



EFETL 高職綜合英文

統測綜合測驗克漏字 · 40 回

學生練習卷

共 40 回 · 選字範圍：1~4000 高職必備英文單字

使用說明

- 本冊共 40 回「綜合測驗」克漏字，每回 2 篇短文、8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題 4 個選項。
- 學生練習卷與教學講義採相同分頁：同一回在兩本的頁碼一致，方便師生對照。
- 每回 8 題涵蓋：詞彙、介系詞 / 連接詞、語法、整句語意四類考點。

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第 39 回 運動休閒風與健身熱潮 / 蔬食與植物肉風潮

第 40 回 台灣觀光宣傳與國際能見度 / 向外國朋友介紹台灣文化

第 1 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 台灣夜市

Night markets are one of the most popular attractions in Taiwan. Every evening, thousands of people 21 these lively places to enjoy tasty street food and cheap shopping. Among all the snacks, stinky tofu and bubble tea are especially 22 with both locals and foreign visitors. Bargaining is part of the fun; shopping here feels exciting 23 you can often talk the vendors into a lower price. In recent years, many night markets have also started to protect the environment 24.

21. (A) break into (B) crowd into (C) run into (D) come across

22. (A) familiar (B) friendly (C) crowded (D) popular

23. (A) because (B) so (C) though (D) once

24. (A) by handing out free plastic bags to every customer
(B) even though they still burn all their garbage
(C) by asking shoppers to bring their own bags
(D) so that tourists will spend much more money

B. 電動機車

Taiwan is famous for its huge number of motorcycles. However, the gas ones give off air pollution that 25 people's health. To deal with this problem, the government has been 26 people to switch to electric scooters. Electric scooters are quieter, cleaner, and cheaper to run 27 gas motorcycles. Experts believe that if more people choose them, the air in our cities will slowly become much 28.

25. (A) harm (B) benefits (C) harms (D) protects

26. (A) encouraging (B) discouraging (C) preventing (D) banning

27. (A) as (B) then (C) to (D) than

28. (A) quieter (B) cleaner (C) thinner (D) warmer

作答欄（填入 A/B/C/D）

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 2 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 便利商店

Convenience stores can be found on almost every street corner in Taiwan. Open twenty-four hours a day, they offer far more services than just 21 snacks and drinks. Customers can pay their bills, pick up online orders, and even buy train tickets there. This is 22 convenience stores have become such an important part of daily life. For many busy workers, dropping by a store 23 a quick breakfast is part of the morning routine. As competition grows, these shops keep adding new services 24.

21. (A) to sell (B) sold (C) sells (D) selling

22. (A) how (B) why (C) when (D) where

23. (A) to (B) with (C) for (D) on

24. (A) to attract even more customers (B) since customers no longer need any help
(C) although this keeps driving customers away (D) so that they can raise their service fees

B. 資源回收

Taiwan is often praised for its successful recycling system. Every evening, garbage trucks play music to remind people 25 their trash outside. Residents must carefully 26 their waste into different types, such as paper, plastic, and food scraps. At first, this rule was not easy to follow, 27 most people have now gotten used to it. Thanks to everyone's effort, Taiwan today 28 one of the highest recycling rates in the whole world.

25. (A) to take (B) take (C) taking (D) taken

26. (A) throw (B) mix (C) separate (D) collect

27. (A) so (B) but (C) because (D) unless

28. (A) have (B) had (C) will have (D) has

作答欄（填入 A/B/C/D）

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 3 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 運動與健康

These days, more and more people are paying attention 21 their health. Regular exercise is one of the best ways to stay 22. Doctors suggest that adults work out at least three times a week. Activities such as jogging, swimming, and cycling can make the heart stronger and 23 stress at the same time. However, quite a few people still find it hard to keep exercising 24.

21. (A) to (B) on (C) in (D) at

22. (A) health (B) healthily (C) healthy (D) healthful

23. (A) increase (B) reduce (C) build (D) create

24. (A) since they truly enjoy every workout (B) so that they can stay fit and strong
(C) although exercising is quite easy for them (D) because of their busy daily schedules

B. 志工服務

Volunteering is a wonderful way to help others while learning new skills. In Taiwan, many students join 25 groups during their summer vacation. Some teach children in mountain areas, 26 others help clean up the beaches. Although volunteers are not paid, most of them agree that the experience is 27 than money. Through serving others, young people slowly learn to care about their community 28 grow into more responsible citizens.

25. (A) private (B) wealthy (C) strict (D) volunteer

26. (A) so (B) while (C) if (D) because

27. (A) more expensive (B) more careful (C) more valuable (D) more famous

28. (A) and (B) but (C) or (D) nor

作答欄（填入 A/B/C/D）

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 4 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 珍珠奶茶的流行

Bubble tea is one of the most famous drinks that Taiwan has 21 to the world. It is made of tea, milk, sugar, and the soft, chewy balls we call pearls. Over the past few years, this sweet drink has become so 22 that you can find bubble tea shops in almost every country. Many young people enjoy it not only 23 its rich taste but also because it is fun to drink. If you ever travel abroad, you may be surprised 24.

21. (A) returned (B) compared (C) introduced (D) added

22. (A) popular (B) expensive (C) sweet (D) strange

23. (A) because (B) in spite of (C) regardless of (D) because of

24. (A) to find that nobody there has heard of it

(B) to see a Taiwanese drink loved by people there

(C) because local people there strongly dislike it (D) so that you will stop drinking it forever

B. 環保吸管與減塑

Every year, people throw away millions of plastic straws after using them just once. These straws are hard to break down, so they often end up in the sea and 25 the ocean. To solve this problem, many shops in Taiwan now ask customers to bring their own cups or 26 reusable straws made of metal or glass. Some restaurants even stop offering plastic straws 27 the law asks them to cut down on waste. Small daily choices like these can help 28.

25. (A) cross (B) pollute (C) fill (D) save

26. (A) throw (B) waste (C) sell (D) use

27. (A) because (B) so (C) though (D) until

28. (A) add far more plastic waste to the sea (B) keep the oceans full of plastic straws

(C) make the earth a cleaner and greener place

(D) make plastic straws much cheaper to buy

作答欄（填入 A/B/C/D）

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 5 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 台灣高鐵

The Taiwan High Speed Rail has completely changed the way people travel on the island. Before it was built, a trip from Taipei to Kaohsiung 21 about four and a half hours by regular train. Now the same trip takes less than two hours, which is much 22 than before. Many business people take the high speed rail every day 23 it is fast, clean, and always on time. Thanks to this modern train, living in one city and working in another 24.

21. (A) has taken (B) took (C) was taking (D) was taken

22. (A) more fast (B) as fast (C) fastest (D) faster

23. (A) because (B) so (C) although (D) if

24. (A) are now common among many young workers

(B) has become a real headache for most families

(C) has become much easier than in the past

(D) because the tickets are much cheaper now

B. 大眾運輸通勤

In big cities like Taipei, more and more people choose public transport to 25 to work every morning. Taking the MRT or bus is often cheaper and less stressful than 26 a car in heavy traffic. Riders do not have to worry about finding a parking space, 27 they can read or rest during the trip. Besides saving money, using public transport is also good for the environment 28. That is why so many workers leave their cars at home.

25. (A) arrive (B) reach (C) commute (D) drive

26. (A) driving (B) to drive (C) having driven (D) drove

27. (A) yet (B) or (C) for (D) and

28. (A) as long as everyone drives to work instead

(B) because it helps to reduce air pollution (C) which produces far more waste each year

(D) so the streets become more crowded than ever

作答欄（填入 A/B/C/D）

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 6 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 行動支付

These days, many people in Taiwan pay for things with their phones instead of cash. This way of paying is 21 mobile payment. To use it, you only need to open an app and let the shop scan a simple code. It is quick and safe, so shoppers no longer need to 22 a lot of coins and bills. Older people may find it a little hard 23 first, but most of them soon get used to it. In the future, going out without a wallet 24 .

21. (A) to call (B) calls (C) being called (D) called

22. (A) count (B) carry (C) collect (D) save

23. (A) in (B) on (C) at (D) of

24. (A) may become a very normal thing for us (B) was quite unusual in the past
(C) will trouble people who love using cash (D) may leave you unable to buy anything at all

B. 網路購物宅配

Online shopping has become a big part of daily life for many families in Taiwan. With just a few clicks, people can order almost anything and have it 25 right to their door. This service saves shoppers a lot of time 26 they do not need to go to the store themselves. However, buyers should be careful, 27 some products may look better in the photos than in real life. When the box finally arrives, it always feels exciting 28 .

25. (A) delivered (B) to deliver (C) delivering (D) delivery

26. (A) so that (B) even though (C) because (D) as long as

27. (A) so (B) for (C) yet (D) nor

28. (A) that the delivery was totally free (B) to wait several more weeks for it
(C) for the box to get lost again (D) to open it and see what you have bought

作答欄（填入 A/B/C/D）

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 7 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 健康的早餐

Many students are always in a hurry in the morning, so they often skip breakfast before going to school. However, doctors say that breakfast is the most 21 meal of the day. A good breakfast gives us the energy we need 22 we can stay awake and focus in class. Foods like eggs, milk, and fruit are much 23 for us than sweet cakes or chips. If you want to do well at school, you should remember 24.

21. (A) important (B) delicious (C) expensive (D) special

22. (A) now that (B) even though (C) so that (D) as long as

23. (A) more good (B) better (C) well (D) best

24. (A) eating cakes and chips every single morning

(B) to skip your meals whenever you feel busy (C) that breakfast is not worth your time

(D) to start each day with a healthy breakfast

B. 含糖飲料的問題

On hot days, a cold and sweet drink sounds like a wonderful idea. Yet many people do not know how much sugar these drinks really 25. Drinking too much sugar can lead to weight problems and even 26 our teeth over time. Some students buy a sugary drink every day 27 they feel tired without one. To stay healthy, doctors suggest that we drink more water and 28.

25. (A) add (B) cost (C) waste (D) contain

26. (A) brush (B) harm (C) protect (D) lose

27. (A) so that (B) even though (C) because (D) as if

28. (A) cut down on sweet drinks little by little

(B) choose sugar-free drinks instead of water (C) keep a cold soda with us at all times

(D) add a little honey to every drink

作答欄（填入 A/B/C/D）

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 8 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 泡溫泉與國內旅遊

When winter comes, hot springs become one of the most popular places for travel in Taiwan. Sitting in the warm water is a great way to 21 after a long week of work or study. Many hot spring towns, such as Beitou and Jiaoxi, welcome 22 of visitors during the cold season. People enjoy the springs not only for fun 23 also for their health. If you have never tried it, a weekend trip to a hot spring 24.

21. (A) exercise (B) worry (C) relax (D) rush

22. (A) thousands (B) amounts (C) pieces (D) kinds

23. (A) and (B) or (C) yet (D) but

24. (A) are a great choice for the whole family (B) is surely worth a try this winter
(C) might feel too hot for most people (D) used to be popular many years ago

B. 民宿住宿體驗

More and more travelers in Taiwan choose to stay in a homestay instead of a big hotel. A homestay is usually a small, warm place 25 by a local family. Guests there often feel at home 26 the owners treat them like friends. The hosts are happy to share tips about the best food and views 27 their town. Staying in a homestay is a wonderful way 28.

25. (A) running (B) run (C) runs (D) is run

26. (A) so that (B) even though (C) whether (D) because

27. (A) in (B) at (C) on (D) to

28. (A) to avoid meeting the local people there (B) of making your trip more expensive
(C) to learn about the real life of a place (D) to stay far away from any real culture

作答欄（填入 A/B/C/D）

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 9 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 智慧型手機與學生

Today almost every high school student in Taiwan owns a smartphone. These small machines are really 21 : we can look up new words, watch lessons, and talk with friends in seconds. However, some students spend too many hours playing games 22 they should be studying. Using a phone late at night can also make them tired and 23 to focus the next day. To do well in school, students need to learn 24 .

21. (A) useful (B) boring (C) silent (D) empty

22. (A) when (B) because (C) so (D) unless

23. (A) unable (B) afraid (C) proud (D) sure

24. (A) how to use their phones in a wise way (B) to throw their phones away for good
(C) because phones can do all their homework (D) so they should play games every night

B. 社群媒體的影響

Social media has become a big part of teenagers' daily lives. On these apps, young people can 25 photos, share good news, and keep in touch with old friends. Still, we should use them with care, 26 not everything we see online is true. Some users feel sad when they 27 their own lives with the perfect pictures of others. In the end, real friends and real talks are 28 .

