

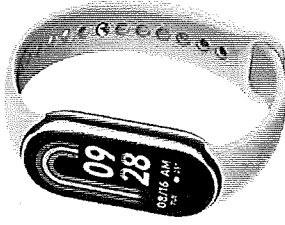
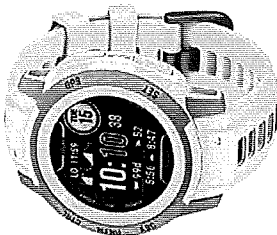
請劃卡在答案卡。※請確實填上班級、座號；畫錯或沒畫者一律扣 5 分【範圍：Ivy Analytical English February】

I. Listening Comprehension (10%)

Part A

Please listen to the conversation or short talk and choose the most suitable picture for what you hear.

Question 1

	
(A)	(B)
	
(C)	(D)

1. ()

Part B

Please listen to the question and choose the two best answers according to what you see in the picture.

Question 2



**The water is deep.
Swimming and diving are
not allowed. Fines of up to
NT\$10,000 may apply.**

The Sunnyville City Government
is looking out for your safety.

2. () ()

Part C

After you hear each question or statement, read the four possible answers and decide which one is the best response.

3. (A) Red Square in Moscow.
(B) Shakespeare’s literature.
(C) My Japanese relatives.
(D) Local Thai cuisine.
4. (A) Studying abroad is your best choice.
(B) What made this trip so unforgettable?
(C) I won’t be able to go with you.
(D) How was your trip last week?

Part D

After you hear each conversation and question, read the four possible answers and decide which one is the best answer.

5. (A) Russia.
(B) Thailand.
(C) Taiwan.
(D) Malaysia.
6. (A) It has produced car parts for 100 years.
(B) It has imported cars from a variety of countries.
(C) Its secret cannot be revealed to others.
(D) Its factory will soon close.

Part E

Please read the questions and choose the best answer for each question after you hear the short passage.

7. How did AI help the researchers?
(A) Creating geoglyphs in the Nazca region.
(B) Allowing them to work in all types of weather.
(C) Examining the locals’ relationship with their gods.
(D) Considerably decreasing the time needed to explore the desert.
8. Why were the newly discovered figures unnoticed until recently?
(A) No one was looking for them.
(B) A sandstorm cleared trash from them.
(C) Their largest width is only seven meters.
(D) They were hidden beneath layers of sand.

Part F

Please look at the chart and read the options. Choose the best answer for each question you hear. (What you fill in on the chart won’t count towards your score.)

Invitation to a Horror Movie
❖ Why does the woman decline the invitation? She has to _____.
❖ Why did Rachel decline the invitation? She has _____.
Watching Horror Movies Burn Calories?
According to a study- The length of a horror film: _____ The calories burned _____
1. Similar to that of walking for _____ 2. About _____ calories in total

9. (A) She can’t skip her class.
(B) She needs to go workout.
(C) She doesn’t like horror movies.
(D) She has some heart problems.
10. (A) The result is burning over 200 calories.
(B) The effect is equal to taking a 30-minute walk.
(C) It involves watching a horror film for an hour.
(D) It says watching a horror film can replace part of physical exercise.

II. 單字與片語 (30%)

11. The billionaire's house was filled with ____ furniture and rare artwork.
(A) outdoor (B) accessible (C) luxurious (D) challenging
12. The unique pottery-making skills and knowledge were ____ from the master to his sons.
(A) taken over (B) laid out (C) wrapped up (D) passed down
13. The movie's plot ____ changed when the main character discovered his father was the murderer.
(A) dramatically (B) originally (C) accurately (D) physically
14. Scott isn't very handsome, but I admit that he has a certain ____ that deeply attracts me.
(A) flame (B) honor (C) charm (D) label
15. If the investigation proved the factory had ____ dangerous chemicals into the river, it would have certainly faced heavy fines.
(A) classified (B) released (C) informed (D) attached
16. The cookbook includes a classic ____ for roast chicken that's easy to follow for beginners.
(A) medal (B) flavor (C) recipe (D) celebration
17. The answer to the riddle was hidden ____, but no one noticed it.
(A) at full speed (B) in plain sight (C) on high alert (D) under strict control
18. Whenever Cindy saw her crush, she would feel nervous, and her heart rate would ____.
(A) delight (B) quicken (C) measure (D) pump
19. Ben is ____ about protecting the environment and volunteers for conservation projects every weekend.
(A) effective (B) intelligible (C) multiple (D) passionate
20. The medication is reliable, but it may ____ cause mild side effects in some users.
(A) potentially (B) relatively (C) skillfully (D) currently
21. Tom's teacher sent him an email in ____ to his question about the assignment.
(A) response (B) danger (C) gear (D) pollution
22. Patrick went to the doctor last week for a routine check-up to ensure his ____ well-being.
(A) instant (B) unexpected (C) sharp (D) physical
23. The environmental organization launched a ____ to promote recycling and reduce plastic waste.
(A) campaign (B) faucet (C) barrier (D) recovery
24. The author decided to ____ a book of poems that were inspired by her travels in Asia.
(A) relieve (B) publish (C) graduate (D) distinguish
25. The cracks in the vase were so tiny that they were almost impossible to detect with the ____ eye.
(A) beheaded (B) naked (C) relaxing (D) glowing

