

41-44



45-48



49-52



53-56



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。

第 41 至 44 題為題組

The flip-flop is the simplest shoe on the planet. It consists of a piece of rubber, plastic, leather, or woven material in the outline of a foot, with a strap holding the sandal to a wearer's toes. The name comes from the sound the sandals make when they slap the walking feet.

The earliest record of people wearing the flip-flop comes from Egypt, but many ancient cultures had their own variants of the footwear. In the Greek version, the toe strap ran between the first and second toes, while Roman sandals had the strap between the second and third toes. The Mesopotamians wore the strap between the third and fourth toes. In India, "toe knob" sandals had a knob between the first and second toes.

Modern flip-flops derive from Japanese *zōris*, which were often worn with socks dividing the big toe from the rest, and were typically made of rice straw. During World War II, Japan seized much of Southeast Asia's rubber. In 1945, devastated from the war, the country set about establishing a cheap industry that could rebuild its economy. The Japanese used their rubber reserves from the war to mass-produce the simplest Japanese footwear. Rubber thus replaced rice straw as the major material for the flip-flop.

In the 1950s, flip-flops became popular in the United States as soldiers returning from occupied Japan brought *zōris* home. The sandals have subsequently undergone redesign, often appearing in bright colors in line with Californian beach culture. They have remained popular due to their convenience, and are often worn with bathing suits or summer clothing. Some people also wear dressy versions for more formal occasions.

Despite their popularity, flip-flops provoke some questions. Their simple design is responsible for many foot injuries. Another issue is the suitability of exposing feet on the street and places other than the beach. But even more serious is their environmental impact: Millions of plastic discards end up in landfills or the ocean, releasing chemicals and at the same time taking centuries to decompose.

41. Which culture most likely created the sandals shown in the picture?

- (A) Indian.
- (B) Greek.
- (C) Mesopotamian.
- (D) Roman.



42. Why is the footwear discussed in the passage called "flip-flop"?

- (A) Because of the noise it makes.
- (B) Because of its changeable design.
- (C) Because of its simple structure.
- (D) Because of the comfort of wearing it.

43. Which of the following is true about the modern development of the flip-flop?

- (A) Modern flip-flops originated from Indian toe knob sandals.
- (B) Americans loved the Japanese flip-flop because of its bright colors.
- (C) Rubber became the major material of the flip-flop before World War II.
- (D) The sandals American soldiers brought home from Japan later became modern flip-flops.

44. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a concern of wearing the flip-flop?

- (A) Personal health.
- (B) Poor quality.
- (C) Social appropriateness.
- (D) Marine pollution.

第 45 至 48 題為題組

Ships are the lifeline of trade among countries. Almost everything, from food to machinery, comes by way of the sea in huge ships piloted by captains. But the captain of a ship is responsible for guiding the vessel until they hit a port, waiting to enter the harbor. The task of bringing the ship into the harbor and anchoring it is taken up by a different captain. This captain is called a marine pilot.

A marine pilot is a boat pilot with specialized knowledge of a particular port or harbor. The pilot is needed to direct large ships into a port, where there are often deep water channels surrounded by shallower seabeds. Without the services of a marine pilot, docking ships would be hazardous. There would be a real chance of running aground and damaging the ship and the cargo, some of which might be dangerous if released into a water-based ecosystem.

In addition to the shallower seabeds, tide and wind pose further challenges for bringing ships into a port. During different tides, currents may change from one direction to the other. The same strategy for docking a vessel during an incoming tide may not work during an outgoing tide. Also, the wind can significantly alter the direction of the ship and how it reacts, adding to the difficulty of anchoring the ship.

Marine pilotage is a job that requires a high degree of proficiency as well as quick and independent thinking. Above all, it is about risk management. A marine pilot goes on board at **a crucial time** and controls the vessel based on his or her knowledge of the port and the situation at hand. The pilot is responsible for not only the safety of the ship but also the protection of the port and the marine environment.

45. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) A special profession. (B) Shipping and trading.
(C) Guidelines for safe docking. (D) Protection of the marine environment.

46. Which of the following is part of the knowledge that a marine pilot must have?

- (A) The value of the ships. (B) The content of the cargo.
(C) The weather conditions. (D) The diversity of marine life.

47. What does “**a crucial time**” in the last paragraph refer to?

- (A) When the vessel hits a flat. (B) When the channel is not deep enough.
(C) When there is a collision of two ships. (D) When a ship is waiting to enter the port.

48. How does the author conclude the passage in the last paragraph?

- (A) By adding new details. (B) By predicting future development.
(C) By summarizing the main points. (D) By giving advice to the general public.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

Probably the most widely used oil in cooking, olive oil is made by crushing olives with stone or steel blades to release the oil. Extra virgin oil, the finest grade, is made from the first pressing of the olives and has a very low acidity rate (under 1%). To be qualified as “extra virgin,” the oil must also pass both an official test in a laboratory and a sensory evaluation by a trained tasting panel. It must be free from impurity, while exhibiting some fruitiness and creating a pleasant bitter flavor along with a peppery sensation in the mouth. Second on the ranking is virgin olive oil. It is also a first pressing, but has a slightly higher acidity level (under 2%). Lastly, pure olive oil is the cheapest olive oil. It is refined to remove its impurities and blended to improve flavor, and is recommended for all-purpose cooking.