25. (A) post (B) eat (C) drive (D) burn

26. (A) for (B) or (C) so (D) nor

27. (A) compare (B) clean (C) spend (D) count

28. (A) still more important than online likes (B) much worse than the photos we post
(C) because everyone lies on the internet (D) so we should stay online all day long

作答欄（填入 A/B/C/D）

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 10 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 養寵物的責任

Many families in Taiwan love to keep a dog or a cat at home. A pet can bring us joy, but taking care of one is also a big 21. Owners must feed their pets, keep them clean, and take them to see the doctor when they are 22. A pet is not a toy that we can play with today and forget 23 tomorrow. Before you bring an animal home, you should ask yourself 24.

21. (A) job (B) duty (C) game (D) prize

22. (A) sick (B) happy (C) clean (D) hungry

23. (A) about (B) into (C) for (D) off

24. (A) if you are ready to care for it for life (B) how quickly you can sell it for money
(C) because pets never need any food (D) so you can leave it alone all day

B. 認養流浪動物

Every year, many dogs and cats are left on the streets without a home. These stray animals often feel cold, hungry, and 25. Instead of buying a pet from a shop, more and more kind people now choose to 26 one from an animal shelter. By giving a stray a warm home, they save a life 27 make a new friend at the same time. If everyone is willing to help, our streets 28.

25. (A) afraid (B) proud (C) rich (D) lazy

26. (A) adopt (B) sell (C) cook (D) throw

27. (A) and (B) but (C) or (D) nor

28. (A) will have fewer homeless animals in the future
(B) will be full of hungry stray dogs forever (C) because no one likes animals at all
(D) so we should leave more pets outside

作答欄（填入 A/B/C/D）

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 11 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 自備購物袋減塑

Plastic bags are cheap and handy, but they cause serious harm to our planet. Many of them end up in the ocean, where sea animals often 21 them for food and get sick. To fix this problem, more and more shoppers now 22 their own cloth bags when they go to the store. A cloth bag can be used again and again, 23 a plastic one is usually thrown away after a single trip. If each of us makes this small change, 24 .

21. (A) repair (B) collect (C) produce (D) mistake

22. (A) borrow (B) waste (C) bring (D) sell

23. (A) while (B) because (C) since (D) unless

24. (A) the ocean will become dirtier than ever before

(B) stores will sell far more plastic bags each day

(C) we can greatly reduce the plastic waste around us

(D) sea animals will have even less food to eat

B. 商品過度包裝的問題

Have you ever bought a small gift that came in a huge, fancy box? Many products today are wrapped in far too much paper and plastic. This kind of over-packaging looks nice, but it is actually 25 to the environment. Companies use it to make their goods seem more valuable, 26 most of the wrapping is thrown out right away. In fact, packaging is one of the largest 27 of trash in our cities. If shoppers choose simple products instead, they can help stores understand that 28 .

25. (A) friendly (B) harmful (C) useful (D) grateful

26. (A) so (B) but (C) or (D) for

27. (A) answers (B) sources (C) prizes (D) chances

28. (A) trash should be left inside the store (B) bigger boxes always mean better gifts

(C) customers enjoy paying much higher prices (D) less packaging is better for everyone

作答欄（填入 A/B/C/D）

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 12 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 學校社團活動

Joining a school club is one of the best ways to make new friends. After class, students with the same interests come together to 21 their favorite activities, from dancing to playing music. Being in a club also helps you learn skills that books alone cannot 22. For example, a club leader must learn how to plan events and work well with others. Many students say that their happiest school memories 23 from these clubs. If you have never joined one, 24.

21. (A) share (B) forget (C) sell (D) hide

22. (A) waste (B) teach (C) close (D) count

23. (A) arrive (B) leave (C) come (D) return

24. (A) you should quit school right now (B) why not give it a try this year
(C) your friends will surely dislike you (D) clubs are a total waste of time

B. 校慶運動會

The school sports day is one of the most exciting events of the year. On that morning, the playground is 25 with cheering students and colorful flags. Each class trains hard for weeks so that they can win the relay race. During the games, classmates shout loudly to support their runners, 26 the teachers take photos of every happy moment. Winning is nice, but the real goal is to make everyone feel 27 as one big team. When the day ends, students go home tired but 28.

25. (A) empty (B) silent (C) filled (D) broken

26. (A) though (B) unless (C) before (D) while

27. (A) unite (B) united (C) unites (D) uniting

28. (A) afraid of meeting their classmates again
(B) angry that the sports day ever happened
(C) proud of what their class has done together
(D) sure that sports are useless for students

作答欄（填入 A/B/C/D）

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 13 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 高中職生打工

Many high school students in Taiwan take a part-time job during their free time. Working at a store or a restaurant is a good way to 21 some money for themselves. More importantly, a part-time job teaches teenagers skills that are 22 in the real world, such as how to serve customers politely. However, students must be careful 23 their studies do not suffer because of work. If a job takes up too many hours, 24. So finding the right balance between work and school is the key.

21. (A) earn (B) spend (C) lose (D) count

22. (A) useless (B) useful (C) boring (D) silent

23. (A) who (B) what (C) which (D) that

24. (A) their grades may quickly drop (B) they will get much richer overnight
(C) teachers will give them free food (D) the store will close down at once

B. 職場守時與禮貌

When you start your first job, being on time is one of the most important habits to build. A worker who is often late makes the boss 25 that he cannot be trusted with important tasks. Besides being punctual, good manners also matter a lot 26 the workplace. A simple smile or a polite "thank you" can make your coworkers feel 27. People enjoy working with someone who is both reliable and kind. In the end, those who are always polite and on time 28.

25. (A) wish (B) hope (C) feel (D) dream

26. (A) in (B) of (C) off (D) up

27. (A) afraid (B) worried (C) tired (D) respected

28. (A) never learn anything at all (B) are usually fired within a week
(C) often win the trust of their bosses (D) make everyone around them upset

作答欄（填入 A/B/C/D）

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 14 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 滷肉飯與台灣小吃

Braised pork rice is one of the most loved dishes in Taiwan. It is made of small pieces of pork cooked slowly in a sweet and salty sauce, then served 21 a bowl of warm rice. Though it looks simple, this dish is 22 delicious that many people can eat it every day. You can find it almost everywhere, from small night-market stands 23 fancy restaurants. For many Taiwanese, a bowl of braised pork rice is not just food; 24.

21. (A) over (B) into (C) against (D) without

22. (A) too (B) so (C) very (D) much

23. (A) by (B) for (C) to (D) at

24. (A) it is a warm taste of home (B) it is far too costly to enjoy
(C) no one really likes it at all (D) it can only be eaten abroad

B. 夜市遊戲攤位

Besides tasty food, night markets in Taiwan are also famous for their fun game stands. As you walk around, you will see people trying to 25 small balls into cups or shooting balloons with toy guns. These games are cheap, so anyone can join 26 spending much money. Winning a prize is not easy, but the excitement 27 people coming back to try again. Even if you lose, 28. That is why game stands are always full of laughter on busy nights.

25. (A) grow (B) read (C) wash (D) throw

26. (A) with (B) without (C) about (D) along

27. (A) keep (B) keeps (C) keeping (D) kept

28. (A) the stand will be closed forever (B) you must pay a huge fine
(C) the fun makes it worth the try (D) you can never visit again

作答欄（填入 A/B/C/D）

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 15 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 慢跑的好處

Jogging is a simple sport that almost anyone can do. You do not need special tools or a gym; a pair of good shoes is 21 you really need. Running for just thirty minutes a day can make your heart 22 and help you sleep better at night. Jogging is also a great way to deal with stress, 23 it lets you clear your mind while you move. Best of all, if you jog with friends, 24.

21. (A) much (B) every (C) all (D) many

22. (A) weaker (B) stronger (C) colder (D) shorter

23. (A) whether (B) although (C) unless (D) because

24. (A) running turns into a boring chore (B) you will surely get hurt at once
(C) the exercise becomes even more fun (D) nobody will ever want to join you

B. 充足睡眠的重要

Getting enough sleep is just as important as eating well. While we sleep, our body 25 itself and stores the things we learned during the day. Students who sleep too little often find it hard to 26 in class the next morning. In fact, a tired brain works much 27 than a well-rested one. Sadly, many teenagers stay up late playing on their phones. If you want to feel fresh and study better, 28.

25. (A) repair (B) repairs (C) repairing (D) repaired

26. (A) focus (B) escape (C) argue (D) shout

27. (A) slow (B) slower (C) slowest (D) slowly

28. (A) drink coffee before you sleep (B) keep your phone on all night long
(C) never close your eyes at all (D) make sure you go to bed early

作答欄（填入 A/B/C/D）

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 16 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 圖書館與閱讀習慣

The library is one of the quietest and most useful places in a school. There, students can borrow books for free and find a calm corner 21 to study. Reading often is a habit that brings many 22. It builds a bigger word bank, opens the mind, and even helps us understand other people's feelings. A person who reads widely usually writes and speaks 23 than one who never opens a book. So next time you feel bored, 24.

21. (A) which (B) in which (C) who (D) whose
22. (A) mistakes (B) problems (C) dangers (D) benefits
23. (A) good (B) well (C) better (D) best
24. (A) stay far from the library (B) throw all your books away
(C) why not pick up a good book (D) stop reading forever and ever

B. 線上課程學習

Thanks to the Internet, students today can learn almost anything from home. Online courses let you study at your own 25, so you can watch a lesson again if you do not understand it. They are also cheaper than many classes, 26 you only need a computer and a good connection. However, learning online also 27 a lot of self-control, because no teacher is watching you. Students who cannot manage their time well may fall behind. In short, online learning is a great tool 28.

25. (A) noise (B) pace (C) seat (D) price
26. (A) since (B) although (C) unless (D) whether
27. (A) need (B) needs (C) needing (D) needed
28. (A) so you can sleep the whole day (B) even when you never study at all
(C) because teachers do all the work (D) if you can stay serious about it

作答欄（填入 A/B/C/D）

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 17 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 生成式 AI 與 ChatGPT 的崛起

In recent years, a new kind of computer program called generative AI has become very popular. Unlike traditional software, which merely follows fixed instructions, these systems are trained on billions of sentences and can generate original text on demand. Its sudden rise has sparked lively debates in classrooms, offices, and even courtrooms around the world. Tools like ChatGPT can 21 to questions, write short stories, and even help students plan their reports. Given how quickly the technology has spread, it is now woven into everything from search engines to customer service. Many people were amazed 22 how natural the answers sounded. Moreover, the same model can switch effortlessly between explaining physics and composing a poem, a flexibility that earlier programs never possessed. Because the program keeps learning from huge amounts of text, it slowly grows smarter and 23 over time. Researchers, however, warn that a model trained on flawed data may quietly absorb human biases as well. Whereas a calculator always yields one correct answer, a language model sometimes invents facts that sound convincing yet prove entirely false. This tendency, known among experts as "hallucination," can easily mislead readers who accept every reply without question. Still, teachers remind us that such tools can make mistakes, so we should always check the facts ourselves 24. As a result, many schools now encourage students to treat AI as a helpful assistant rather than an unquestionable authority. Employers, meanwhile, increasingly value workers who can guide these tools with clear, well-crafted prompts. Used thoughtfully, generative AI can broaden our thinking; used carelessly, it may weaken the very skills it was meant to support.