III. 綜合測驗 (10%)

Although many people desire a purpose in life, they may stay idle without a strong reason to act. This idea can be seen in the retirement paradox. That is, it is common for people to _26_ and prepare for retirement. But when they are no longer working, they feel life is no longer meaningful.

A study was carried out to determine whether even a small reason could _27_ idle people to act. In the study, college students were instructed to complete two surveys. _28_ the first, they were told to drop it off either right outside the room or at a location farther away, which took about 12 minutes to walk to and return. Thus, choosing the closer option would leave _29_ with more idle time. The students were offered candy as a reward for completing and delivering the survey. Some students were told they would get _30_ candy at both places. Others were told that the candy differed by location. According to the results, only 32% were willing to walk further for the same candy, while 59% did so when promised different candy. The findings indicate that the expectation of gaining unique or desirable benefits can motivate people.

26. (A) move fast (B) work hard (C) hold back (D) mess around
 27. (A) encourage (B) improve (C) pressure (D) suppose
 28. (A) Finished (B) To finish (C) After finishing (D) After finished
 29. (A) assistants (B) participants (C) inspectors (D) designers
 30. (A) opposite (B) constant (C) maximum (D) identical

Wheat, now a staple in Taiwanese dishes like noodles and dumplings, has a rather short history in the country. Its popularity stemmed __31__ from exports from the United States during the American aid period of 1951 to 1965. The US sought a market for its surplus wheat, while Taiwan's rice production struggled to keep pace with the country's swift population growth.

0To promote wheat consumption in Taiwan, cooking classes were implemented, and illustrated guides and publications highlighting its nutritional benefits __32__. The Department of Home Economics Education at National Taiwan Normal University also helped popularize wheat consumption. Students promoted noodle consumption in rural communities. __33__, the department hosted cooking demonstrations of various noodle dishes. These efforts added variety to Taiwanese cuisine and supported the economic growth of Taiwan's milling industry.

Taiwan's domestic flour industry also __34__ these campaigns. Companies began producing flour products such as biscuits and instant noodles. Overall, the increased domestic demand for wheat in Taiwan helped its flour-related industries __35__. This growth also had a permanent influence on Taiwan's food culture.

31. (A) morally (B) primarily (C) repeatedly (D) similarly
 32. (A) were published (B) being published (C) have published (D) to be published
 33 (A) Without doubt (B) By chance (C) For short (D) In addition
 34. (A) shed light on (B) got rid of (C) took advantage of (D) did research on
 35. (A) apply (B) crash (C) wander (D) expand

IV. 文意選填 (20%)

Hsinchu County boasts rich Hakka culture and traditions. The historic towns of Beipu and Guanxi are major attractions. Beipu is a hub of cultural heritage, featuring notable __36__ such as Beipu Old Street. This former center for tea production and coal mining has been __37__ a popular tourist attraction known for historical structures and local treats, such as persimmon cakes and taro mooncakes.

Guanxi Old Street, on the other hand, is notable for its Baroque-inspired buildings. Decorated with colorful tiles made of porcelain, they __38__ the wealth of the former residents. Guanxi's must-try __39__ is *ban tiao*, traditional Hakka dry noodles that have been a staple for farmers to fill their bellies. One restaurant that has gained __40__ for serving them has remained popular for over six decades.

If you are looking to get away from urban areas and find a nature __41__, look no further than Jianshi Township. The largest district in Hsinchu County offers visitors a peaceful escape from the hustle and bustle of the city. Smangus, an Atayal settlement __42__ lush forests, is an ideal place for nature lovers. It also provides __43__ for people to stay overnight.

Among the most well-known hikes near Smangus is the Giant Tree Trail. The five-hour hike will take you through an ancient cypress forest. For those who would prefer a shorter hike, there is the Koraw Eco-Park Trail, providing opportunities to experience the area's __44__ plant and animal life. Getting to Smangus is no simple task, however. Since there are no buses available, it requires a __45__ drive along mountain roads. No matter where one chooses to visit there, Hsinchu's beauty and nature is definitely worth visiting.