Packaging and storage also have an impact on the quality of olive oil. Olive oil spoils quickly when exposed to direct sunlight, so it should be stored in the dark at 16-18°C. Moisture and oxygen promote oxidation and therefore limit its shelf life. Plastic containers usually do not provide adequate protection from light, heat, or moisture; additionally, small particles in plastics can leak into the oil, which further reduces its quality.

Olive oil tasters have long adopted descriptive terms such as “pure” and “light” to evaluate the quality of olive oil. Recently, however, the International Olive Council (IOC) is seeking input on test methods to improve the transparency of the testing process and boost the accuracy of the results. A redefinition of the term “olive oil” is also proposed to make a clear distinction between virgin olive oil and pure olive oil. Industry members of the IOC hope to promote the trade of olive oil by initiating these changes.

49. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) The flavor of olive oil. (B) The trade of olive oil.
(C) The promotion of olive oil. (D) The quality of olive oil.
50. Which of the following statements is true about extra virgin olive oil?
- (A) It is free from any bitter flavor. (B) It is refined to remove its impurities.
(C) It requires mixing of more than one kind of oil. (D) It has a lower acidity rate than virgin olive oil.
51. According to the passage, what is the best way to store olive oil?
- (A) In a plastic container in a damp cellar.
(B) In a clear glass bottle near the kitchen stove.
(C) In an airtight glass bottle in a kitchen cupboard.
(D) In an airproof bottle next to a well-lighted window.
52. What is the IOC trying to do?
- (A) Train more qualified olive oil tasters.
(B) Improve the ways of grading olive oil.
(C) Look for new techniques to boost production.
(D) Build better connections among industry members.

第 53 至 56 題為題組

Researchers in Japan have installed on a train a speaker that barks like a dog and snorts like a deer in order to prevent collisions with animals on the tracks.

The country has been troubled by a problem with trains colliding with deer on its railways. According to Japan’s transport ministry, there were 613 cases of train services suspended or delayed for at least 30 minutes resulting from collisions with deer and other wild animals in 2016-17.

Deer are attracted to railway lines because of a need for iron in their diets. They lick the rails to pick up iron filings caused by the action of wheels against tracks. This dietary need has led to a constant battle to keep the deer separate from **the unforgiving nature of tons of onrushing rolling stock**. In the past, flashing red lights and even lion faces have been unsuccessfully trialed in an attempt to keep deer off the tracks.

This new device has been invented by a team at the country’s Railway Technical Research Institute (RTRI). RTRI officials explain that deer have a habit of repeatedly snorting short, shrill sounds to alert other deer when they perceive danger. The barking of the hound, which drives deer to panic, strengthens the effect of the warning noise, according to the RTRI. When the deer hear a combination of a 3-second-long recording of a deer’s snort and 20 seconds of a barking dog, they panic and flee rapidly.

RTRI researchers say late-night tests, at times when deer are most frequently seen by railway tracks, have resulted in a 45 percent reduction of deer sighting. Future plans include static barking sites where deer are commonly seen, but “the noises will not be blared in areas where people live beside the tracks.”

53. Why are deer attracted to train tracks?
- (A) They mate at night near railways.
(B) They need nutrition from train tracks.
(C) They like to snort at the passing train.
(D) They sharpen their horns rubbing against the rails.

54. What device has **NOT** been used to solve the railway problem in Japan?
(A) Flashing lights. (B) Barking speakers.
(C) Noisy train tracks. (D) Lion face paintings.
55. Which of the following is true about the deer issue discussed in the passage?
(A) RTRI's new invention prompts deer to run away.
(B) People living near the tracks complain about deer snorts.
(C) 45 percent of train delays in Japan was caused by deer collision.
(D) A combination of sound and visual devices attracts more deer to the tracks.
56. What does the author mean by "**the unforgiving nature of tons of onrushing rolling stock**" in the third paragraph?
(A) The heavy weight of iron materials. (B) The cruelty of a barking hound.
(C) The battle between deer and other animals. (D) The danger of a fast-moving train.

第貳部分：非選擇題（占28分）

說明：本部分共有二大題，請依各題指示作答，答案必須寫在「答案卷」上，並標明大題號（一、二），若因字跡潦草、未標示題號、標錯題號等原因，致評閱人員無法清楚辨識，其後果由考生自行承擔。作答使用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆書寫，且不得使用鉛筆。

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. 我們有時會違背自己的意願去做某些事情，就只為了要取悅朋友。
2. 其實，在面對同儕壓力的時候，我們應該學習堅持自己的原則。

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：請觀察以下有關某家賣場週年慶的新聞報導圖片，並根據圖片內容想像其中發生的一個事件或故事，寫一篇英文作文，文長約120個單詞。文分兩段，第一段描述兩張圖片中所呈現的場景，以及正在發生的狀況或事件；第二段則敘述該事件（或故事）接下來的發展和結果。