21. (A) answer (B) react (C) respond (D) correspond

22. (A) at (B) with (C) about (D) over

23. (A) usefuller (B) most useful (C) as useful (D) more useful

24. (A) whenever its answers seem too perfect (B) before we fully trust what it says
(C) since it has already proven totally reliable (D) as long as we have plenty of free time

B. 台灣半導體與晶片熱潮

Taiwan is well known around the world for making tiny but powerful computer chips. Often described as the island's "silicon shield," this industry has quietly turned a modest economy into an indispensable link in the global supply chain. Each wafer, thinner than a human hair, may hold billions of microscopic switches etched with astonishing precision. These chips are the "brains" 25 inside phones, cars, and even game consoles. Producing them demands spotless laboratories where a single speck of dust could ruin an entire batch. Whereas

ordinary factories tolerate small errors, chip plants pursue near-perfection, measuring flaws in mere millionths of a meter. One local company has grown into a global leader 26 it never stops improving its technology. Because the machines involved cost billions of dollars, only a handful of firms worldwide can afford to compete. Moreover, the expertise accumulated over decades cannot be copied overnight, which keeps rivals a step behind. Its huge factories work day and night to 27 millions of chips at once. As electric cars and smart devices multiply, the appetite for ever-faster chips continues to soar. Consequently, nations that once ignored semiconductors now compete fiercely to attract such factories within their borders. When a worldwide shortage hit, people finally understood how much they depended on this small island 28 . What was once a quiet technical field has thus become a matter of both national security and global politics. For a small nation, mastering this delicate craft has proved to be a source of remarkable influence.

25. (A) finding (B) found (C) founded (D) to find
26. (A) so (B) though (C) unless (D) because
27. (A) produce (B) collect (C) consume (D) purchase
28. (A) and how easily it could be replaced (B) though its chips were nothing special
(C) for its amazing chip-making skills (D) for the cheap toys it sold abroad

作答欄 (填入 A/B/C/D)

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 18 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 全球淨零碳排與聯合國氣候峰會

Every year, leaders from many countries meet at a large climate summit to talk about our warming planet. Scientists caution that the Earth has already warmed by roughly one degree since the age of coal and steam. Although that figure may sound trivial, it is enough to melt ancient glaciers and unsettle familiar weather patterns. At these meetings, they 21 to cut the gases that trap heat in the air. Rising seas now threaten low-lying cities, whereas farther inland droughts scorch once-fertile farmland. Given these mounting dangers, delegates argue late into the night over who should pay for the necessary changes. One important goal is to reach "net zero," 22 means adding no extra carbon to the sky. Wealthier nations, which burned fossil fuels first, are often urged to assist poorer ones still struggling to develop. Moreover, promises made on paper mean little unless they are backed by firm laws and honest reporting. Reaching this goal will not be easy, 23 it needs teamwork from every nation. Some critics dismiss the summits as mere talk, yet each agreement gradually raises global expectations. Renewable energy, once dismissed as hopelessly costly, has already grown cheaper than coal in many regions. As a result, cautious investors are steadily shifting their money toward cleaner and more sustainable industries. If we truly act together starting now, our children may still enjoy 24. The task remains daunting, but abandoning it altogether would leave future generations a far harsher world.

21. (A) hesitate (B) promise (C) threaten (D) pretend

22. (A) that (B) what (C) it (D) which

23. (A) because (B) yet (C) although (D) unless

24. (A) the last clean air on Earth (B) a world we can no longer save
(C) a cleaner and healthier world (D) little more than empty promises

B. 台灣 2050 淨零與再生能源

Taiwan has promised to reach net zero by the year 2050, and clean energy is the key to this plan. For decades, the island relied almost entirely on imported oil, gas, and coal shipped across distant oceans. Such heavy dependence left the economy dangerously vulnerable whenever global fuel prices suddenly surged. Along the western coast, rows of tall wind machines now stand in the sea, turning the strong ocean wind 25 electricity. The Taiwan Strait, fortunately, is blessed with some of the fiercest and steadiest winds on Earth. Engineers soon realized that harnessing this natural force could turn a longstanding weakness into a remarkable advantage. On many rooftops and fish farms, solar panels quietly 26 sunlight into power during the day. Offshore turbines, though expensive to install, generate

power for decades once they are firmly anchored to the seabed. Meanwhile, subtropical sunshine bathes the island for much of the year, making countless rooftops ideal for panels. These green sources are far cleaner 27 the coal we burned in the past. Storing this energy remains tricky, since the wind sometimes falls still and thick clouds often dim the sun. To solve the problem, engineers are building giant batteries that release electricity precisely when demand peaks. If the country keeps building them, Taiwan could one day 28 . Whereas fossil fuels release carbon that lingers for centuries, these renewable sources leave the atmosphere almost untouched. Given the government's firm timetable, the coming decades will surely test the nation's resolve as never before.

25. (A) to (B) up (C) into (D) over

26. (A) change (B) absorb (C) reflect (D) store

27. (A) as (B) than (C) then (D) compared

28. (A) free itself from every power cut (B) run entirely on imported oil again
(C) export its dirty coal abroad (D) depend far less on dirty fuels

作答欄 (填入 A/B/C/D)

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 19 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 疫情後的通貨膨脹與物價上漲

After the pandemic, many families noticed that the prices of daily goods kept going 21. Around the globe, the cost of living climbed at a pace not witnessed in decades. Several forces combined to drive this surge: tangled supply chains, soaring energy bills, and a sudden rebound in demand. A simple lunch box, a cup of coffee, and even a bus ticket suddenly cost more than before. When factories finally reopened, they struggled to produce goods quickly enough to satisfy eager customers. Economists call this steady rise in prices "inflation," and it can 22 how much our money is really worth. Whereas a mild rise in prices can signal a healthy economy, runaway inflation quietly erodes people's savings. Retirees on fixed incomes suffered most, for their pensions bought noticeably less with each passing month. When wages do not grow as fast as prices, people must spend 23 carefully than they used to. Given the pressure, central banks raised interest rates in an effort to cool the overheating market. Higher rates, however, made loans costlier, discouraging families from buying homes or cars. Moreover, once shoppers expect prices to keep climbing, they rush to buy, which pushes prices even higher. To make every dollar count, some shoppers now compare prices online 24. Breaking this vicious cycle demands both patience and steady, carefully measured policy. Economists agree that restoring stable prices, though painful, ultimately protects everyone's hard-earned money.

21. (A) down (B) off (C) on (D) up

22. (A) effect (B) affect (C) reflect (D) infect

23. (A) more (B) most (C) as (D) so

24. (A) even after they have paid (B) to help stores raise their prices
(C) before they buy anything at all (D) whenever they feel like overspending

B. 遠距與混合辦公的新常態

During the pandemic, millions of workers had to stay home, and many of them worked online for the very first time. Before the crisis, working from home was regarded as a rare privilege granted to only a fortunate few. Almost overnight, kitchen tables became desks and video calls replaced crowded meeting rooms. Now that offices have reopened, a lot of companies still let their staff choose 25 to work from home or come in. To everyone's surprise, productivity in many firms held steady, and in some cases even rose. This mix of home and office is often 26 "hybrid work." Freed from long commutes, employees reported sleeping better and spending more meaningful hours with their families. Yet remote work brought fresh challenges, for the line between office and home grew dangerously blurred. Employees enjoy it because it

saves the long time they once spent 27 to work every morning. Some workers, isolated from their colleagues, quietly struggled with loneliness and a creeping sense of burnout. Whereas a quick chat by the coffee machine once solved problems, scattered teams now scheduled endless online meetings. Recognizing these drawbacks, managers began redesigning offices as places for collaboration rather than routine tasks. As long as the job gets done well, more bosses today believe that their teams can be trusted 28. Given the clear benefits on both sides, the hybrid model soon emerged as a sensible compromise. As a result, flexibility, once a rare perk, has become something that today's job seekers openly demand.

- 25. (A) whether (B) if (C) how (D) whichever
- 26. (A) calling (B) call (C) called (D) been called
- 27. (A) parking (B) arriving (C) waiting (D) traveling
- 28. (A) only when they sit in the main office (B) wherever they choose to work (C) as long as someone monitors their screens (D) even if they ignore every deadline

作答欄 (填入 A/B/C/D)

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 20 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 2024 巴黎奧運

In the summer of 2024, the world turned its eyes to Paris, where the Olympic Games were 21 once again. Held every four years, the Olympics trace their roots to ancient Greece, where rival cities once laid down their weapons to compete. The modern revival, launched in 1896, has since grown into the largest sporting festival on the planet. Thousands of athletes from around the globe came together to compete 22 gold medals in many different sports. Preparing to host such an event takes a city many years and demands staggering sums of money. Brand-new stadiums must rise, while airports, hotels, and railways are stretched to their very limits. The opening show was held along a famous river, 23 made it very different from past games. Given the sheer scale, organizers rehearse for months so that millions of spectators can be welcomed smoothly. Behind every medal lies a story of relentless discipline, painful injuries, and countless quiet sacrifices. For two weeks, fans cheered for their heroes and shared the pure joy of sport. Many athletes train for a decade merely to earn a single fleeting chance at glory. Whereas a lucky few return home as celebrated champions, most simply take pride in having represented their nation. Watching the Games reminds us that hard work and fair play 24. Moreover, the Games showcase not only speed and strength but also the quiet dignity of a graceful defeat. As the closing ceremony fades, the host city passes a symbolic torch to the next, and the dream begins anew.

21. (A) set (B) held (C) gathered (D) joined

22. (A) in (B) with (C) at (D) for

23. (A) which (B) that (C) what (D) it

24. (A) always guarantee an easy victory (B) matter far less than raw talent
(C) can truly bring people together (D) cannot be taught to young athletes

B. 台灣選手在國際賽事奪牌

Taiwan is a small island, but its athletes have won honor on the world stage many times. With a population smaller than many single cities abroad, the island competes against nations many times its size. Such success rarely happens by chance; it is built upon years of grueling practice and unshakable determination. In badminton, our players have beaten some of the best teams and 25 home shining gold medals. Long before dawn, young hopefuls report to their training halls, repeating the same movements until they become instinct. Coaches, many of them former champions themselves, patiently pass down hard-won wisdom to the next generation. In weightlifting, a strong local hero lifted far more than her rivals and set a brand-new 26. Financial support, though slowly improving, still lags behind that of far

wealthier sporting powers. Whereas rival athletes enjoy lavish facilities, ours often triumph through sheer grit and clever strategy. Each time the national flag rises high, fans across the island feel very 27. Given these obstacles, every medal carries a weight far heavier than the metal from which it is forged. Moreover, each victory inspires countless children to believe that their own dreams truly lie within reach. These victories show that with enough training and courage, even small countries can 28. Television screens across the island glow late into the night whenever a local star advances toward the final. As a result, sport has quietly become a powerful source of shared pride and national identity.

25. (A) fought (B) sought (C) brought (D) taught
26. (A) record (B) goal (C) trend (D) rule
27. (A) nervous (B) jealous (C) curious (D) proud
28. (A) outspend the wealthiest sporting powers (B) also shine on the world stage
(C) buy their way to every medal (D) host the Olympic Games someday

作答欄 (填入 A/B/C/D)

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 21 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 永續時尚與二手衣循環

In recent years, many young people have started to think about the clothes they buy. The clothing industry, which ranks among the most polluting businesses on earth, has expanded at a staggering speed over the past decade. Manufacturers deliberately release new collections almost weekly, encouraging consumers to treat garments as disposable. Fast fashion makes cheap clothes quickly, but it also 21 a lot of waste and pollution. Every year, tons of used clothes are thrown away and end up in landfills. Moreover, many of these garments are made from plastic fibers, so they may take centuries to break down completely. Making all this new clothing also uses a great deal of water and energy. Given that clean water is becoming increasingly scarce, such enormous consumption is hard to justify. Whereas previous generations mended and reused their clothing, today's shoppers tend to discard items after only a few wears. Fortunately, a growing movement known as sustainable fashion is beginning to challenge this wasteful habit. 22 buying something new every week, more shoppers now choose second-hand clothes. Thrift stores and online resale platforms have therefore attracted a loyal following among environmentally conscious teenagers. These clothes are often much 23 than new ones, and they still look great. Having been carefully washed and repaired, such second-hand garments can look almost indistinguishable from brand-new ones. In addition, buying pre-owned pieces allows people to express a unique personal style that mass production rarely offers. As a result, a single choice that once seemed trivial can, when multiplied across millions of shoppers, help reshape an entire industry. By giving old clothes a second life, we can 24 .

