blankets. This step is similar to how spaghetti is made.
5	Spinning and Weaving	The fibers are spun into yarns, which can be woven or knitted into fabric.
6	Manufacturing	Finally, the fabric is cut and sewn into daily-use products. Additional processes such as dyeing or printing may be done at this stage to add color or design to the products.

Recycling plastic bottles made into daily-use products helps reduce waste and conserves resources compared to producing new materials **from scratch**. Nevertheless, handling plastic bottles still creates carbon emissions. Modern generations should think about setting boundaries and limitations to achieve a good balance between their lifestyles and the environment. Buy only what’s needed!

21. In which section of the newspaper would readers be most likely to see this passage?
 (A) science and technology (B) entertainment
 (C) health (D) sports
22. Which of the following is correct?
 (A) The step Sorting is crucial to the purity of the plastic material.
 (B) Recyclers sort plastic bottles by their weight and brand name.
 (C) The step of Spinning and Weaving is similar to how we make spaghetti.
 (D) Dealing with plastic waste can be turned into profitable industries.
23. What does the phrase “**from scratch**” in the last paragraph mean?
 (A) from the beginning (B) from time to time (C) for free (D) for granted

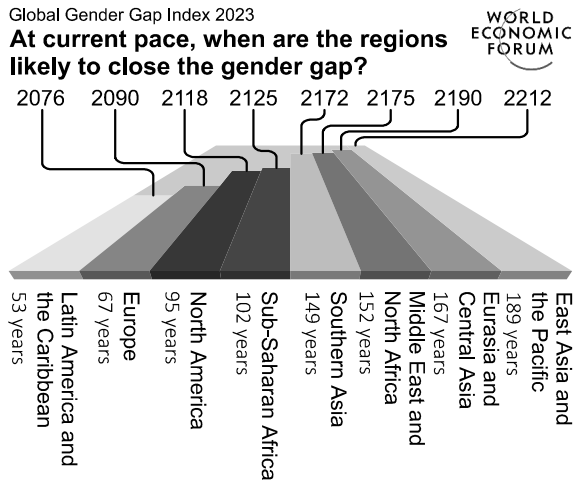
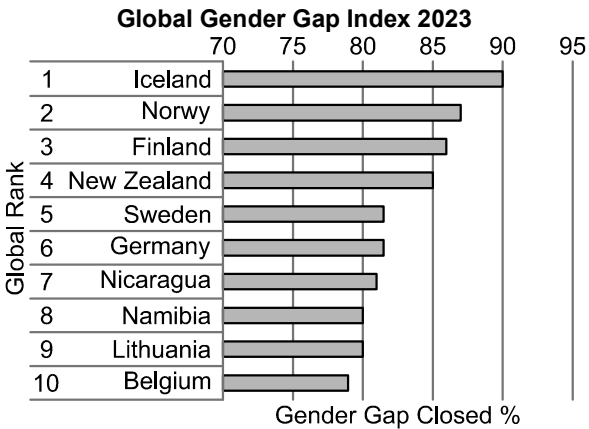
24. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?
- (A) how serious the problems of plastic waste are
 - (B) items of products that could be made from plastic wastes
 - (C) penalties imposed to punish countries that ruin the environment
 - (D) the excellence of MIT’s environmental-responsible fabric
25. According to the passage, which of the following is the best way to handle plastic waste?
- (A) to raise the awareness of the younger generations
 - (B) to carry out heavier punishment
 - (C) to impose higher taxes on business
 - (D) to ban the use of plastic bottles

▲閱讀下文，回答第 26-30 題

Gender inequality remains widespread and exists in various forms, including unequal access to education, employment opportunities, and unequal pay for equal work. Although progress has been made in some areas, significant discrimination still occurs, highlighting the ongoing need for efforts to address and eliminate gender inequality.

Back in 1975, Icelandic women went on strike to demonstrate the vital role of women in the Icelandic economy and the society. Ninety percent of women in Iceland took to the streets and protested against wage discrimination and unfair employment practices. They refused to work, cook, and look after children for a day. Flights were all canceled without flight attendants, and restaurants were shut down since no waitresses went to work. Men couldn’t help but bring kids to the office. It was a moment that changed the way women were seen in the country and helped put Iceland at the forefront of the fight for gender equality. It is known in Iceland as the Women’s Day Off. The campaign completely paralyzed the country and opened the eyes of many men. At that time, Icelandic women earned less than sixty percent of what men earned. Decades have passed, and according to the 2023 Global Gender Gap Index, no country has yet achieved full gender pay equality. Even though Iceland has been ranked the best country in the world for women by the World Economic Forum for 14 years in a row. There is still a long way to go to bridge the gender pay gap, not to mention the equal opportunities for women to be educated and speak out for themselves.

