



# 公告試題僅供參考

注意：考試開始鈴(鐘)響前，不可以翻閱試題本

## 115 學年度科技校院四年制與專科學校二年制 統 一 入 學 測 驗 試 題 本

### 外語群英語類

專業科目(二)：英文閱讀與寫作(初階英文閱讀與  
寫作練習、中階英文閱讀與寫作  
練習、高階英文閱讀與寫作練習)

#### 【注 意 事 項】

- 1.請核對考試科目與報考群(類)別是否相符。
- 2.請檢查答案卡(卷)、座位及准考證三者之號碼是否完全相同，如有不符，請監試人員查明處理。
- 3.本試題本分兩部分，共 100 分，答對給分，答錯不倒扣。試題本最後一題後面有備註【以下空白】。  
第一部分為選擇題，共 30 題，每題 2 分，共 60 分。  
第二部分為非選擇題，共 40 分。
- 4.本試題本之第一部分為單一選擇題，每題都有 (A)、(B)、(C)、(D) 四個選項，請選一個最適當答案，在答案卡(卷)同一題號對應方格內，用 **2B** 鉛筆塗滿方格，但不超出格外。
- 5.本試題本之第二部分為非選擇題，包括翻譯測驗及寫作測驗，請依題號順序使用黑色墨水的筆，將答案書寫於答案卡(卷)之「非選擇題作答區」指定範圍內。
- 6.本試題本空白處或背面，可做草稿使用。
- 7.請在試題本首頁准考證號碼之方格內，填上自己的准考證號碼及姓名，考完後將「答案卡(卷)」及「試題本」一併繳回。

准考證號碼：□□□□□□□□ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

考試開始鈴(鐘)響時，請先填寫准考證號碼及姓名，再翻閱試題本作答。

第一部分：選擇題( 60 分 )

一、綜合測驗：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

The Silk Road was an ancient network of trade routes that connected the East and the West for many centuries. It was 1 more than just a path for business; it functioned as a bridge where different cultures met, shared knowledge, and exchanged valuable ideas. For many generations, brave merchants traveled thousands of miles across high mountains and vast deserts to sell precious goods like silk, spices, and tea. This long-distance journey was extremely difficult, and traders often 2 great obstacles, such as harsh weather conditions and dangerous animals, along the way. Despite these constant dangers, the Silk Road succeeded in broadening the horizons of people in both Asia and Europe. It 3 the spread of new inventions, such as papermaking and gunpowder. These inventions eventually reached the West and changed the course of world history. Furthermore, the interaction between these distant civilizations facilitated a profound cultural 4, resulting in a rich fusion of art, religion, and philosophy. Global interaction ended the isolation of geographical areas. 5 the courage and curiosity of these early travelers, the world became more connected than ever before. Today, the spirit of this ancient system continues to encourage global cooperation and mutual understanding in our modern society.

- |                    |                 |                   |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. (A) much        | (B) so          | (C) too           | (D) very        |
| 2. (A) allocated   | (B) encountered | (C) maintained    | (D) registered  |
| 3. (A) allowed for | (B) belonged to | (C) called off    | (D) looked into |
| 4. (A) authority   | (B) boundary    | (C) exchange      | (D) mechanic    |
| 5. (A) Contrary to | (B) Instead of  | (C) Regardless of | (D) Thanks to   |

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 6 - 10 題

When talking about environmental protection, “reducing plastic” is a familiar slogan, but the threat of “microplastics” is far more dangerous. These are plastic fragments or fibers smaller than 5 millimeters. They originate 6 from intentionally manufactured for industrial use or from larger plastic waste broken down by sunlight, weathering or wave action. Surprisingly, modern fashion is a major contributor. Research indicates that synthetic fabrics, like polyester or nylon used in activewear, 7 thousands of “microfibers” during one single laundry cycle. These fibers are so tiny that they bypass wastewater treatment filters and flow directly into the ocean. Once microplastics enter the ocean, they are not mere trash but become 8 “disguised food,” causing damage to not only marine life but also humans. Recent scientific studies have detected microplastics in human placentas, blood, and lung tissue, 9 can lead to serious health problems to people. We need to remind ourselves that the ocean is not a bottomless trash can. Microplastics are a mirror 10 the consequences of our “throwaway culture.” Understanding this issue is not just about gaining knowledge. More importantly, it is about becoming conscious citizens who can mend the broken relationship between humanity and nature.