21. (A) collects (B) creates (C) removes (D) solves
22. (A) Aside from (B) As well as (C) Regardless of (D) Instead of
23. (A) cheaper (B) cheaply (C) cheapest (D) less cheap
24. (A) afford to buy brand-new clothes far more often
(B) make the fashion industry produce clothes even faster
(C) reduce waste and protect our planet at the same time
(D) save money without ever caring about the environment

B. 台灣文創與本土設計品牌

Taiwan is not only famous for its night markets and food but also for its creative local brands. Cultural creativity has quietly become one of the island's most vibrant economic forces. In old streets and design markets, young artists sell products that 25 Taiwanese culture. Rather than copying foreign trends, these makers draw inspiration from temples, tea houses, and

childhood memories. Some turn traditional patterns into modern bags, while others print island scenes on cups and cards. Each handmade item, therefore, tells a story that a factory product could never capture. These products are popular 26 both locals and tourists want something special to take home. Whereas large corporations chase mass production, small studios value careful craftsmanship above quantity. Many of these designers started small, working from home before opening their own little shops. Many founders, having studied design abroad, returned home eager to reinterpret their own heritage. Given how competitive the market has become, standing out requires both originality and courage. Social media has moreover allowed them to reach customers far beyond their own neighborhood. Buying from a local brand is a way to support young designers 27 are full of new ideas. As a result, a tiny stall discovered on a weekend can grow into a beloved national label. Supporting such brands also keeps traditional crafts, which might otherwise disappear, alive for future generations. In this sense, every purchase becomes a small vote for the kind of future we wish to see. When you choose these creative goods, you 28 .

25. (A) copy (B) hide (C) show (D) replace
26. (A) because (B) even if (C) so that (D) as if
27. (A) whom (B) whose (C) which (D) who
28. (A) help big factories mass-produce cheaper goods
(B) help keep local culture and creativity alive
(C) encourage designers to copy foreign trends instead
(D) let traditional crafts slowly fade away over time

作答欄 (填入 A/B/C/D)

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 22 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 電動車熱潮：Tesla 與台灣電動機車

Electric vehicles, or EVs, are becoming more and more common around the world. Around the globe, governments are offering generous subsidies to speed up the shift toward electric transport. Brands like Tesla have made many people 21 in cars that run on batteries instead of gas. As battery technology advances, the distance a single charge can cover keeps growing year by year. Whereas early models were expensive and slow, modern EVs now rival gas cars in both price and performance. In Taiwan, electric scooters are popular too. In crowded Taiwanese cities, swappable batteries have proved especially practical for daily commuters. 22 their batteries run low, riders can change them at stations in just a few seconds. Given that these stations are scattered across nearly every district, running out of power is rarely a worry. This makes riding an electric scooter both easy and quick for busy city workers. Because electric motors produce almost no noise, streets also become noticeably quieter. Charging networks, moreover, are expanding rapidly along highways and in city parking lots. EVs are also cleaner 23 gas cars because they give off no dirty smoke. Traditional engines, which burn fuel and release carbon, have long been a major source of urban smog. As a result, cutting tailpipe emissions could greatly improve public health in densely populated areas. Experts even predict that, within a decade, electric models may outnumber gasoline cars on many of our roads. As more people go electric, the air in our cities 24 .

21. (A) involved (B) confident (C) skilled (D) interested

22. (A) Before (B) When (C) Until (D) Unless

23. (A) as (B) then (C) than (D) to

24. (A) will slowly become fresher and healthier (B) will change in ways no one can predict
(C) will improve only if factories keep burning fuel
(D) will depend on building many more gas stations

B. 5G 與物聯網智慧生活

Thanks to 5G, the Internet today is much faster than before. Compared with earlier networks, 5G transmits data with remarkably low delay. This new technology allows more devices to be 25 to the network at the same time. This near-instant response is precisely what self-driving cars and remote surgery demand. The term 'Internet of Things' refers to the vast web of everyday objects that can now talk to one another. In a smart home, lights, fans, and even the refrigerator can be controlled by a phone. Sensors hidden inside these gadgets quietly collect information and adjust settings automatically. Whereas a household once relied on

separate remote controls, a single app can now manage everything. People can turn on the air conditioner 26 they are still on the way home. Moreover, factories are using connected machines to spot problems before they cause costly breakdowns. Doctors can also use 5G to check patients who live far away, which saves them a long and tiring trip to the hospital. In rural areas, where hospitals are scarce, such remote care can genuinely save lives. Given how much personal data these systems gather, however, protecting privacy has become a serious concern. With so many smart tools around us, daily life is becoming 27 than ever. Engineers are therefore working hard to make these networks both faster and more secure. As a result, the boundary between the digital and physical worlds continues to blur. In the future, 5G may 28 .

25. (A) connected (B) added (C) exposed (D) limited

26. (A) whereas (B) until (C) while (D) so that

27. (A) easily (B) easier (C) easiest (D) less easy

28. (A) replace every doctor and engineer with machines
(B) connect our devices only inside big factories
(C) finally solve all the privacy problems that worry us
(D) make our lives even more convenient and connected

作答欄 (填入 A/B/C/D)

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 23 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. COVID-19 疫情與口罩、疫苗

A few years ago, a new disease called COVID-19 spread quickly around the world. The illness, which was caused by a previously unknown virus, quickly overwhelmed hospitals in many countries. To stay safe, people were asked to wear 21 over their nose and mouth in public places. At first this new habit felt strange, but soon it became a normal part of daily life. Because no cure existed at first, prevention became humanity's only reliable defense. Washing hands often and keeping a distance from others also protected people 22 the virus. Whereas some people accepted these rules calmly, others found the sudden restrictions difficult to bear. Governments urged citizens to avoid crowds, and countless events were canceled overnight. Later, scientists worked very hard and made vaccines. Meanwhile, researchers around the globe had raced to understand how the virus spread from person to person. Developing a safe vaccine, a process that normally takes years, was compressed into a matter of months. These vaccines 23 many lives since they first came out. Given the scale of the crisis, this scientific achievement was nothing short of remarkable. Doctors gave these shots to millions of people around the country. Health workers, many of whom risked their own safety, delivered these injections tirelessly. As immunity spread through the population, infection rates gradually began to fall. Moreover, the whole experience taught societies valuable lessons about cooperation and preparedness. Because of all these efforts, life 24 .

21. (A) masks (B) scarves (C) glasses (D) veils

22. (A) of (B) for (C) from (D) by

23. (A) saved (B) have saved (C) had saved (D) will save

24. (A) became busier and more stressful than ever

(B) would never feel normal again for anyone (C) changed into something completely new

(D) slowly went back to the way it was before

B. 疫情後的觀光與旅遊復甦

After the pandemic, people were finally free to travel again. For nearly two years, strict border controls had brought global travel almost to a standstill. Airports that had been quiet for years became 25 with excited travelers. Pent-up demand, therefore, exploded the moment restrictions were finally lifted. Airlines added more flights, and travel websites were busier than they had been in years. Airlines that had grounded their fleets scrambled to hire staff and reopen routes. Many families booked trips as soon as the borders opened, 26 they had missed going abroad for so long. Whereas online meetings had replaced holidays for a while,

nothing could truly match the joy of exploring a new place. In Taiwan, night markets, hot springs, and old streets welcomed visitors 27 came from many countries. Popular destinations soon faced the opposite problem, struggling to handle the sudden flood of arrivals. Local hotels and restaurants slowly got busy again. Given how heavily many towns rely on visitors, this revival brought enormous relief to local businesses. Souvenir shops, tour guides, and street vendors all felt the welcome return of customers. Streets that had once felt empty were full of life once more. Moreover, the tourism industry supports countless jobs that might otherwise vanish. Governments, aware of its value, began promoting their landmarks more energetically than before. As a result, a thriving travel sector has become a key pillar of many local economies. Tourism is important because it 28 .

25. (A) closed (B) delayed (C) expensive (D) crowded
26. (A) whereas (B) because (C) so (D) even though
27. (A) whom (B) whose (C) who (D) which
28. (A) brings jobs and money to many local people
(B) draws more visitors than local hotels can ever hold
(C) keeps local shops busy only on weekends
(D) helps big foreign companies earn the most profit

作答欄 (填入 A/B/C/D)

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 24 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 海洋塑膠垃圾與減塑吸管政策

Every year, a huge amount of plastic waste flows into the ocean. Scientists estimate that plastic now reaches even the deepest and most remote corners of the sea. Plastic straws, bags, and bottles float on the water and 21 sea animals in great danger. Over time, sunlight and waves break these items into tiny fragments known as microplastics. Once swallowed by fish, such particles can travel up the food chain and eventually reach our own plates. Some turtles even eat plastic 22 they think it is food. Whereas paper decays within weeks, a single plastic bottle may linger for hundreds of years. To fix this problem, Taiwan has 23 the use of plastic straws in many stores, so people now use paper straws or bring their own. Faced with this alarming trend, many governments have started to ban single-use items. Taiwan, in particular, has become a regional leader in reducing plastic consumption. Many restaurants and drink shops have also joined in to cut down on plastic. Given that old habits are hard to change, such policies were not welcomed by everyone at first. Businesses, however, soon discovered that customers appreciated greener alternatives. Small actions like these can make a big difference. Moreover, carrying a reusable cup has gradually become a symbol of a responsible lifestyle. As a result, what began as a small inconvenience is slowly reshaping the way people shop. If everyone does a little, we 24 .

21. (A) cause (B) bring (C) put (D) hold
22. (A) because (B) even though (C) so (D) as if
23. (A) limiting (B) been limited (C) to limit (D) limited
24. (A) can enjoy cheaper plastic straws every day
(B) can keep our oceans clean and safe for life
(C) will have to clean the beaches all by ourselves
(D) can leave the whole problem for future generations

B. 台灣淨灘行動與循環經濟

On weekends, many volunteers in Taiwan join beach cleanups. Some of these groups are organized by schools, while others are led by companies eager to give back. They walk along the coast and pick 25 bottles, cans, and other trash left on the sand. Armed with gloves and large sacks, participants often gather astonishing amounts of rubbish in a single morning. Much of what they find, sadly, has drifted ashore from faraway coasts on ocean currents. This kind of activity is not only good for the sea 26 also fun to do with friends. Beyond cleaning the shore, such events raise awareness about where our everyday waste truly ends up. Some of the trash they collect can be recycled and 27 into new products, such as

bags or chairs. Whereas the old economy simply threw things away, a circular model treats waste as a valuable resource. Discarded fishing nets, for instance, can be spun into thread and woven into fashionable clothing. This idea is called a circular economy, in which things are used again and again. Given that natural resources are limited, reusing materials makes both environmental and economic sense. Manufacturers, moreover, are increasingly designing products that can be taken apart and recycled easily. In this way, less waste is buried in the ground, and useful things get a new life. Every bottle rescued from the beach, therefore, represents one less burden on our shrinking landfills. As a result, a simple weekend habit can quietly contribute to a far larger movement. By joining these actions, we 28 .

- 25. (A) out (B) up (C) on (D) over
- 26. (A) also (B) yet (C) nor (D) but
- 27. (A) turned (B) be turned (C) to turn (D) turning
- 28. (A) can recycle every single piece of plastic ourselves
(B) help factories produce more single-use goods
(C) help build a cleaner and greener future (D) turn all our old clothes into fishing nets

作答欄 (填入 A/B/C/D)

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 25 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 疫情帶動電商與網路購物成長

During the pandemic, many shops had to close their doors. Given that public gatherings were discouraged, e-commerce quickly emerged as the safest way to obtain daily necessities. To stay safe, people began to 21 more of their goods on the Internet instead of going outside. Retailers who had once relied solely on physical stores were forced to build online platforms almost overnight. Online shopping was convenient because customers could order almost anything 22 leaving home. Moreover, digital payment tools made transactions smoother, whereas traditional cash handling gradually declined. As a result, sales on shopping websites grew even 23 than before, and delivery workers were kept very busy. Warehouses, which used to operate at a modest pace, suddenly had to process an overwhelming volume of parcels. Consumers increasingly valued speed, so companies competed fiercely to shorten their delivery times. Even older people slowly learned to click and pay on their phones. Online stores also hired many more delivery workers to pack and send all the orders on time. Small businesses, encouraged by rising demand, began advertising their products through social media. Reviews written by other shoppers became a crucial factor influencing what people finally decided to purchase. Entire supply chains were gradually reshaped to keep pace with the surge in online orders. Although some customers still missed browsing in person, the sheer convenience proved difficult to resist. Given these lasting changes, analysts believe the line between physical and digital shopping will keep blurring. This new habit has stayed with us because 24.