Based on the report publicized, the top ten countries have closed a significant portion of the gap. Despite attempts to narrow the gap, women still earn 16% less than men on average. Women represent half of the world’s population and therefore also half of its potential. But gender inequality persists everywhere and prevents social progress. 30



(Source : Global Gender Gap Report 2023, World Economic Forum)

26. Which of the following descriptions about Women's Day Off is correct?
- (A) It took place on a national day in Iceland.
 (B) The campaign halted the country.
 (C) A minority of Icelandic women joined in the campaign.
 (D) Icelandic women asked for more days off.
27. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) The current conditions of the gender pay gap are getting better.
 (B) Women around the world should look up to Icelandic women.
 (C) Most women in Europe aren't bothered by the gender pay gap.
 (D) There is a long way to go to narrow gender gap all over the globe.
28. According to the charts offered, we can infer that _____.
 (A) countries that rank top 10 are mostly from America
 (B) it takes at least 50 years to close gender inequality in certain areas
 (C) countries in the East Asia and the Pacific has the best case of gender equality
 (D) Sweden made more progress than New Zealand to achieve gender equality
29. What information **CAN'T** be found in the passage?
 (A) An average monthly income the women earn.
 (B) The countries that make the greatest progress to shorten the gender gap.
 (C) The organization that releases the report.
 (D) The duration required to close the gender gap.
30. Which of the following best serves as the conclusion?
 (A) Lots of women's organizations urge women not to take any paid or unpaid jobs once women laborers feel unjust about the pay.
 (B) From the local to the global level, women's leadership and political participation are restricted. Individual women have overcome these obstacles to the benefit of society at large.
 (C) The gender gap requires ongoing attention and joint efforts from governments, businesses, and individuals as a whole to make meaningful change.
 (D) If you are a man or a boy, you can work alongside women and girls to achieve gender equality and embrace healthy, respectful relationships.

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。

達悟族(The Tao)是臺灣原住民族之一，大多數居住在蘭嶼。他們很多的慶典與信仰和海洋習習相關。最有名的就是飛魚祭。①遊客們必須知道有一些禁忌是他們的祖先百年前所留傳下來的。比如說，女生和外人如果不被允許，是不能碰觸他們的漁船。②在漁夫開始捕魚之前，他們必須用豬肉或雞肉來獻祭給海洋之神。還有橘子不能帶去海邊也不能給別人，因為這象徵給達悟族人厄運。橘子在蘭嶼的母語中和「抓不到魚」諧音。

(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。

Rescue teams were trying to reach more than 600 people in eastern Taiwan following the strongest earthquake to hit the island in decades. ③Officials warned aftershocks as high as magnitude 7 could continue until the end of the week. For such a large quake, the death toll remains relatively low and damage appears limited. ④While dozens of people were rescued overnight, the authorities said efforts are focused on freeing people who got stuck in surrounding mountain gorges. (CNN, 2024)

二、寫作測驗(24 分)

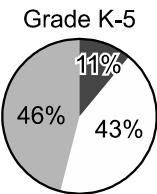
說明：請依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇約 120 字的英文短文。

根據國外大學長期的研究，學生是否穿著制服上學對於專注力，校園霸凌，自我認同和師生關係都會產生影響。而回到基本問題，穿著制服對於學生而言，就不會在服裝上競爭嗎？以下圖表針對幼兒園到 5 年級與 6 到 8 年級的 2 組學生進行比較，調查他們對穿制服與競爭的看法。

提示：(1) 第一段請說明圖表中兩個族群的看法。

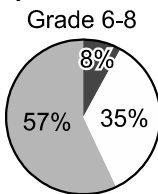
(2) 第二段請你就自己的想法表達兩個族群差異的可能原因。

Do school uniforms make kids more or less competitive about clothing?



- 11% more competitive about clothing
- 43% less competitive about clothing
- 46% doesn't make a difference

Do school uniforms make kids more or less competitive about clothing?



- 8% more competitive about clothing
- 35% less competitive about clothing
- 57% doesn't make a difference

Source: <https://teacher.scholastic.com/kidusasu/uniforms/chart2.htm>

【以下空白】