- |                   |               |                |                |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 6. (A) above      | (B) both      | (C) either     | (D) neither    |
| 7. (A) fused      | (B) lured     | (C) shed       | (D) vowed      |
| 8. (A) deadly     | (B) refreshed | (C) scholarly  | (D) withered   |
| 9. (A) that       | (B) this      | (C) what       | (D) which      |
| 10. (A) absorbing | (B) deserving | (C) reflecting | (D) suspending |

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 11–15 題

Time-based media art represents a dynamic artistic practice that depends on the passage of time. The artworks change, move, or develop as time goes on, so their meaning emerges gradually instead of all at once. 11 conventional paintings that capture a single frozen moment, time-based media art invites viewers to watch, listen, or interact over a period of time. As images shift or sounds repeat, the story or message slowly becomes clear through continuous motion and transformation. The 12 of this approach can be traced to experimental work in film and performance during the 1960s. At that time, artists such as Bruce Nauman recorded short-lived movements on tape for exhibition, redirecting focus from finished objects to actions progressing over time. Since then, a wide range of practitioners 13 these ideas in innovative directions. For instance, Rafael Lozano-Hemmer's work fills a dark space with hanging lights that pulse according to each visitor's heartbeat, so the room's pattern 14 changes as people enter and leave. Other projects turn toward cognition, concentrating on memory reconstruction for individuals with dementia or Alzheimer's disease. Through interactive imagery and sound, those patients are invited to reconnect with fragmented personal memories. Similarly, some experimental theaters and cultural parks in Taiwan combine overlapping digital projections and responsive sounds 15 stories drawn from markets, lanes, and festivals. Together, these examples suggest that time-based media art is not simply about technological display, but about how attention, movement, and participation shape meaning over time.

- |                     |                    |                  |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 11. (A) By means of | (B) In contrast to | (C) On behalf of | (D) With regard to |
| 12. (A) ally        | (B) corridor       | (C) hazard       | (D) origin         |
| 13. (A) extend      | (B) are extending  | (C) will extend  | (D) have extended  |
| 14. (A) constantly  | (B) fragilely      | (C) politically  | (D) reluctantly    |
| 15. (A) at          | (B) in             | (C) on           | (D) with           |

二、閱讀測驗：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

Since international travel recovered from the COVID-19 pandemic, it has brought challenges to world-famous destinations. From the narrow canals of Venice, Italy, to the historic temples of Kyoto, Japan, the phenomenon known as overtourism is forcing local authorities to rethink their relationship with visitors. While tourism serves as a vital engine for economic growth, its uncontrolled expansion can cause the degradation of heritage sites and the displacement of local residents.

Overtourism occurs when the number of visitors at a destination becomes so high that the quality of life for locals and the experience for tourists both get worse. The narrow streets, originally built for a small community, now struggle to accommodate thousands of daily visitors. This puts enormous strain on the local infrastructure that was never designed for such heavy traffic. In addition, local shops selling daily necessities are replaced by souvenir stores, and rising rents push long-term residents out of their own neighborhoods.

To combat these issues, various strategies have been implemented globally. Some cities have introduced tourist taxes to fund the maintenance of public infrastructure. Others have adopted digital reservation systems to limit the daily flow of crowds. The goal is to shift from quantity to quality—prioritizing high-value tourism over mass-market arrivals that offer little long-term benefit to the local community. The following table shows the management strategies in three major tourist spots:

Management Strategies of Tourist Cities			
City	Primary Management Strategy	Impact on Resident Satisfaction	Change in Spending Per Visitor
Venice, Italy	Daily Entry Fee (Access Fee)	Improved	+12%
Kyoto, Japan	Bus Route Restrictions & Private Lane Bans	Moderately Improved	+5%
Amsterdam, Netherlands	Ban on New Hotels & Cruise Ship Limits	Significantly Improved	+18%

To conclude, a successful future for tourism needs to benefit both visitors and local communities. Instead of just focusing on tourist numbers, the goal should be keeping the place a livable home for the residents who are willing to share its beauty with the world. Thus, it becomes a more authentic and welcoming destination for travelers.