21. (A) sell (B) buy (C) spend (D) pay

22. (A) besides (B) before (C) after (D) without

23. (A) faster (B) more faster (C) fastest (D) so fast

24. (A) stores everywhere have finally reopened their doors
(B) delivery now takes much longer than before (C) it saves them both time and effort
(D) it always costs far more than shopping in person

B. 行動支付與無現金社會

Not long ago, most people in Taiwan paid for things with cash. Whereas cash once dominated every market and night stall, digital wallets have rapidly gained ground. These days, however, more shoppers simply 25 their phones over a small machine to pay. Given how smartphones have become essential, paying by app now feels perfectly natural to most consumers. This kind of mobile payment is popular 26 people no longer have to carry coins or paper money. Banks and technology firms, eager to attract users, constantly launch

rewards to encourage cashless spending. Each transaction is recorded instantly, which allows people to track their expenses with remarkable ease. In a cashless society, almost every payment is done by phone or card, 27 makes shopping quick and easy. Moreover, merchants benefit as well, since they no longer need to count and store large amounts of cash. Contactless payment also proved valuable during the pandemic, when reducing physical contact mattered greatly. Of course, some people still worry about safety, since they fear that a stranger might steal their money online. Elderly citizens, however, sometimes struggle to adapt, given that unfamiliar apps can seem confusing. To address such concerns, developers have designed clearer interfaces and stronger security features. As a result, digital fraud, though still a genuine threat, can often be prevented through careful habits. Analysts predict that, before long, a fully cashless lifestyle may become the norm rather than the exception. Experts say that as long as users stay careful, going cashless can 28 .

- 25. (A) swipe (B) press (C) wave (D) shake
- 26. (A) because (B) so (C) unless (D) while
- 27. (A) that (B) what (C) it (D) which
- 28. (A) eliminate every risk of online fraud (B) make daily life more convenient
(C) replace the need for banks entirely (D) guarantee that no money is ever lost

作答欄 (填入 A/B/C/D)

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 26 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 串流影音追劇熱潮

A few years ago, most people watched shows on television at a fixed time. Whereas traditional broadcasters set rigid schedules, streaming platforms hand control entirely to the audience. Today, streaming services such as Netflix and Disney+ have 21 the way we enjoy movies and dramas. Given the vast libraries available, subscribers can explore films from countless countries and cultures. With these apps, viewers can watch whatever they want, 22 they have an Internet connection. Recommendation systems, which quietly analyze viewing habits, suggest titles tailored to each person's taste. Many people love to binge-watch, which means 23 many episodes of a show one after another. Moreover, many services now produce original dramas that rival, and sometimes surpass, big-budget cinema. Because there is so much to choose from, some users even spend hours just deciding what to watch. Because episodes are released all at once, fans often finish an entire season within a single weekend. Portable devices allow viewers to continue a show on a train, in a cafe, or even while traveling abroad. Some families now share one account and enjoy watching their favorite shows together on a big screen at night. As competition intensifies, companies invest heavily in exclusive content to retain their loyal subscribers. Some critics argue, however, that endless choices can leave viewers feeling strangely overwhelmed. Others worry that binge-watching late into the night may gradually harm people's sleep and health. Nevertheless, the freedom to pause, rewind, and resume at will keeps audiences firmly attached to these platforms. Still, streaming stays popular because 24 .

21. (A) charged (B) chased (C) chosen (D) changed
22. (A) as far as (B) as long as (C) even if (D) whenever
23. (A) to watch (B) watched (C) watching (D) having watched
24. (A) it lets people watch shows at their own pace
(B) every show must still be watched live (C) it is completely free with no subscription
(D) it limits how many episodes people may watch

B. 短影音的崛起

In recent years, short videos have become one of the most popular kinds of entertainment. Whereas producing a film once required expensive equipment, a single smartphone now suffices. On apps like TikTok and Reels, each clip usually lasts 25 a minute, so viewers can watch dozens of them in a short time. Given their addictive design, these platforms are engineered to keep users scrolling for hours. Young people especially enjoy making funny clips to share with their close friends. Clever editing tools, which add music and effects instantly, let

ordinary users appear surprisingly professional. These videos are easy to make, and anyone with a phone can 26 their own ideas with the world. Moreover, a clip posted by an unknown teenager can suddenly reach millions of viewers overnight. Trends spread with astonishing speed, as users eagerly imitate whatever dance or joke is currently popular. Because the clips are so short, they hold people's attention 27 than long programs. Some creators, having gained huge followings, now earn a living entirely through short-video content. Businesses, too, have embraced the format, promoting their products through brief and memorable advertisements. Yet the constant flood of rapid images may gradually shorten viewers' patience for slower activities. Educators worry that students, accustomed to instant entertainment, find reading lengthy texts increasingly tiresome. As a result, many people are now trying to limit their screen time and use these apps more mindfully. However, some experts warn that watching too many short videos may 28 .

25. (A) under (B) over (C) within (D) past
26. (A) spread (B) compare (C) share (D) mix
27. (A) best (B) better (C) well (D) more better
28. (A) improve their patience for slower activities (B) make long books much easier to read (C) instantly cure their short attention span (D) make it harder to focus for long

作答欄 (填入 A/B/C/D)

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 27 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. K-pop 韓流全球熱潮

Over the past ten years, K-pop has grown into a global trend. Whereas Western pop long dominated the charts, Korean music has steadily carved out a global following. Korean groups such as BTS and BLACKPINK have 21 millions of fans around the world. Behind every polished performance lies years of demanding training in singing, dancing, and languages. Their songs are easy to sing, and their dance moves are fun to copy. Given their careful preparation, idols are expected to master complex routines with remarkable precision. What makes K-pop special is not only the music 22 also the colorful fashion and lovely music videos. Moreover, entertainment companies invest enormous sums in producing visually stunning music videos. Fans often spend hours learning the dances and 23 the lyrics, even when the words are in Korean. Devoted fans, who organize themselves into massive online communities, promote their idols tirelessly. These communities frequently launch campaigns to help their favorite songs top international charts. Thanks to social media, a new song can spread across the world within days. Concerts, which sell out within minutes, attract audiences from dozens of different countries. As a result, cities across the world now host events celebrating Korean music and culture. Interestingly, many foreign fans become so fascinated that they begin studying the Korean language itself. Given this cultural influence, K-pop has evolved from mere entertainment into a powerful global phenomenon. K-pop keeps growing because 24 .

21. (A) attracted (B) followed (C) greeted (D) warned

22. (A) and (B) yet (C) but (D) nor

23. (A) memorize (B) memorizing (C) to memorize (D) having memorized

24. (A) its songs are popular only within Korea

(B) fans seldom use social media to promote it

(C) the strict training keeps most people away

(D) it brings fans from different countries together

B. 台灣偶像團體與粉絲文化

Taiwan has its own idol groups, and their fans are known for being warm and loyal. Whereas fandom was once dismissed as childish, it is now recognized as a genuine cultural force. When a group holds a concert, thousands of fans 25 tickets within minutes. Given the loyalty involved, supporters often follow their idols' careers for many devoted years. Many fans join clubs, where they share news and photos 26 their favorite stars. Online communities, which operate around the clock, coordinate everything from voting to charity drives. To show

support, they prepare lovely gifts and bright light sticks for every show. Moreover, fans design elaborate banners and rehearse cheers so that every concert feels unforgettable. Some clubs even raise money to help their favorite idols do charity work. When an idol faces criticism, loyal followers rush to defend their reputation with striking determination. Such devotion, however, occasionally sparks debate about how far admiration should reasonably go. This kind of fan culture, 27 once seemed strange to outsiders, has now become a normal part of pop life. Companies, aware of this passion, carefully nurture the relationship between performers and their audiences. Charity projects organized by fan clubs have raised impressive sums for those in genuine need. As a result, being a fan increasingly means belonging to a caring and purposeful community. Given these positive contributions, fan culture in Taiwan has earned growing respect from wider society. The close bond between stars and fans is special 28.

25. (A) catch (B) hold (C) spend (D) grab
26. (A) for (B) about (C) from (D) toward
27. (A) that (B) it (C) which (D) what
28. (A) because it is built on trust and love (B) since it often ends in bitter disappointment
(C) as it keeps fans and stars far apart (D) because it forces fans to spend everything

作答欄 (填入 A/B/C/D)

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 28 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 極端氣候、熱浪與野火

In recent years, the weather around the world has become more and more 21. The year 2023 was reported to be one of the hottest years ever recorded. Whereas seasons once followed familiar patterns, they now shift in unpredictable and alarming ways. Many scientists have warned that the earth is getting warmer year by year. Given the rising temperatures, glaciers are melting faster, causing sea levels to creep steadily upward. During long heat waves, temperatures rose so high 22 many people found it hard to work or sleep. Coastal cities, which house millions of residents, face a growing threat from flooding and fierce storms. In several countries, dry forests caught fire easily, and the wildfires burned homes and forced families to leave. Moreover, prolonged droughts have damaged crops, driving up food prices in many vulnerable regions. Scientists, drawing on decades of data, insist that human activity lies at the heart of the problem. Scientists say these changes are closely related 23 global warming. Burning fossil fuels releases gases that trap heat, gradually warming the planet's fragile atmosphere. As a result, governments are being urged to reduce emissions before the damage becomes irreversible. Many nations, recognizing the danger, have pledged to invest in cleaner and more sustainable energy. Ordinary citizens, too, can help by saving electricity, wasting less, and choosing greener habits. Given how interconnected the world has become, tackling this crisis will demand cooperation across every border. If we do not act soon, such extreme weather may 24.

21. (A) mild (B) stable (C) extreme (D) pleasant

22. (A) that (B) as (C) than (D) such

23. (A) with (B) by (C) in (D) to

24. (A) gradually return to normal by itself (B) become even more common in the future
(C) affect only a few distant countries (D) slow down the melting of glaciers

B. 台灣颱風與防災

Living on an island, people in Taiwan are quite 25 with typhoons. Every summer and fall, several strong storms hit the island with heavy rain and powerful winds. Whereas earlier generations relied on guesswork, modern forecasting can now predict a storm's path days ahead. Before a typhoon comes, families store food and water, 26 the power goes out during the storm. Given this advance warning, communities have valuable time to secure their homes and gather supplies. Weather stations, which monitor the ocean constantly, track each approaching typhoon with impressive accuracy. The government also sends warning messages, 27 help people get ready in time. Moreover, emergency teams rehearse rescue

operations so that they can respond swiftly when disaster strikes. Residents living near rivers are urged to evacuate early, since sudden floods can prove deadly. Schools and offices may also close so that families can stay home together during the worst hours. Volunteers, working alongside officials, help clear fallen trees and restore power after the winds die down. Farmers, whose crops are especially vulnerable, often suffer heavy losses when a powerful storm passes through. Although typhoons can be dangerous, careful planning keeps most people safe. As a result, the authorities continue to strengthen drainage systems and reinforce older buildings. Public education campaigns, meanwhile, remind citizens how to behave calmly during an emergency. Given the island's exposed location, preparing thoroughly remains the wisest and most reliable defense. The best way to face a storm is 28 .

25. (A) bored (B) familiar (C) busy (D) popular
26. (A) if (B) when (C) before (D) in case
27. (A) which (B) that (C) they (D) what
28. (A) to trust luck instead of planning (B) to evacuate only after the flood arrives
(C) to prepare early and stay calm (D) to keep all the windows wide open

作答欄 (填入 A/B/C/D)

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 29 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 2022 卡達世界盃足球賽

Hosting a tournament of this scale demanded years of meticulous preparation, and the host nation poured vast resources into stadiums, transport, and hospitality. In 2022, the World Cup was held in Qatar, and millions of soccer fans around the world 21 the exciting games on TV. Soccer is the most popular sport on Earth, so this event drew huge 22 from almost every country. Broadcasters competed fiercely for the rights to air the matches, given that audiences on every continent were eager to follow their national teams. Moreover, the competition generated remarkable economic activity, ranging from tourism to global advertising. Some matches were so close 23 fans could hardly sit still until the final whistle. Whenever an underdog defeated a stronger side, social media erupted with astonishment and delight. In the stadiums, the atmosphere was electric, with waves of colour and song rising from every stand. Argentina finally won the title, and their supporters cheered with great joy. Lionel Messi, whose brilliant performances had inspired his teammates, was widely praised as the very heart of the squad. The victory was celebrated not only in Buenos Aires but also in countless cities where Argentine communities had gathered. Commentators observed that such moments of collective emotion are surprisingly rare in ordinary life. Even people who seldom watched sports found themselves drawn into the drama night after night. As a result, the final came to be remembered as one of the most dramatic in the history of the sport. For many people, the World Cup is more than a simple game; it 24 .

