

※ 注意：請用 2B 鉛筆作答於答案卡，並先詳閱答案卡上之「畫記說明」。

Part I: Vocabulary (40%)

Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. Despite being excited by the opportunity, Lena felt _____ about leaving her hometown and starting over in a new city.
(A) decisive (B) ambivalent (C) indifferent (D) resolute
2. The government introduced tax incentives to _____ the financial burden on small businesses.
(A) intensify (B) complicate (C) mitigate (D) provoke
3. His casual attire seemed _____ at the formal awards ceremony.
(A) harmonious (B) conventional (C) incongruous (D) deliberate
4. The philosopher's early writings were so _____ that even specialists struggled to interpret them.
(A) obscure (B) transparent (C) concise (D) accessible
5. Faced with limited time and resources, the team adopted a(n) _____ solution rather than an idealistic one.
(A) pragmatic (B) speculative (C) impulsive (D) abstract
6. Her _____ speech moved the audience and clarified a complex issue with remarkable grace.
(A) verbose (B) restrained (C) defensive (D) eloquent
7. Wireless internet has become so _____ that many people notice it only when it disappears.
(A) exclusive (B) innovative (C) ubiquitous (D) intermittent
8. Aware of the political consequences, the minister gave a(n) _____ response to the reporter's question.
(A) impulsive (B) circumspect (C) candid (D) dramatic
9. The evidence supporting the theory was _____, relying on assumptions rather than solid data.
(A) tenuous (B) compelling (C) comprehensive (D) definitive
10. Although Kevin's peers experimented with bold techniques, he still favored a(n) _____ approach to design.
(A) radical (B) experimental (C) conventional (D) unorthodox
11. Many modern scientific terms _____ from ancient Greek.
(A) diverge (B) derive (C) deteriorate (D) fluctuate
12. Before releasing the report, the committee agreed to _____ every statistic carefully.
(A) overlook (B) expedite (C) scrutinize (D) summarize
13. The researcher was unable to _____ his claims without additional data.
(A) dismiss (B) contradict (C) substantiate (D) speculate
14. It is _____ that increased regulation can sometimes encourage innovation.
(A) predictable (B) illogical (C) simplistic (D) paradoxical
15. After the layout change, the article was _____ to a less prominent section of the website.
(A) promoted (B) highlighted (C) replenished (D) relegated
16. David was caught between two friends and tried to _____ by mediating between them.
(A) take sides (B) keep the peace (C) start a quarrel (D) burn bridges
17. After a long week, Sara just wanted to _____, relax, and forget about work.
(A) kick back (B) stress out (C) hit it off (D) push through

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18. Although the model initially appeared persuasive, closer inspection revealed that it depended on _____, which ultimately weakened its credibility.
- (A) a rigorously tested evidentiary base (B) a coherent explanatory structure
(C) loosely connected suppositions (D) a comprehensive analytical design
19. The article's strength lies not in originality of data but in how effectively it _____ earlier findings into a unified argument.
- (A) selectively integrates (B) openly challenges
(C) deliberately disregards (D) superficially summarizes
20. To avoid committing the institution to a definitive stance, the statement was written in language that was _____, allowing for interpretive flexibility.
- (A) carefully noncommittal (B) overtly confrontational
(C) unusually transparent (D) explicitly prescriptive

Part II: Grammar and Structure (20%)

Choose the best answer for each sentence or question.

21. Neither the professor nor the students _____ prepared for the unexpected power outage.
- (A) was (B) were (C) have been (D) has
22. Hardly _____ the research team completed the experiment when the funding was unexpectedly cut.
- (A) has (B) did (C) had (D) have
23. If the university administration had implemented the new policy earlier, student dissatisfaction _____ alleviated to a large extent.
- (A) would have (B) will be (C) would be (D) would have been
24. The professor insisted that every student _____ the assignment on time, regardless of circumstances.
- (A) submit (B) submits (C) submitted (D) submitting
25. She not only completed the analysis accurately but also _____ the report in a clear and concise manner.
- (A) present (B) presented (C) presenting (D) presents
26. Having studied multiple paradigms, the graduate student was confident in her ability to _____ the complex theories.
- (A) interpret (B) interpreting (C) interprets (D) interpreted
27. _____ will give a public lecture tonight.
- (A) Dr. Y.-M. Chen a professor who teaches linguistics,
(B) Dr. Y.-M. Chen, a professor who teaches linguistics
(C) Prof. Y.-M. Chen who teaches linguistics,
(D) Prof. Y.-M. Chen, the professor who teaches linguistics,
28. The painting *Mona Lisa* _____ by the Italian artist Leonardo da Vinci in the 16th century, was once stolen from the Louvre Museum.
- (A) which was created
(B) that was created
(C) , which was created
(D) , that was created

29. Please read the passage excerpt below:

“Early reports suggested that the UN policy would reduce greenhouse gas emissions, yet subsequent studies revealed that its effects were negligible. To this, researchers argued that without stricter enforcement, the policy could not achieve its intended impact.”