16. Which of the following best describes the main idea of the text?
- (A) The rise of international travel after the pandemic has made it impossible for historical cities to become world famous destinations.
  - (B) While tourism is the most important engine for global economic growth, it should be limited to cities with modern infrastructure.
  - (C) The most effective way to solve urban overcrowding is to increase tourist taxes and replace local shops with high-end souvenir stores.
  - (D) Overtourism creates challenges, but shifting from a focus on quantity to quality can help create a better future for both residents and visitors.

17. In the second paragraph, why does the author mention the challenges faced by public facilities at tourist spots?
- (A) To demand that local governments stop all tourism-related construction immediately
  - (B) To explain why residents prefer to move to areas with more narrow and tightly packed streets
  - (C) To illustrate how the original scale of these locations is overwhelmed by the number of visitors
  - (D) To suggest that developing modern facilities is more important than preserving historical streets
18. According to the table in the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Strategies that limit cruise ships or control hotel growth help to increase the money spent by each tourist.
  - (B) Digital reservation systems are the most popular strategy because they are the easiest for all three cities to use.
  - (C) Kyoto's strategy of restricting bus routes is more effective at increasing visitor spending than Amsterdam's hotel ban.
  - (D) Venice's access fee primarily targets high-value tourists, explaining why its resident satisfaction improved the most.
19. A city official wants to significantly improve resident satisfaction while maximizing economic growth. According to the passage, which approach would the author most likely recommend?
- (A) Introducing tourist taxes and focusing on high-value visitors
  - (B) Encouraging local people to leave and building more souvenir stores
  - (C) Lowering daily entry fees and cancelling strict bus route restrictions
  - (D) Inviting large tour groups and promoting innovative digital reservation
20. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage regarding the future of tourism?
- (A) Increasing tourism revenue will inevitably lead to a decrease in resident satisfaction.
  - (B) Successful tourism will focus more on protecting local communities than on just growing visitor numbers.
  - (C) Limiting the number of tourists will decrease tourism revenue and therefore harm the local businesses seriously.
  - (D) Digital technology will gradually reduce the demand for physical tourism and decrease the pressure of overtourism.

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 21–25 題

At the heart of the controversy surrounding the live-action casting of *The Little Mermaid* lies a collision between cultural loyalty and contemporary values. Opponents argue that forcibly changing the character's skin color is seen as an interference caused by political correctness. Such an argument is based on the fact that Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tale originated in Denmark, and that the 1989 animated version featuring red hair and fair skin has become part of a global collective memory. However, supporters emphasize that as a mythical creature, the mermaid's core spirit — her longing for the outside world and her courage to pursue freedom — is not restricted to any specific race.

For a long time, the Disney Princess franchise has established a standard of beauty that centers primarily on Caucasian women featuring white skin. For children from minority groups, such as those of African, Latin American or Asian descent, it has been rare to see characters on the mainstream big screen who look like them and possess positive, heroic qualities.

When the Black actress Halle Bailey played the main character Ariel in the movie *The Little Mermaid*, social media was flooded with reaction videos of young Black girls exclaiming, "She looks just like me!" This is more than just a visual impact; it is a form of psychological empowerment. It tells children from minority backgrounds that they, too, can be the leading roles of fairy tales, and that their beauty is equally worthy of being seen and celebrated.

From Tiana (in *The Princess and the Frog*) and Moana (in *Moana*), to the current Black Ariel, these choices reflect a structural shift in Disney's branding strategy. Disney is attempting to break free from its past Eurocentric narrative framework and move toward a more global and inclusive perspective. This is not merely a commercial consideration; it is a demonstration of corporate social responsibility, reshaping social consensus on diversity through film and challenging long-standing implicit biases.

Ultimately, we should shift our focus from skin color to performance. While the casting controversy has been intense, it has opened a necessary dialogue about who has the right to define beauty. When we can accept an Ariel of a different skin color, it signifies that society is gradually learning to appreciate universal emotions that transcend ethnic boundaries. This controversy is about more than just a movie.