21. (A) attended (B) watched (C) cheered (D) recorded

22. (A) criticism (B) profit (C) pressure (D) attention

23. (A) that (B) as (C) for (D) which

24. (A) decides which country is the richest one (B) matters only to professional players
(C) brings people from many places together (D) reminds them to exercise every single day

B. 台灣運動風氣與全民運動

Regular physical activity has increasingly been recognized as one of the most effective ways to prevent chronic illness. In recent years, more and more people in Taiwan have started to care 25 their health through exercise. Whereas earlier generations often viewed exercise as a luxury, many citizens today treat it as an essential part of their daily routine. Every morning, parks are full of people who jog, dance, or practice tai chi together. Given that urban life can be stressful, such open-air gatherings offer both physical and emotional relief. The government also builds sports centers 26 everyone can join different activities at a low price. These modern facilities, which are often equipped with swimming pools and fitness

rooms, have made exercise accessible to almost everyone. Moreover, community coaches encourage beginners to set realistic goals and to progress at a comfortable pace. Doing sports not only keeps our bodies strong 27 also helps us make new friends. Studies conducted by local universities suggest that people who train together tend to stay motivated far longer than those who exercise alone. As a result, sports have gradually become a social activity as much as a personal one. Doctors frequently remind us that even a brisk daily walk can significantly improve heart health. In addition, maintaining an active lifestyle is believed to sharpen the mind and boost overall confidence. Given these benefits, promoting nationwide fitness has become an important goal for both schools and local governments. Health experts say that if we exercise on a regular basis, we 28 .

25. (A) of (B) on (C) about (D) to
26. (A) so that (B) in case (C) as long as (D) even if
27. (A) and (B) yet (C) also (D) but
28. (A) can eat anything without gaining weight (B) will feel healthier and happier every day (C) will never need to see a doctor again (D) may become too tired to work each day

作答欄 (填入 A/B/C/D)

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 30 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 太空探索與星鏈衛星

For much of the twentieth century, only powerful governments could afford the staggering cost of reaching orbit. Space travel used to be a distant dream, but today companies like SpaceX have made it much more 21. SpaceX builds rockets that can land back on the ground and be used again, which saves a lot of money. This concept of reusability, which was once dismissed as impractical, has fundamentally transformed the economics of the industry. The company also sends thousands of small satellites into space to build a network called Starlink. Engineers designed these compact devices to orbit the planet in coordinated groups, forming a vast web overhead. This network 22 fast Internet to people who live in faraway areas. Such coverage is especially valuable in remote regions where traditional cables have never been laid. 23 the technology is still quite new, many users are already happy with the service. Whereas earlier satellite services were slow and expensive, the new system promises speeds comparable to those in major cities. Critics, however, warn that the growing number of objects in orbit could increase the risk of collisions. Astronomers have also expressed concern that bright satellites may interfere with observations of the night sky. Given these challenges, regulators are working to establish clearer rules for the crowded space above us. Even so, supporters argue that the potential benefits far outweigh the drawbacks. As private firms and public agencies continue to cooperate, ambitious missions to the Moon and beyond appear increasingly realistic. Thanks to these efforts, the future of space seems 24.

21. (A) distant (B) expensive (C) difficult (D) possible

22. (A) receives (B) provides (C) connects (D) limits

23. (A) Since (B) Once (C) Although (D) Whether

24. (A) brighter than ever before (B) reserved only for wealthy nations
(C) impossible to predict at all (D) less exciting than in the past

B. 台灣太空計畫與福爾摩沙衛星

Taiwan has also joined the race to explore space with its own program. Although the island is relatively small, its ambition in aerospace research has grown steadily over the past two decades. For years, scientists here have been 25 satellites known as Formosat. These sophisticated instruments, developed through years of patient study, represent a major achievement for local science. These satellites take clear pictures of the Earth and warn us 26 coming typhoons and other disasters. By monitoring the atmosphere from above, they provide data that would be impossible to gather from the ground alone. When a big storm is near, the images they send back are very 27 for keeping people safe. Emergency teams

rely on these detailed images to plan evacuations and to allocate resources wisely. Moreover, the same technology can track pollution, measure crop growth, and assist in mapping remote terrain. Building satellites is not easy, but Taiwan's engineers keep learning and improving. Each successful launch, which is the result of countless hours of testing, strengthens the confidence of the whole team. Given that space technology is highly competitive, international partnerships have proved essential to progress. Young researchers are encouraged to study abroad and then bring their expertise back home. As a result, a new generation of talented engineers is gradually taking shape. Should these efforts continue, Taiwan may well become a respected contributor to global space exploration. If the program keeps growing, our country 28 .

25. (A) building (B) built (C) builds (D) to build
26. (A) against (B) for (C) of (D) from
27. (A) harmful (B) useful (C) clear (D) confusing
28. (A) may forget its earlier achievements (B) will depend only on foreign satellites
(C) should focus on farming instead (D) will go further in space in the years ahead

作答欄 (填入 A/B/C/D)

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 31 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 高鐵、國旅補助與觀光復甦

The long months of closed borders and cancelled bookings had left the travel industry in serious difficulty. After the pandemic slowed down, tourism in Taiwan began to 21 again. This subsidy program, which was designed to revive local spending, quickly attracted enthusiastic participation. To help hotels and shops, the government offered money to people who traveled inside the country. Whereas overseas trips remained complicated, domestic destinations suddenly seemed far more appealing. Many families took the high speed rail to the south 22 they could enjoy a short holiday. Along the route, passengers admired green rice fields and distant mountains sliding past their windows. The fast trains made long trips feel quick and 23. Given that time is precious for busy workers, such efficient transport made weekend getaways genuinely practical. Hotels responded by offering creative packages, and restaurants extended their hours to welcome the returning crowds. Because of these travel plans, more visitors returned to night markets and old streets. Vendors who had struggled during the downturn were relieved to see their stalls bustling once more. Moreover, cultural festivals and local performances drew even larger audiences than before. Economists noted that this rebound helped countless small enterprises survive a difficult period. As a result, communities that depend on visitors gradually regained their earlier energy and optimism. Local business owners were happy 24.

21. (A) recover (B) struggle (C) decline (D) collapse

22. (A) in case (B) as long as (C) so that (D) even though

23. (A) short (B) easy (C) costly (D) tiring

24. (A) that fewer tourists chose to travel south
(B) because the subsidy program had ended early
(C) although their sales kept dropping every month
(D) to see so many customers come back

B. 缺工與缺蛋等民生物價議題

In the past year, many people in Taiwan worried 25 rising prices. The steady climb in the cost of living affected nearly every household, from students to retirees. Eggs, for example, were once hard to find, and their price went up quickly. This unexpected scarcity, which puzzled many shoppers, was blamed on disease outbreaks and rising feed costs. At the same time, many restaurants and factories could not hire enough workers to do the job. Whereas some industries had too few applicants, others simply could not offer competitive wages. This labor shortage made it 26 for some shops to stay open every day. Owners were forced to

shorten their business hours or to turn away customers during busy periods. When goods are few but buyers are many, prices usually 27. This basic principle of supply and demand, familiar to any economist, explains much of the recent inflation. Moreover, global factors such as fuel prices and shipping delays made the situation even more complicated. Given these pressures, families learned to compare prices carefully and to avoid unnecessary spending. Analysts warned that recovery would take time and demand patience from the public. Meanwhile, community groups organized help for those who were struggling the most. As a result, discussions about wages, prices, and fairness became a regular part of daily conversation. The government promised to bring in more eggs and support small businesses, 28.

25. (A) for (B) of (C) on (D) about
26. (A) impossible (B) hard (C) costly (D) convenient
27. (A) fall (B) freeze (C) rise (D) vary
28. (A) hoping to make daily life easier for everyone
(B) though it wanted prices to keep rising (C) so that fewer people could buy food
(D) because workers were no longer needed

作答欄 (填入 A/B/C/D)

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 32 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 露營與戶外活動風潮

During the pandemic, many people could not travel abroad, so they looked for fun activities closer to home. With overseas travel suspended, people rediscovered the quiet beauty of their own countryside. Camping soon became very 21 among families and young people. This surge of interest, which surprised many outdoor shops, quickly emptied shelves of tents and stoves. Instead of staying in crowded places, they drove to the mountains 22 they could breathe fresh air. Far from the noise of the city, they found a stillness that felt increasingly rare in modern life. Sitting around a fire at night and looking up at the stars helped them 23 the stress of daily life. Psychologists suggest that spending time in nature can lower anxiety and restore a sense of balance. Whereas urban entertainment often demands money and effort, a night under the stars asks for very little. Some campers even bought nice tents and lights to make their trips more comfortable. Beginners gradually learned practical skills, such as pitching a tent and building a safe fire. Moreover, families discovered that sharing chores in the wild brought them closer together. Children who had rarely left the city were fascinated by insects, streams, and the sound of the wind. Given how demanding daily routines had become, these simple escapes felt genuinely healing. As a result, camping evolved from a passing trend into a lasting habit for many households. For them, a quiet weekend in nature 24 .

21. (A) expensive (B) rare (C) popular (D) crowded

22. (A) where (B) which (C) that (D) when

23. (A) remember (B) face (C) increase (D) forget

24. (A) is mainly a way to show off new gear (B) is the perfect way to rest and relax
(C) has become an expensive daily duty (D) feels lonelier than city life

B. 韓系與日系穿搭潮流

Clothing has always served as a silent language, revealing personality and mood without a single word. Fashion in Taiwan is often 25 by styles from Korea and Japan. Thanks to social media, styles that appear on a Seoul runway can reach Taipei streets within days. Many young people enjoy watching Korean shows, so they like to copy the cool clothes that the stars wear. These trends spread rapidly because fans admire the confidence and polish of their favorite performers. Japanese style, 26 , is often simple and clean, using soft colors and neat lines. Such minimalist designs, which emphasize quality over decoration, appeal to those who prefer understated elegance. Some shoppers mix the two styles together 27 create a look that is truly their own. Whereas one culture favors bold statements, the other

celebrates quiet refinement, and blending them can be surprisingly creative. Boutiques throughout the city now stock imported pieces alongside the work of local designers. Moreover, thrift shopping has grown popular among youths who wish to be both stylish and environmentally responsible. Given the endless flow of new trends, some shoppers admit that keeping up can be exhausting and costly. Stylists therefore advise choosing a few versatile items rather than chasing every passing fashion. In the end, true style is said to come not from imitation but from a confident sense of self. Following trends can be fun, but experts remind us that the best outfit is one 28 .

25. (A) influence (B) influenced (C) influencing (D) to influence
26. (A) similarly (B) meanwhile (C) besides (D) on the other hand
27. (A) to (B) for (C) so (D) by
28. (A) that follows every new trend closely (B) that matches what celebrities wear
(C) that makes you feel confident and comfortable
(D) that impresses strangers on the street

作答欄 (填入 A/B/C/D)

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 33 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 禁用一次性塑膠餐具與吸管

In recent years, Taiwan has taken strong action to reduce plastic waste. Environmental groups had long warned that the island was producing far more rubbish than it could safely handle. The government now 21 shops and restaurants from giving out single-use plastic straws and tableware for free. At many stores, customers who still want a plastic bag must pay a small fee for it. This modest charge, though it sounds trivial, has encouraged countless shoppers to rethink their daily habits. Many people were not used to this change 22 first, but they have slowly learned to carry their own cups, bags, and chopsticks. Businesses, meanwhile, have begun offering paper packaging and reusable containers that customers can borrow and return. Plastic is cheap and handy, 23 it can stay in the ocean for hundreds of years and harm sea animals. Scientists point out that tiny fragments, known as microplastics, eventually enter the food chain and end up on our own plates. Given how serious the threat has become, schools now teach children why cutting waste matters. Whereas some critics argue that the rules are inconvenient, most residents accept them as a reasonable trade-off. Moreover, several night markets have started rewarding visitors who bring their own tableware. Officials emphasize that the policy is not meant to punish anyone, but to protect a shared coastline. Volunteers who clean the beaches every weekend report finding fewer straws than before. As a result, the amount of plastic sent to landfills has gradually begun to fall. Supporters say the new rule is a small but important step that 24 .