Question: The primary purpose of the underlined sentence is to:

- (A) provide an example that supports the claim in the first sentence
- (B) introduce a counterargument to the claim in the first sentence
- (C) explain the background of the policy discussed in the first sentence
- (D) summarize the overall conclusion of the studies

30. “The novelist frequently incorporates elements of magical realism into her work, blending the ordinary with the extraordinary. This technique allows her to explore complex social issues in a more imaginative and compelling way.”

Question: The phrase “blending the ordinary with the extraordinary” is used primarily to:

- (A) define the term “magical realism” in the context of the passage
- (B) provide evidence that the novelist’s work is imaginative
- (C) contrast the author’s style with that of other novelists
- (D) summarize the main theme of the novelist’s work

Part III: Cloze Test (20%)

Choose the best answer for each blank.

Passage A: Questions 31-35

(Adapted from “Life under Apartheid: Demeaning, Often Brutal” by Michael Pearson and Tom Cohen, CNN)

Though white Europeans had long ruled in South Africa, the formal system of apartheid came into existence after World War II. The country’s National Party—led by the __31__ of European settlers known as Afrikaners—ushered it into existence after sweeping into power on a campaign calling for stricter racial controls amid the heavy __32__ of Blacks into South African cities.

Between 1949 and 1953, South African lawmakers passed a series of increasingly oppressive laws, beginning with prohibitions on blacks and whites marrying in 1949 and culminating __33__ laws dividing the population by race, reserving the best public facilities for whites and creating a separate, and __34__, education system for blacks.

One of the laws, the Group Areas Act, forced blacks, Indians, Asians, and people of mixed heritage to live in separate areas, sometimes dividing families. Blacks had to live in often barren tribal homelands or townships near cities, often in __35__ areas. Whites got the best agricultural areas, the choicest city addresses. A system of passes and identity papers controlled where blacks could travel and work.

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| 31. (A) presidents | (B) descendants | (C) dissidents | (D) confidants |
| 32. (A) exodus | (B) recharge | (C) regime | (D) inflow |
| 33. (A) with | (B) from | (C) into | (D) to |
| 34. (A) prior | (B) anterior | (C) inferior | (D) posterior |

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35. (A) industrious pollution (B) industrially polluting
(C) polluted industrial (D) industriously polluted

Passage B: Questions 36-40

(Adapted from "Ozempic or Wegovy Can Be a Godsend, But Their Non-Medical Use Is Alarming" by Devi Sridhar, The Guardian)

Since anti-obesity drugs such as semaglutide (branded as Ozempic or Wegovy) have been __36__, they have gone from being niche medicines prescribed by doctors to treat people with type 2 diabetes, __37__ widely as weight-loss tools. In the United States, a survey of adults found that 12% had taken Ozempic or a similar type of medicine—known as GLP-1 agonists—and 6% (about 15 million people) were on it regularly. This was __38__ the monthly cost of the medicine, which is almost \$1,000 for those without insurance.

In the UK, Ozempic-like drugs have been prescribed on the NHS (free of cost) to people with type 2 diabetes, or when the drug has been deemed medically necessary. Yet just like in the US, the sales of British online retailers including pharmacies and beauty companies have boomed, __39__ they have offered the weekly injection solution to those wanting to __40__ excess weight, at prices as low as about £72 (\$92) a month. The consequence is that too many people (including those whose weight doesn't present any health risks) are taking the drug who don't need it. In many cases they don't understand how it works in the body, or its side effects.

36. (A) reprimanded (B) congested (C) depreciated (D) approved
37. (A) to be used (B) to being used (C) to be using (D) to be used
38. (A) despite of (B) in spite of (C) in despite of (D) in spite
39. (A) hence (B) although (C) due to (D) as
40. (A) shiver (B) shrink (C) shun (D) shed

Part IV: Reading Comprehension (20%)

Choose the best answer for each question.