- (A) surrounded by (B) landmarks (C) reflect (D) diverse (E) fame
 (AB) dish (AC) retreat (AD) lengthy (BC) transformed into (BD) accommodations

V. 篇章結構 (8%)

At major sporting events, the medal ceremony is a joyous moment that celebrates the winners of the competition. However, not all medalists necessarily experience similar levels of happiness. Research conducted by the Carlson School of Management

used facial expression software to reveal an interesting pattern. __46__ While smiling does not necessarily indicate happiness, this finding suggests not all is what it seems on the podium.

This unexpected pattern can potentially be explained by the idea of counterfactual thinking. Counterfactual thinking is the way we imagine alternative outcomes, such as “what ifs” and “if onlys.” __47__ This is called an upward comparison, similar to feeling upset when comparing one’s grades to someone else who earned higher grades. In contrast, bronze medalists may engage in downward comparison. __48__ Overall, this suggests that happiness can depend more on our interpretation of our results rather than the result itself.

The athletes’ emotions in these events are also reflected in symbolic traditions. One such tradition is the biting of gold medals, a gesture reflecting triumph. __49__ Nowadays, medals are primarily made of silver, and excited athletes who bite into medals may even chip their teeth. Ultimately, competition and achievement evoke a rich range of emotions rooted in tradition and history.

(A) They may feel relief and gratitude for even earning a medal.

(B) Bronze medalists were found to smile more frequently than silver medalists.

(C) Athletes often treasure their medals as lasting symbols of their hard-earned achievements.

(D) Silver medalists may suffer from this type of thinking and experience regret and disappointment over failing to win gold.

(E) Historically, athletes bit gold pieces to test their authenticity, as real gold is soft and would leave teeth marks.

VI. 閱讀測驗 (22%)

In another example of the powerful ability of climate change to affect the natural world, the Swiss and Italian borders are due to be redrawn. This decision, made in 2023, is a direct response to rapid glacial melting. While an agreement has been reached between the two countries, only Switzerland has officially signed it as of 2024. However, Italy is expected to do so as well.

Traditionally, their shared border has been marked by glacier ridgelines and areas where the snow never completely melts. The Swiss Glacier Monitoring Network has reported that Swiss glaciers lost 1% of their volume in 2021. In the same year the agreement was made, 4% of their total volume was lost. That is the second largest recorded loss, following the 6% loss in 2022. Regions located beneath Switzerland’s famed Matterhorn, along with some popular ski resorts, will be impacted by the modified border. Even so, it’s hoped that the changes will allow both countries to definitively determine who is responsible for management in the affected areas. That will be particularly important as the decreasing ice and snow expose lost human remains and plane wreckage from years past.

50. What is the passage mainly about?

(A) The impact of glacial loss on tourism in Switzerland and Italy.

(B) A Swiss-Italian border change affected by climate change.

(C) Diverse opinions on the border agreement between Switzerland and Italy.

(D) How the agreement defines management responsibilities for both countries.

51. In what year was the second largest recorded loss of volume for the Swiss glaciers?

(A) In 2022. (B) In 2021.

(C) In 2024.

(D) In 2023.

52. According to the passage, what challenge will Switzerland and Italy face in managing their border areas due to glacial melting?

(A) An increase in accidents and fatalities linked to glacial loss.

(B) A decline in tourism revenue from ski resorts in both countries.

(C) Dealing with the discovery of lost bodies and wreckage from past accidents.

(D) Determining accountability for the factors causing glaciers to shrink.

Though climbing Mount Everest has become more accessible in recent times, those who try to do so are still risking their lives. The dangerous natural elements, such as ice, snow, and unpredictable weather, are just some of the obstacles that must be overcome. A lack of oxygen at high altitudes adds to the dangers. As a result, the mountain holds the remains of climbers who lost their lives attempting to reach the top. Since the 1920s, over 300 people have died there. Many of them are easily spotted, as they are still wearing the colorful gear they began their climb with. In addition to the bodies, abandoned tents, oxygen cylinders, and other gear are scattered around.

Recovering bodies from the mountain might be even more of a challenge. A team of up to 12 members is required to recover a single body. The bodies can weigh over 100 kilograms and are frozen in the position they died in, making the task even harder. The number of deaths increases every year, with 18 climbers reported dead on Everest in 2023. The trash left behind by tourists must also be taken care of. Overtourism has only added further to the problem; in fact, 11 tons of garbage have been removed since cleanup operations began.