21. (A) warns (B) bans (C) requires (D) forces

22. (A) on (B) for (C) from (D) at

23. (A) but (B) for (C) so (D) or

24. (A) keeps restaurants handing out free plastic

(B) may slow down the island's recycling efforts

(C) can lead to a cleaner and greener island

(D) could bring back more straws to our beaches

B. 電動公車與綠色大眾運輸

More and more cities in Taiwan are now replacing their old diesel buses with electric ones. This shift, which once seemed too costly, has become realistic as battery prices keep falling. Unlike gas buses, electric buses run quietly and 25 no smoke into the air, so the streets around us feel much fresher. Passengers often remark that the smoother, vibration-free ride makes their morning commute far more pleasant. Because they cause less pollution, they are much 26 for the environment and for our health. Doctors have long linked exhaust fumes

to breathing problems, whereas cleaner air helps everyone, especially children and the elderly. Given that transport accounts for a large share of a city's carbon emissions, switching fuels can make a real difference. The government hopes that clean, cheap, and safe public transport will encourage more people to leave their cars at home. To support this goal, several cities have installed charging stations and redesigned bus routes around busy neighborhoods. Moreover, digital apps now let riders track the next bus in real time, so waiting feels less frustrating. If buses, trains, and the MRT 27 well together, city traffic will slowly become smoother. A well-connected network, in which one ticket covers every journey, would tempt even loyal drivers to switch. Critics warn that building such a system takes years and considerable funding, yet the long-term rewards are hard to ignore. As a result, fewer traffic jams and lower fuel bills could benefit the whole community. Every small choice, experts insist, adds up to a cleaner future for the next generation. Taking green transport every day is one of the easiest ways 28 .

25. (A) absorb (B) store (C) release (D) carry
26. (A) better (B) cheaper (C) kinder (D) lighter
27. (A) works (B) will work (C) working (D) work
28. (A) to keep bus tickets cheap forever
(B) to protect our air and slow down climate change (C) to make every driver sell their car
(D) to build more roads across the city

作答欄 (填入 A/B/C/D)

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 34 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 智慧手錶與穿戴裝置健康監測

Smart watches have become popular gifts among young people in Taiwan. What began as a simple fashion accessory has quietly turned into a personal health assistant. These small devices can do much more than tell the time. Packed with tiny sensors, a modern watch can measure how well you sleep and how quickly your body recovers. While you exercise, a smart watch 21 your heart rate and counts the steps you take each day. Over several weeks, these figures reveal patterns that a person might otherwise overlook. Some models even remind you to stand up 22 you have been sitting for too long. Such gentle alerts, researchers suggest, can slowly build healthier daily routines. Doctors say such information is useful 23 it helps people notice health problems early. Detecting an unusual heartbeat, for instance, may encourage someone to seek advice before a condition worsens. Nevertheless, the readings are not always accurate, and a nervous user might worry over a harmless number. Still, users should remember that a watch cannot replace a real doctor. Whereas a device can collect data, only a trained professional can interpret what those numbers truly mean. Moreover, staring at a screen too often may add stress rather than remove it. Given these limits, experts advise treating the watch as a helpful guide rather than a final judge. Used wisely, however, wearable technology can motivate people to move more and rest better. It is best 24 .

21. (A) guesses (B) raises (C) controls (D) tracks

22. (A) until (B) when (C) before (D) unless

23. (A) so (B) though (C) because (D) unless

24. (A) to see a doctor when you really feel sick

(B) to believe every reading your watch gives (C) to let the watch decide your treatment

(D) to stop exercising to lower your stress

B. 遠距醫療與健康管理 App

Thanks to the internet, seeing a doctor no longer always 25 a trip to the hospital. During the recent years of health scares, many clinics rushed to offer appointments through a screen. Through telemedicine, patients can talk to doctors online by video, which is helpful for people who live 26 from big cities. For an elderly farmer in the mountains, a short video call can replace an exhausting journey that once took half a day. Doctors, meanwhile, can review symptoms, adjust prescriptions, and answer questions without a crowded waiting room. Many families also use health apps to record their blood pressure and remind older members to take their pills on time. Some applications even send a gentle warning to relatives whenever a

reading looks unusual. These tools save time and 27 worry, especially during a busy week. Because the data is stored safely online, a specialist in another city can study it within minutes. Whereas rural residents once felt cut off from good care, they now enjoy far easier access to advice. Critics, however, remind us that a screen cannot fully replace a doctor's careful hands-on examination. Poor internet connections and unfamiliar technology may also leave some older patients feeling confused. Given these concerns, experts recommend combining online visits with occasional face-to-face checkups. As a result, telemedicine works best as a convenient partner to traditional care, not a complete substitute. Of course, for serious illnesses, going to the hospital in person is still 28 .

25. (A) means (B) makes (C) saves (D) books
26. (A) distant (B) remote (C) far (D) apart
27. (A) cause (B) reduce (C) increase (D) gather
28. (A) worth avoiding whenever possible (B) no better than a phone app
(C) something only the rich can afford (D) the safest choice for our health

作答欄 (填入 A/B/C/D)

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 35 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 台灣同婚合法與多元共融

In 2019, Taiwan became the first place in Asia to make same-sex marriage legal. The decision followed years of public discussion, court rulings, and careful debate among lawmakers. The new law allows two people of the same sex to marry and build a family, 21 everyone the same right to love. Under the law, married partners gain legal duties and protections that other married couples already hold. For many couples who had waited for years, this was a day 22 they would never forget. Outside government offices, some quietly registered their unions, whereas others celebrated with friends and relatives. News of the vote traveled quickly abroad, drawing attention from reporters across the region. The change also showed the world that Taiwan 23 different groups of people. Supporters argued that equal treatment under the law reflects the island's democratic values. At the same time, some citizens held different views, and their concerns were also part of the conversation. Given such a range of opinions, officials stressed that mutual respect matters in any healthy democracy. Schools and workplaces, moreover, began discussing how to treat all colleagues and students fairly. Researchers who study social change noted that attitudes often shift gradually over a generation. As a result, later surveys suggested that acceptance had grown compared with earlier years. Not everyone agreed at first, but more and more citizens now believe that a society is stronger 24 .

21. (A) giving (B) gives (C) having given (D) given

22. (A) when (B) where (C) that (D) on which

23. (A) divides (B) accepts (C) compares (D) counts

24. (A) when everyone shares the very same views

(B) only after every disagreement disappears (C) if it stops changing over time

(D) when it accepts people who are different

B. 高齡社會與長期照顧

Like many countries, Taiwan is becoming an aging society. Demographers warn that within a few decades, one in every four residents could be over sixty-five. As people live longer and fewer babies 25 born, the number of older adults keeps rising. A shrinking workforce, moreover, means fewer young people are left to support each retiree. This means more families need help 26 caring for their elderly parents at home. Many adult children, caught between raising kids and holding down jobs, struggle to manage on their own. Hiring a full-time caregiver can be expensive, whereas leaving a frail parent alone feels unsafe. To deal with this, the government has set up long-term care services, 27 nurses and helpers visit

old people and take care of them every day. These trained staff help with bathing, meals, and medicine, tasks that once fell entirely on relatives. Community centers, in addition, offer daytime activities where seniors can exercise and make new friends. Given the rising demand, the authorities are also training more workers and expanding funding each year. Critics argue, however, that services in remote villages remain thin and hard to reach. As a result, some experts urge closer cooperation between hospitals, local governments, and volunteers. Beyond practical help, regular visits also ease the loneliness that many housebound elders quietly feel. Such support is important 28 .

25. (A) is (B) were (C) being (D) are
26. (A) on (B) with (C) to (D) about
27. (A) which (B) when (C) where (D) whom
28. (A) because it lets old people live with dignity
(B) because it completely removes the need for hospitals
(C) so that families never have to care for elders again
(D) although it makes older people feel lonelier

作答欄 (填入 A/B/C/D)

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 36 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 手搖飲、珍珠奶茶外銷全球

Bubble tea, also known as pearl milk tea, was invented in Taiwan in the 1980s. According to popular accounts, a creative tea shop simply dropped chewy tapioca balls into iced milk tea. Today it has become one of the country's most successful 21. What started as a local treat now appears on menus from London to Sydney. From Japan to the United States, new bubble tea shops keep 22 up in busy cities around the world. In many neighborhoods, long queues form outside these colorful stores, especially after school lets out. The chewy pearls and the wide choice of flavors make the drink 23 to young customers everywhere. Whereas older generations preferred plain tea, teenagers happily experiment with fruit, cheese foam, and countless toppings. Clever branding and eye-catching social-media posts have, moreover, turned each new flavor into an online sensation. Some shops even adjust their recipes to match local tastes, offering less sugar or dairy-free options. Because the drink is so popular abroad, it also brings a lot of money 24. Farmers who grow tea leaves and tapioca, along with cup makers and delivery firms, all share in the profits. Given this success, the government now promotes bubble tea as a cheerful symbol of Taiwanese culture. Critics point out, however, that the sugary drink should be enjoyed in moderation. As a result, several brands have begun offering healthier versions without losing their signature taste.

21. (A) recipes (B) brands (C) exports (D) customs

22. (A) opening (B) open (C) opened (D) opens

23. (A) popular (B) familiar (C) available (D) attractive

24. (A) to shopkeepers in other countries (B) back to the shops and farmers in Taiwan
(C) only to a few large tea companies (D) away from the workers who make it

B. 台灣夜市與觀光行銷

Night markets are one of the biggest 25 for tourists who visit Taiwan. From steaming bowls of noodles to sizzling grilled squid, the choices seem almost endless. Every evening, crowds of visitors walk through the narrow lanes to enjoy cheap snacks and fun games. The mingled smells of fried chicken and stinky tofu, though surprising at first, soon become part of the fun. Visitors who once felt shy about bargaining quickly learn that friendly chatter is half the experience. To attract even more foreign guests, cities have started 26 their night markets on social media with bright photos and short videos. Short clips filmed by travelers themselves, moreover, spread across the internet faster than any official advertisement. Some famous stalls have become so well known online that tourists arrive with a checklist of dishes to try. Some markets now put up English signs 27 travelers can order food easily. A few

vendors have even learned basic greetings in several languages to make guests feel welcome. Whereas older markets relied only on word of mouth, today's owners understand the power of a good photograph. Given how much visitors spend on food, souvenirs, and games, local shopkeepers clearly benefit. Critics warn, however, that crowded lanes and litter could harm the very charm that draws people in. As a result, some cities now invest in cleaner streets and better lighting to keep the markets pleasant. Thanks to these efforts, tourism is growing, and the whole country 28 .

25. (A) sights (B) attractions (C) surprises (D) crowds
26. (A) advertise (B) to advertising (C) advertised (D) advertising
27. (A) so that (B) in case (C) as long as (D) even if
28. (A) worries about scaring away its tourists (B) sees its night markets slowly disappear (C) benefits from the money that tourists spend (D) earns less from foreign travelers now

作答欄 (填入 A/B/C/D)

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 37 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. AI 繪圖與 AI 助理走入生活

These days, artificial intelligence is quickly becoming a part of our daily lives. In the past, drawing a nice picture could take an artist many hours. Now, with just a few words, AI drawing tools can 21 colorful pictures in seconds, so even people who cannot draw may create their own art. Trained on millions of images gathered from the Internet, these systems can imitate almost any artistic style within moments. What once demanded years of practice can now be produced by anyone who owns a smartphone. Moreover, such tools are increasingly used in advertising, education, and game design, where visual ideas must be delivered quickly. AI assistants can also answer our questions much faster 22 a human friend can. Whether we are planning a trip, writing an essay, or solving a maths problem, a digital helper is always ready to respond. Given that these programs learn from enormous amounts of data, however, they occasionally generate answers that sound convincing yet prove to be false. 23 these tools are helpful, we should still think for ourselves and check the answers. Blindly trusting a machine, some experts warn, may gradually weaken our own ability to reason. As a result, schools now encourage students to treat AI as a partner rather than a replacement for genuine thinking. It is equally important to remember that a computer, however clever, cannot fully understand human emotions or values. Whereas machines excel at speed and memory, humans still hold the advantage in creativity and moral judgement. Used wisely, these smart tools can save time and 24. In the end, the future will likely belong to those who know how to cooperate with technology instead of fearing it.