Passage A: Questions 41-44

(Adapted from "Is Modern Food Making Us Sick?" by Idil Karsit, CNBC)

More than half of the calories consumed in an average household in the US or UK comes from ultra-processed foods (UPFs). Consumption is already high in the developed world and rapidly increasing in developing countries. However, recent scientific studies have linked eating UPF with serious health issues like diabetes, obesity, and even cancer. Although current studies cannot prove causation, experts believe reducing UPF in a diet is essential for overall well-being.

"Eating this stuff regularly, every single day, every meal, accumulating all these chemicals in our body, they make us overeat by 25%," said Tim Spector, a professor of epidemiology at King's College London and the co-founder of ZOE—a personalized nutrition app. "Most of the ultra-processed food that you find are higher in salt, fat and sugar. They are designed extremely tasty, they're ready to eat and they are aggressively marketed, especially to children", Dr. Kiara Chang of Imperial College London noted.

In the UK, where 1 in 4 people are obese, there are growing calls for the food industry and the

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government to act and offer healthier options to the population. The \$128 billion British food and beverage industry is the largest manufacturing sector in the country, employing more than 400,000 people.

“We are calling for food sector companies to report a set of health and sustainability metrics that would be on a mandatory basis,” said Sophie Lawrence, who leads a group of investors called the Investor Coalition for Food Policy, managing assets worth \$7 trillion. “We need to make sure that the government and businesses are acting to actually change the food environment people are living in,” said Rebecca Tobi, senior business and investment manager at the Food Foundation.

41. Which statement best captures the author’s overall position on UPFs?
- (A) UPF consumption has definitively been shown to cause multiple chronic diseases.
 - (B) UPF consumption is widespread and economically important, making regulation unrealistic.
 - (C) While causation has not been proven, the accumulating evidence and expert opinion justify efforts to reduce UPF consumption.
 - (D) The responsibility for reducing UPF consumption lies with individual consumer choice.
42. How do the quotations from Spector and Chang function together in the passage?
- (A) They present competing scientific explanations for the rise of obesity.
 - (B) They connect physiological effects of UPF with the way such foods are engineered and marketed.
 - (C) They contrast academic research with public health policy concerns.
 - (D) They shift the focus of the passage from health outcomes to economic interests.
43. Based on the final two paragraphs, which of the following can most reasonably be inferred about proposed solutions to the UPF problem in the UK?
- (A) Experts believe that voluntary changes by consumers will be sufficient.
 - (B) There is growing support for industry-level accountability enforced through government action.
 - (C) Investors oppose government regulation due to economic risks.
 - (D) The food industry has already implemented comprehensive health reforms.
44. Why does the author include detailed figures about the size and employment impact of the British food and beverage industry?
- (A) To argue that economic growth should take priority over public health concerns
 - (B) To explain why the food industry resists changes to its production practices
 - (C) To demonstrate that the food industry is more influential than the government
 - (D) To highlight the structural and political challenges involved in reforming the food system

Passage B: Questions 45-47

(Adapted from “Japan PM Joins Fight for More Female Toilets in Parliament” by Kelly Ng, BBC)

Japan’s Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi is among some 60 female lawmakers petitioning for more women’s toilets in the parliament building to match their growing representation in the legislature. A record 73 women were elected into the 465-seat Lower House in October 2024, exceeding the previous high of 54 in 2009. One opposition lawmaker, Yasuko Komiyama, said there were often “long queues in

front of the restroom... before plenary sessions start.”

There is one female toilet with two cubicles near the plenary chamber, though the entire building itself has nine female toilets with 22 cubicles. On the contrary, there are a total of 12 men’s toilets with 67 stalls and urinals across the building. The current situation is “often inconvenient” because female staff and visitors also share the toilets, said Ms. Komiyama from the opposition Constitutional Democratic Party. “I want to raise my voice and prepare myself for the day when women hold more than 30% of [parliamentary seats] in the future,” she wrote in a post on Facebook.

Japan’s parliament building was built in 1936, a decade before women were given the right to vote in 1945. The first women were appointed to parliament in 1946.

“If the administration is serious about promoting women’s empowerment, I believe we can count on their understanding and cooperation,” Komiyama said. Chair of the Lower House committee Yasukazu Hamada has “expressed a willingness” to consider the proposal for more women’s toilets. The Japanese government earlier set a target of having 30% of leadership roles across all sectors of society held by women by 2020, but at the end of that year the timeframe was quietly pushed back by a decade. Women currently hold nearly 16% of the seats in the Lower House and about a third—or 42 out of 125 seats—in the Upper House.

Takaichi, who became Japan’s first female leader in October 2025, had pledged to raise female representation in her cabinet to levels comparable to Nordic countries, which hold the top spots in terms of female leadership. But she has appointed just two other women to her 19-member cabinet.