21. According to the passage, why do some opponents criticize the casting of Ariel in the live-action *The Little Mermaid*?
- (A) They argue that hiring a colored actress to play Ariel can be an act of plagiarism.
  - (B) They argue that changing Ariel's skin color goes against the original story and tradition.
  - (C) They believe that the role of Ariel should be reserved for actresses from different cultural backgrounds.
  - (D) They believe that the movie would have been more successful if Ariel were played by an Asian actress.
22. According to the passage, what reaction did many young Black girls have when Halle Bailey appeared as Ariel?
- (A) They felt disappointed because it was so far from the truth.
  - (B) They felt so angry because their cultures were not respected.
  - (C) They felt happy because they saw themselves represented on screen.
  - (D) They felt amused because they experienced a lot of technology in the movie.
23. What can be inferred about Disney's recent casting choices from the examples of Tiana, Moana, and Ariel?
- (A) Disney is trying to stay away from political correctness.
  - (B) Disney is moving away from fairy tales toward action films.
  - (C) Disney is willing to take on more social responsibility as a company.
  - (D) Disney is attempting to hold on to its traditional narrative framework.

24. What is the article author's attitude toward a dark-colored Little Mermaid?
- (A) It is ignorant to have a colored actress play the Little Mermaid.
  - (B) Performance and shared human emotions are more important than appearance.
  - (C) A dark-colored Little Mermaid fails to convey the core message from the story.
  - (D) When cultural loyalty and contemporary values clash, we should respect the former.
25. Which of the following is the best sentence to end the final paragraph?
- (A) It is about how to produce more biased movies by adapting fairy tales.
  - (B) It is about how to use media to build a more inclusive cultural environment.
  - (C) It is about how to hire more actors from minority groups to play the leading roles.
  - (D) It is about how to respect original authors who create the characters in fairy tales.



## ▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 26 – 30 題

Scams are deceptive actions used to trick people out of their money or information. They affect millions of people every year. As shown in the following table, different scam types exist. ( ① ) In investment fraud, scammers trick victims by promising easy and risk-free profits, and then steal their funds. Online auction scams and general shopping scams use social media, websites, or even well-known platforms to post low-price ads or sell fake items as real ones, and then steal money through non-delivery or by sending junk items. These three types of scams account for nearly 57% of all reported cases. Romance scams involve scammers pretending to be romantic partners, building trust over time, and then requesting money. In ATM installment cancellation scams, scammers trick people into transferring money at ATMs by pretending to cancel a payment plan. In job offer scams, scammers post fake job advertisements and demand some prepaid money before hiring victims. In government and friend identity impersonation scams, scammers pretend to be officials or friends to trick victims into sending money. Charity fraud and other types of scams are grouped under “Others.”

The Percentages of Scam Types

Scam Types by Age Group	% of All Cases	Under 18	18-23	24-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-65	Over 65
Investment fraud	35.14	12.36	19.88	30.49	37.76	40.45	42.71	44.21	42.47
Online auction scam	13.1	29.67	21.48	16.65	12.86	11.3	7.97	5.38	3.54
General shopping scam	8.57	13.56	11.52	9.82	8.8	8.38	6.38	5.57	4.34
Romance scam	7.24	4.78	7.08	7.69	7.11	7.54	7.24	7.8	6.61
ATM installment cancellation scam	4	5.82	7.04	5.7	4.18	2.96	2.19	1.58	0.89
Job offer scam	3.47	5.82	4.57	4.38	3.97	3.01	2.61	1.73	1.02
Government impersonation scam	3.15	0.24	0.44	0.63	1.98	1.71	5.78	7.57	13.76
Friend identity impersonation scam	3.14	0.64	1.77	2.4	1.99	3.2	5.18	5.61	6.1
Others	22.18	27.11	26.21	22.24	21.35	21.46	19.93	20.53	21.25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The scam process has several stages. Scammers select victims and gather information from social media (Stage 1: The Net). Then, they contact victims by pretending to be banks or government officials to gain trust (Stage 2: The Hook). Scammers use emotions like fear, greed, or sympathy to build trust and create pressure to act quickly (Stage 3: The Manipulation), and then offer solutions with fake documents (Stage 4: The Pitch). Scammers persuade victims to share passwords or transfer money (Stage 5: The Execution). After this initial success, they move to Stage 6 (Further Exploitation) by creating new emergencies to demand more money. ( ② ) After taking everything, scammers move funds and disappear (Stage 7: The Closure). Victims suffer financial and emotional harm (Stage 8: The Consequences).