One area in particular, known as the “death zone,” is over 8,000 meters above sea level and only accessible for about 15 days a year due to extreme weather conditions. The country of Nepal, where Everest is located, recently allowed for the removal of bodies there. Each body in the death zone costs Nepal US\$37,400 to take away. The majority of this amount, US\$20,000, is intended to supply a team with the oxygen required for their climb and work. However, the families of the dead naturally believe that the cost is worth bearing. The return of a loved one is priceless.

53. According to the passage, what advice would be suitable for a friend planning to climb Mount Everest? (素養題)

- (A) Avoid hiring professional guides to save money.
- (B) Pack lightly and skip carrying oxygen to reduce weight.
- (C) Attempt the climb during the rainy season to avoid crowds.
- (D) Be well-prepared and bring sufficient oxygen supplies for the climb.

54. Which of the following statements about the 300 victims of Mount Everest accidents is true?

- (A) An average of 18 people pass away on the mountain each year.
- (B) Most of the victims had reached the top before dying on the mountain.
- (C) Their bodies are visible as they remain dressed in bright climbing outfits.
- (D) Their bodies and equipment have been successfully removed in recent years.

55. What is one of the problems Mount Everest is addressing today?

- (A) The cost of obtaining climbing permits.
- (B) Trash abandoned by climbers and tourists.
- (C) The absence of proper climbing equipment for tourists.
- (D) The lack of climbers attempting to summit the mountain.

56. Why can climbers only access the “death zone” on Mount Everest for 15 days each year?

- (A) Because of natural factors.
- (B) Because the cost is too high.
- (C) Because Nepal has rules that limit it.
- (D) Because there is no professional guide.

There are all kinds of festivals around the world featuring a wide variety of themes. In the town of Menton, France, which is **bleased with** exceptional lemons, a celebration to honor this common sour fruit has been going on since 1934. The event takes place each February, and it includes beautiful floats and sculptures. If you were wondering whether these floats and sculptures are covered in lemons, then yes, they certainly are. There are also oranges on them. During the day, the fruit is on display, with parades featuring citrus-decorated floats moving through the streets. There is also music to accompany the colorful floats. At night, Menton is lit up and turns into a glowing spectacle. Nighttime parades with different themes continue the fun. Meanwhile, visitors can also enjoy a children’s carnival and garden exhibitions. At the end of each evening, a spectacular fireworks show delights people.

You might be curious to know what happens to all that fruit at the end of the festival. It is sorted, and those that are in good condition are sold at a special market. The ones that are not in good enough shape are composted. By doing this, event organizers ensure that a sustainable end to the Lemon Festival occurs.

While the festival started in the 1930s, its origins actually date back to 1895, when hotel managers organized a parade to entertain winter tourists. In 1928, a hotel manager showcased citrus fruits and flowers at Hôtel Riviera, which became very popular. Later, this citrus display moved to the town’s streets, developing into the Lemon Festival. These days, thousands of visitors from around the world come to take part in the festival. It’s a great way to honor Menton’s cultural heritage, and it also helps bring together people from all over to celebrate this humble fruit.

57. What does the phrase “**bleased with**” in the first paragraph most likely mean?

- (A) Made in large amounts.
- (B) Fortunate to have something.

- (C) Become holy by some means.
- (D) Turned sour because of something.

58. How is the content in the first paragraph organized? (素養題)

- (A) An opinion → another point of view
- (B) A phenomenon → a possible cause
- (C) A topic sentence → an example
- (D) A debate topic → an opinion

59. Which of the following activities is **NOT** included in the Lemon Festival in Menton?

- (A) A fireworks display.
- (B) A live dance performance.
- (C) A carnival designed for children.
- (D) Night parades featuring various themes.

60. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) The name of Menton comes from its history of producing lemons.
- (B) Visitors from all over the world help organize the festival each year.
- (C) The biggest feature of the festival is that all the designs must be related to lemons.
- (D) The festival's roots and historical influences are older than its formal establishment.

【範圍：Ivy Analytical English February】

I. Listening (10%)

1-5 D BC A B C 6-10 A D C D B

II. 單字與片語 (30%)

11-25 CDACB/ CBBDA /ADAB B

III. 綜合測驗 (10%)

26-35 BACBD/ BADCD

IV. 文意選填 (20%)

26-45 B BC C AB E AC A BD D AD

V. 篇章結構 (8%)

46-49 B D A E

VI. 閱讀測驗 (22%)

50-60 BDC/ DCBA/ BCB D