In Japan, the dearth of women’s restrooms extends beyond the legislative chamber. Long lines in front of women’s public restrooms are a common sight nationwide. Former Prime Minister Shigeru Ishiba had said his government would look into “enhancing women’s restroom facilities” to make Japan a society where “women can live their lives with peace of mind.”

45. What problem does the passage primarily highlight regarding Japan’s parliament building?
- (A) The building is too old to accommodate modern facilities.
 - (B) The number of women elected has exceeded legal limits.
 - (C) Women’s growing political representation is not matched by adequate facilities.
 - (D) Male lawmakers receive preferential treatment in committee assignments.
46. In the final paragraph, the phrase “the dearth of women’s restrooms” most nearly means _____.
- (A) the gradual improvement of women’s restrooms
 - (B) the uneven distribution of women’s restrooms
 - (C) the temporary closure of women’s restrooms
 - (D) the severe lack of women’s restrooms
47. Which of the following can most reasonably be inferred from the passage about government commitments to gender equality?
- (A) Symbolic commitments to gender equality have not always been followed by concrete action.
 - (B) Public infrastructure reforms have progressed faster than political reforms.
 - (C) Official targets for women’s representation have been met ahead of schedule.
 - (D) Increased female representation has eliminated practical barriers for women in politics.

Passage C: Questions 48-50

(Adapted from "Proposed Reproductive Rules Advanced" by Chia-yu Hou and Jake Chung, The Taipei Times)

Proposed amendments to the Assisted Reproduction Act advanced yesterday by the Executive Yuan would grant married lesbian couples and single women access to legal assisted reproductive services. The proposed revisions are "based on the fundamental principle of respecting women's reproductive autonomy," Cabinet spokesperson Michelle Lee quoted Vice Premier Li-chiun Cheng, who presided over a Cabinet meeting earlier yesterday, as saying at the briefing. The draft amendment would be submitted to the legislature for review.

The Ministry of Health and Welfare, which proposed the amendments, said that experts on children's rights, gender equality, law, and medicine attended cross-disciplinary meetings, adding that the draft amendment, first announced in July, underwent changes after feedback was submitted. The amendment would address assisted reproduction quality, expand licensing and authorization, and enforce regulatory compliance, enabling facilities to adapt management methodologies to evolving technology, it said.

All assisted reproduction facilities must implement policies to inform patients and obtain their agreement for all surgeries or invasive treatments, as well as enforcing regulations on the donation, preservation and use of sperm, oocytes and embryos, the proposed amendments say. All potential candidates for assisted reproduction must undergo assessment by central government-designated professional facilities regarding whether they would be adequate parents, they say.

The assessment is a required procedure for heterosexual and same-sex couples, as well as single women, said Yu-hsuan Lin, head of the Health Promotion Administration's (HPA) Women's and Children's Health Division. To avoid conflicts of interest, the assessment cannot be conducted by the facility and must be carried out by an independent, professional third party, Lin said, adding that the government is compiling a list of such agencies. Facilities providing assisted reproduction services must wait until the assessment is completed and approved before proceeding to help ensure that children would grow up in a stable, safe environment.

To balance privacy rights and the rights of children, those who are born from assisted reproduction procedures can apply to see the donor's blood type and nationality. If they require organ transplants due to hereditary disorders, the name and contact information of the donors can be obtained. With a donor's agreement, such people—when they reach the age of majority—would also be able to access information about the donor that was provided voluntarily.

48. What is the primary purpose of the proposed amendments to the Assisted Reproduction Act?
- (A) To remove government oversight of assisted reproductive services.
 - (B) To expand legal access to assisted reproductive services while strengthening regulation.
 - (C) To prioritize children's rights over women's reproductive autonomy.
 - (D) To limit assisted reproductive services to married heterosexual couples.
49. According to the passage, why are assessments by independent professional facilities required before assisted reproduction procedures can proceed?
- (A) To reduce the cost of assisted reproduction services.
 - (B) To prevent assisted reproduction facilities from expanding too rapidly.

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- (C) To help ensure that children are raised in a stable and safe environment.
- (D) To determine donors' eligibility to participate in reproductive programs.

50. Under the proposed amendments, which of the following best describes the conditions under which individuals conceived through assisted reproduction may access donor information?

- (A) They may freely access all donor details once they reach adulthood.
- (B) They may access limited donor information, with additional details available only under specific circumstances.
- (C) They may access donor identities only if the donor is deceased.
- (D) They are prohibited from accessing any donor-related information.

試題隨卷繳回