

注意：①本試卷為一張雙面，測驗題型為四選一單選選擇題共 35 題，第 1~15 題，每題 2 分；第 16-35 題，每題 3.5 分，共 100 分。
②單選選擇題題型，請選出一個正確或最適當答案，答錯不倒扣；以複選作答或未作答者，該題不予計分。
③請勿於答案卡上書寫應考人姓名、入場通知書編號或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。
④答案卡務必繳回，未繳回者該節以零分計算。

第一部分：【第 1-15 題，每題 2 分，共計 15 題，占 30 分】

一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案】

【1】 1. Fishermen usually use worms as _____ to attract fish.

- ① bait ② seed
③ leaf ④ page

【3】2. Children are always _____ to open their gifts on Christmas morning.

- ① silent ② bored
③ eager ④ upset

【2】 3. Hey boss, whatever you ask me to do. You _____ and I'll follow.

- ① fail ② lead
③ meet ④ draw

【4】4. After ten years of dating, they finally decided to tie the knot and go into _____.

- ① business ② prison
③ education ④ marriage

【2】 5. She is very ____; she often buys lunch for her friends.

- ① nervous ② generous
③ serious ④ curious

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

【3】 6. You were so mean and I felt so embarrassed. You _____ me that my fly was open.

- ① could tell ② could told
③ could have told ④ could have been told

【4】 7. The scientist's recent _____ of a new vaccine was recognized as an important breakthrough.

- ① create ② creative
③ creativity ④ creation

【4】8. We look forward to _____ your feedback on our latest product offering.

- ① be received ② receive
③ have received ④ receiving

【1】9. We're looking _____ the possibility of merging the two departments in our company.

- ① into ② up
③ at ④ about

【3】 10. I didn't really _____ my new supervisor when he first landed the position.

- ① get over with ② get through to
③ get on with ④ get up to

三、閱讀測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

People who daydream are often described in negative ways, such as being lazy, distracted, or avoiding responsibilities. For many years, teachers and parents warned children not to let their minds wander, believing it showed weakness or a lack of discipline. Yet scientists who study the brain have revealed surprising findings about what actually happens during daydreaming. Rather than being a waste of time, daydreaming is now understood as a beneficial mental process that can strengthen creativity, memory, and problem-solving abilities.

To study brain activity, scientists use scanning devices that show which regions are active at different times. When a person daydreams, these scans reveal a distinctive pattern known as the “default mode” of thinking. In this state, regions linked to imagination, memory, and planning become functioning and interact with one another. Researchers describe this mode as a time when the brain turns inward, focusing on personal thoughts rather than the outside environment. It often appears during simple, repetitive tasks such as walking along a familiar route, folding laundry, or preparing an easy meal. While the body continues its routine, the mind is free to wander and explore ideas.

Daydreaming is valuable because it supports both creativity and social understanding. When the mind is not tied to immediate tasks, it has space to generate new ideas, test possible solutions, and even rehearse future events. Many daydreams involve social situations—sometimes recalling past conversations, sometimes imagining how future ones might unfold. These mental rehearsals allow people to practice responses, strengthen empathy, and prepare for real interactions.

As Dr. Marcus Raichle of Washington University explains: “When you don’t use a muscle, it stays mostly slack. But when your brain seems to be doing nothing while daydreaming, it is in fact very vibrant.” The so-called “resting state” is therefore not rest at all, but a time of hidden mental work that helps us imagine, plan, and connect more effectively with others.

【2】 11. What is the main finding by brain scientists about daydreaming?

- ① Most wandering thoughts are simply repetitions of past events.
- ② The brain remains highly engaged even when it seems idle.
- ③ Letting the mind wander is harmful and decreases efficiency.
- ④ During mental rest, the brain is almost completely inactive.

【2】 12. According to the article, in which situation are people most likely to drift into daydreams?

- ① While reading a difficult academic article
- ② While doing automatic, repeated chores
- ③ While competing in a sports match
- ④ While riding a roller coaster at a theme park

【4】 13. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one of the advantages of daydreaming?

- ① Helping invent or generate original concepts
- ② Improving the ability to predict encounters with others
- ③ Building stronger sensitivity to others' feelings
- ④ Curing mental illnesses and concentration problems

【3】 14. Which statement best describes the author's attitude toward daydreaming?

- ① Neutral, recognizing both benefits and drawbacks.
- ② Doubtful, arguing possible merits need further proof.
- ③ Supportive, viewing it as a useful and positive activity.
- ④ Negative, suggesting it reflects poor responsiveness.

【1】15. What conclusion can be drawn from Dr. Raichle's comparison between muscles and the brain?

- ① The brain and muscles show the opposite patterns of activity when they appear to be at rest.
- ② Muscles, unlike the brain, can stay in good condition for long periods without being exercised.
- ③ The brain is more important and active than muscles during mental and even physical activities.
- ④ Just like unused muscles shrink, an inactive brain becomes weaker and duller in thinking.