21. (A) collect (B) produce (C) print (D) copy
22. (A) then (B) as (C) that (D) than
23. (A) Although (B) Because (C) Since (D) If
24. (A) replace human creativity in almost every field
(B) free us from ever having to think on our own
(C) make our daily lives easier and more creative
(D) cost us far more money than they did before

B. 網路資安與個資保護

The Internet makes our lives easier, but it can also be dangerous if we are not careful. As more of our shopping, banking, and studying moves online, the amount of private data we leave behind keeps growing. Every day, bad people try to steal others' personal 25, such as passwords and bank numbers. These criminals, often working from far away, design clever tricks known as "phishing" to fool even careful users. A message may pretend to come from

your bank, urging you to act immediately before your account is closed. To stay safe, you should never share your password 26 strangers online. Whenever possible, you should also turn on two-step verification, which adds an extra layer of protection to your accounts. It is also a good idea to use a strong password 27 mixes both letters and numbers, and to change it from time to time. Reusing the same password across many websites, security experts warn, is one of the most dangerous habits of all. Moreover, connecting to free public Wi-Fi without care may allow others to watch what you are doing. Remember, once your data is stolen, getting it back is very hard. Victims of online fraud may spend months trying to recover their money and repair their damaged reputation. Given that threats keep changing, staying informed about the latest scams is just as important as using good software. As a result, many companies now train their workers regularly to recognise suspicious links and emails. If you receive a strange email asking for your private information, 28 . Above all, thinking twice before you click remains the simplest and strongest defence of all.

25. (A) belongings (B) property (C) information (D) messages

26. (A) with (B) to (C) among (D) for

27. (A) who (B) what (C) whose (D) that

28. (A) reply politely to confirm your account details
(B) do not click any link inside it right away
(C) open every attachment to see who really sent it
(D) forward it at once to all of your online friends

作答欄 (填入 A/B/C/D)

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 38 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 蜜蜂消失與生物多樣性危機

Bees may look small, but they are very important to nature. As busy pollinators, they carry pollen between blossoms and quietly keep entire ecosystems alive. As they fly from flower to flower, they help plants 21 fruits and seeds. Without this natural service, farmers would be forced to pollinate their crops by hand, an effort that would be both slow and costly. 22 bees, many of the foods we love would slowly disappear from our tables. Apples, almonds, and countless vegetables, for instance, all rely heavily on the tireless labour of these insects. Sadly, the number of bees around the world is 23 fast because of pollution and the loss of their homes. Harmful chemicals sprayed on farms, moreover, weaken the bees and make them more likely to fall ill. Climate change, whereas it may seem unrelated, also disturbs the flowering seasons that bees depend on. Scientists warn that if we keep harming nature, 24. Given how deeply connected all living things are, the loss of one species can trigger problems throughout the food chain. In fact, a large part of the food we eat every day depends on the quiet hard work of bees. Fortunately, ordinary people can help by planting flowers, avoiding poisons, and supporting local beekeepers. Some cities have even created rooftop hives, proving that wildlife and modern life can exist side by side. As a result of such efforts, a few regions have already seen their bee populations slowly recover. Protecting these tiny insects is really about protecting ourselves and our future. After all, a world without bees would be far poorer, hungrier, and less colourful than the one we know today.

21. (A) carry (B) store (C) collect (D) produce

22. (A) With (B) Without (C) Besides (D) For

23. (A) dropped (B) drop (C) dropping (D) drops

24. (A) we may lose these helpful insects forever

(B) future farmers will no longer need bees at all

(C) nature will quickly repair itself without our help

(D) bees will simply move to cleaner countries instead

B. 都市綠化與屋頂農園

In many crowded cities, people are turning empty rooftops into small green gardens. Faced with rising food prices and shrinking open space, urban residents have begun to look upward for room to grow. On these roofs, they 25 vegetables, flowers, and herbs for their families. Tomatoes, lettuce, and fragrant basil thrive surprisingly well in these sunny, sheltered spots. These gardens not only provide fresh food 26 also cool down the buildings in summer, which helps save electricity. The soil and leaves absorb heat that would otherwise

bounce off concrete, thereby lowering the temperature indoors. Moreover, the plants soak up rainwater, which eases the pressure on the city's crowded drains. Some neighbors even work together in the same garden, which 27 them a good chance to make new friends. Strangers who once merely nodded in the elevator gradually become companions who share seeds, tools, and advice. Children can also learn where their food comes from by helping to water the plants and pick the vegetables. Such hands-on lessons, teachers argue, are far more memorable than anything found in a textbook. Given that many young people rarely touch soil, these gardens reconnect them with the rhythms of nature. Best of all, these gardens bring a little nature back into the busy city. Butterflies and birds, drawn by the blossoms, soon return to neighbourhoods that had long felt lifeless. As a result, several governments now offer small grants to residents willing to green their rooftops. City rooftop gardens show us that 28 . Whereas skyscrapers once symbolised a cold and distant future, these leafy roofs promise a warmer, more human one.

25. (A) grow (B) pick (C) cook (D) water
26. (A) and (B) or (C) but (D) so
27. (A) give (B) gives (C) giving (D) given
28. (A) huge farms in the countryside can feed the whole world
(B) growing food is best left to professional farmers only
(C) life in the city will always remain cold and lonely
(D) even a small space can bring people closer together

作答欄 (填入 A/B/C/D)

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 39 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 運動休閒風與健身熱潮

In recent years, comfortable sports clothes have become a big fashion trend. What began as simple gym wear has gradually grown into a global industry worth billions. This style, often called "athleisure," lets people 21 the same clothes for both exercise and daily life. Designers now blend soft, stretchy fabrics with fashionable cuts, so a single outfit can move easily from a workout to a lunch date. You can now see young people in sneakers and yoga pants not only at the gym 22 also in coffee shops and on the street. Celebrities and online influencers, moreover, have helped spread the look by wearing it in nearly every photo they post. Given that modern life is busy and fast-paced, clothing that suits many occasions naturally appeals to young shoppers. These clothes are becoming 23 popular than before because they look stylish and feel comfortable. Some traditional brands, which once ignored sportswear entirely, have rushed to launch their own athleisure lines. Whereas earlier generations dressed up to appear successful, many people today prefer to look relaxed and healthy. To many young shoppers, comfort and health now matter more than looking fancy. This shift reflects a deeper change in values, as wellness slowly becomes a mark of modern status. Critics argue, however, that the trend encourages people to buy far more clothes than they truly need. As a result, some companies have started making their garments from recycled materials to reduce waste. As more and more people care about their health and enjoy working out, this trend will probably 24. In short, athleisure is no longer merely a passing fashion but a lasting reflection of how we choose to live.

21. (A) wear (B) wash (C) fold (D) match
22. (A) and (B) or (C) but (D) for
23. (A) most (B) more (C) very (D) so
24. (A) slow down as people lose interest in fitness
(B) stay exactly the same size as it is right now
(C) soon return to the plain gym wear of the past
(D) keep growing strong for many years to come

B. 蔬食與植物肉風潮

More and more people around the world are trying to eat less meat. This quiet change in eating habits, once limited to a small group, has now spread across many cultures. Some do it to stay healthy, 25 others want to protect the earth. Raising cattle, after all, uses vast amounts of water and land while releasing gases that warm the planet. To meet this need, food companies have 26 a product called "plant-based meat," which is made from beans

but tastes surprisingly like real meat. Using clever cooking science, researchers have managed to copy the colour, smell, and juicy texture of a real burger. Such products, moreover, contain no cholesterol from animals, which appeals to health-conscious buyers. It is one of the 27 choices for people who love the taste of meat but also care about animals. Whereas early versions were dry and tasteless, today's plant-based options have improved dramatically. Given that prices are steadily falling, these foods are no longer seen as an expensive luxury. These days, you can even find such products in many school canteens, supermarkets, and fast-food shops around the country. Some famous restaurants have added meat-free dishes to their menus in order to attract younger customers. Not everyone is convinced, however, since a few critics worry that these foods are too heavily processed. As a result, companies keep working to make their recipes both simpler and more natural. Eating more vegetables and plant-based food shows that 28 . Ultimately, the choices we make at the dinner table may shape the health of both our bodies and our planet.

25. (A) because (B) since (C) as (D) while
26. (A) discovered (B) developed (C) advertised (D) imported
27. (A) better (B) good (C) best (D) well
28. (A) small daily choices can really help our planet
(B) everyone must give up eating meat immediately
(C) plant-based meat will soon replace every farm
(D) protecting the planet is only the government's job

作答欄 (填入 A/B/C/D)

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

第 40 回 綜合測驗

兩篇短文，共 8 個空格（第 21—28 題），每題有四個選項，請依文意選出一個最適合的答案。

A. 台灣觀光宣傳與國際能見度

In recent years, Taiwan has been working hard to attract more visitors from around the world. Competing with neighbouring destinations, the island has learned that a strong image abroad is worth a great deal. The government often 21 short videos online to show the island's night markets, tall mountains, and warm people. These clips, carefully filmed and widely shared, allow foreigners to glimpse local life long before they buy a ticket. Thanks to these efforts, the number of foreign tourists has been 22 year by year. Improved transport, English signs, and convenient payment apps have made travelling here easier than ever. Given that word of mouth spreads quickly online, a single happy traveller can inspire dozens of others. Many visitors find the island so friendly and beautiful 23 they promise to come back again. What impresses them most, surveys suggest, is not merely the scenery but the genuine kindness of ordinary people. Popular spots like Sun Moon Lake and Taroko now draw travelers from many different countries. Whereas some famous cities feel crowded and impersonal, Taiwan is often praised for its relaxed and welcoming atmosphere. Tourism also brings more jobs and income to many small towns. Family-run guesthouses, night-market stalls, and local guides all benefit directly from this steady stream of guests. Moreover, growing tourism encourages young people to stay in their hometowns rather than move away. As a result, traditions and crafts that were once fading are now being proudly revived. If we keep welcoming our guests with a warm smile, 24. In the long run, every friendly greeting becomes a quiet form of advertising that no expensive campaign could ever buy.

21. (A) films (B) watches (C) posts (D) downloads

22. (A) growing (B) grown (C) grow (D) grew

23. (A) what (B) which (C) as (D) that

24. (A) visitors will soon stop telling others about their trips
(B) Taiwan will become even better known around the world
(C) our lively night markets will have to close for good
(D) the island will end up needing far fewer local guides

B. 向外國朋友介紹台灣文化

When a foreign friend comes to Taiwan, there are many wonderful things you can share with them. Acting as a local guide, even for a single day, can turn an ordinary visit into an unforgettable experience. You might take them to a temple and explain the meaning 25 the colorful gods and lively festivals. Behind every statue and ritual lies a story that reflects centuries of history and belief. At a busy night market, you can 26 them some local

snacks like bubble tea and stinky tofu. The mix of bold smells, bright lights, and cheerful noise often amazes those who have never seen such a scene. Whereas dining abroad can feel formal, sharing street food side by side quickly breaks down barriers between people. Do not worry if your English is not perfect; a friendly heart is 27 important than perfect grammar. Gestures, smiles, and a little patience, after all, can communicate warmth that words alone cannot. Given that first impressions last, your kindness may shape how a visitor remembers our entire country. You can even teach them a few simple Chinese words, such as "xie xie," which means thank you. Most travellers are delighted to learn a phrase or two, and their efforts usually spark plenty of laughter. Moreover, exchanging languages this way turns a simple meal into a genuine cultural exchange. As a result, friendships formed during such visits often last for many years across great distances. By proudly sharing our culture with the world, 28 . In this way, each of us can become a small but powerful ambassador for the place we call home.

25. (A) for (B) of (C) about (D) to
26. (A) describe (B) sell (C) cook (D) offer
27. (A) more (B) most (C) very (D) too
28. (A) we slowly lose our own traditions to the world
(B) foreign visitors will finally stop coming here
(C) we help more people fall in love with Taiwan
(D) our culture will slowly become just like everyone else's

作答欄 (填入 A/B/C/D)

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28