Scams succeed due to certain personality traits in people. Risk-takers often ignore dangers. Trusting people too easily, low self-control, and acting without thinking make them easier targets. ( ③ ) People who accept information without questioning are easy victims of scammers. To prevent scams, researchers studied different warning types. The first warning type uses urgent language about immediate dangers and losses (e.g., “DANGER! Stop this transfer NOW. A scammer is going to steal your money.”). This reduces scams by 62.3%. The second kind of warning provides advice such as “Check and confirm the order before paying.” and informs users about how scammers work. Scams are reduced by 45.8%. ( ④ ) People should check unexpected calls from governments or banks by calling official numbers to confirm they are real. Requests to keep things secret are often a warning sign of danger. When scammed, report it to the police immediately. More importantly, recognizing warning signs early is the best prevention.



26. What is the best title for this passage?  
(A) Personality Types, Risks, and Rewards  
(B) Modern Technology, Motivation, and Trend  
(C) Deception Categories, Operations, and Prevention  
(D) Government Efficiency, Safety, and Responsibility
27. According to the passage, which of the following statements about scam is true?  
(A) Scammers in romance scams first acquire legal government documents and then build fake romantic relationships.  
(B) As shown in the table, for people under 18, online auction scams have the highest percentage among all scam types.  
(C) In government impersonation scams, scammers usually pretend to be the victim's friends and request money for emergencies.  
(D) The table shows that among individuals aged above 65, the rates of ATM scams are two times higher than those of romance scams.
28. According to the passage, which of the following statements correctly describes the victim's experience in the scam process?  
(A) In the Execution and Further Exploitation stages, scammers guide victims to transfer money and demand extra fees after the victim's initial payment to extract more money.  
(B) In the stage of the Manipulation, when scammers first meet victims online, they quickly claim the victims won a prize and ask victims to prepay the tax.  
(C) In the Hook stage, scammers announce themselves as suspicious, then build trust through consistent communication before creating urgency.  
(D) In the Net stage of scams, scammers create time pressure to rush victims and present solutions with unreal government papers.
29. According to the passage, which statement is true about victims' personality, awareness, and safety behaviors?  
(A) Risk-takers who don't question things and have high self-control are often easier targets for scams.  
(B) One's personality traits are important factors that affect an individual's risk of being scammed in different situations.  
(C) Citizens can trust random calls from banks or official agencies because they shouldn't question official-sounding calls.  
(D) Practical suggestions about scammers' deceptive methods are more effective in reducing scams than urgent warnings about immediate financial risks.
30. Which number indicates the most appropriate place to insert the following sentence? "Since scammers use many tricks to cheat people, recognizing warning signs is important for preventing scams."  
(A) ① (B) ② (C) ③ (D) ④

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。

日本奈良公園以鹿聞名。①因為當地行政部門積極採取保育措施，目前鹿群數量已創下新紀錄。雖然保育成功，卻因遊客逗弄鹿群及鹿群爭食，導致意外事件頻傳。這顯示在推動保育工作的同時，人們也要學會如何與動物保持安全距離。②只要我們愛護動物及重視他們的福祉，就能創造一個和諧的世界。

(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。

Human activities are destroying our natural world at an alarming rate. ③Widespread heavy metal pollution and serious industrial waste influence crop quality and threaten food safety. In response to these challenges, promoting green alternatives is essential. ④ Choosing sustainable agriculture and avoiding overusing natural resources can maintain environmental balance and improve human health.

## 二、寫作測驗 (24 分)

說明：為增強青少年應對挑戰的能力，全球許多國家推動社會情緒學習 ( Social and Emotional Learning, SEL )，藉由培養五大核心能力——自我覺察、自我管理、社會覺察、人際關係技巧、負責任的決策——來提升青少年心理韌性。下表為 SEL 五大核心能力及相對應的反思問題，請依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇約 120 字的英文短文。

提示：請敘述一次你遭遇挑戰或挫折的經驗，並從下表選擇至少三項 SEL 核心能力，參考對應的反思問題，來說明你在這次經驗中的反思過程。

SEL 核心能力	反思問題(例子)
自我覺察 Self-awareness	我對這次挑戰或挫折的感受如何？
自我管理 Self-management	我如何管理情緒？
社會覺察 Social awareness	我身邊的人有何感受？
人際技巧 Relationship skills	我可以向誰求助？
負責決策 Responsible decision-making	我未來如何面對挑戰或挫折？

【以下空白】