【請接續背面】

第二部分：【第 16-35 題，每題 3.5 分，共計 20 題，占 70 分】

【3】16.甲、乙、丙、丁、戊約好一起出遊，當日除了最先到達的一個準時外，其餘的都遲到了。戊到達時，丁已在等候，但那時甲還沒來。丙到達時，甲已經等了一會兒了，但那時乙還沒到，請問他們到達的先後順序為何？

- ①甲丙乙丁戊
- ②丁甲丙乙戊
- ③丁戊甲丙乙
- ④丁戊丙甲乙

【1】17.甲、乙、丙、丁、戊去糖果店買糖，五人中只有甲和乙沒買棒棒糖，五人當中的四人，包括丙都買了巧克力，和其他人不同的是，甲、丁、戊都沒有買果凍，甲只有買了口香糖。請問誰只買了巧克力和果凍？

- ①乙
- ②丙
- ③丁
- ④戊

【1】18.一次考試後，甲、乙、丙三人討論考試結果，甲說：「如果我考上了，乙也會考上。」乙說：「我看甲能考上，我不能。」丙說：「如果我考上，乙就考不上。」考試結果公佈後證明三人之中只有一人說對了。請問下列何者正確？

- ①甲說對了
- ②乙沒考上
- ③丙沒考上
- ④丙說對了

【2】19.「如果甲出席會議，乙、丙、和丁也會一起出席會議。」若上述為真，請問下列推論何者正確？

- ①如果乙、丙、丁都出席了會議，則甲必定出席了會議
- ②如果乙沒出席會議，則甲、丙、丁之中有人沒出席會議
- ③如果甲沒出席會議，那麼乙、丙、丁三人都沒有出席會議
- ④如果甲沒出席會議，那麼乙、丙、丁三人之中有人沒出席會議

【4】20.有一棵樹被種下後每年都會長高一倍，直到 8 年後它停止生長了。請問這棵樹花了多少年長到它最高的高度的一半？

- ① 2 年
- ② 4 年
- ③ 6 年
- ④ 7 年

【3】21.以下為一式子：15 () 5 () 4 () 3 () 3=6。括號處需填入加、減、乘、除的其中一個符號，且每一個符號只能用一次。式子的計算方式為「由左至右」的順序，不考慮先乘除後加減。請問「最後」一個括號內的運算符號是什麼？

- ① +
- ② −
- ③ ×
- ④ ÷

【4】22.某甲以均速開車，前方的道路邊一共有 21 根電線桿，每一根電線桿之間的距離都是相等的。某甲發現當他從第 1 根電線桿開到第 11 根時共花了 22 秒，請問照此速度他開到第 21 根電線桿時總共會花幾秒？

- ① 38.5 秒
- ② 40 秒
- ③ 42 秒
- ④ 44 秒

【3】23.一個自行車的輪胎有 21 根輻條，請問輻條之間有幾個間隙？

- ① 19 個
- ② 20 個
- ③ 21 個
- ④ 22 個

【3】24.請觀察下表的規律，問號處應填上何數字？

1	9	6	15
5	6	3	33
2	7	4	18
8	3	5	？

- ① 15
- ② 23
- ③ 29
- ④ 55

【2】25.某甲有 2000 片正方形的小磁磚，想將它們拼成一個最大的正方形，請問拼成之後，還剩幾片小磁磚？

- ① 25 片
- ② 64 片
- ③ 151 片
- ④ 400 片

【2】26.某甲決定開車旅遊，第一天他開了 7 公里，以後的每天以比前一天多開 4 公里，在他旅程的最後一天，他開了 51 公里。請問他這趟旅程總共開了幾公里？

- ① 319 公里
- ② 348 公里
- ③ 377 公里
- ④ 384 公里

【4】27.上體育課時，老師將全班排成一個實心的正方形，某甲的右邊有 3 位同學，左邊有 2 位同學，請問全班一共有幾人？

- ① 25 人
- ② 28 人
- ③ 30 人
- ④ 36 人

【3】28.一個有 4×4 格的正方形棋盤，其中每一小格也都是正方形，請問在這個棋盤上總共可數出幾個正方形？

- ① 16 個
- ② 29 個
- ③ 30 個
- ④ 34 個

【3】29.一位農民過逝前，將他的羊留給他的 3 個兒子，大兒子分到的羊比二兒子多 20%，比小兒子多 25%。二兒子分到 3600 隻羊，請問這位農民總共留下多少隻羊？

- ① 10800 隻
- ② 11160 隻
- ③ 11376 隻
- ④ 11520 隻

【4】30.桌上有一杯 200cc.的黑咖啡，你喝了 $\frac{1}{6}$ 後，覺得太濃，便補回了同樣容量的牛奶到杯子中，你再喝了

杯中的 $\frac{1}{3}$ 後，還是覺得太濃，又加了喝掉的量的牛奶回杯中，這次再喝杯中的 $\frac{1}{2}$ 後，同樣再補上一樣的量的

牛奶回杯中，最後再把整杯咖啡喝完。請問最終你喝進多少牛奶？

- ① 100cc.
- ② 120cc.
- ③ 150cc.
- ④ 200cc.

【1】31.一輛保持均速的火車完全通過長 80 公尺的山洞需費時 5 秒，完全通過 160 公尺的山洞需費時 9 秒，請問火車的時速是多少公里？

- ① 72 公里
- ② 80 公里
- ③ 100 公里
- ④ 120 公里

【2】32.若有兩數 a 跟 b，而 a+b=8 且 ab = 14，請問這兩個數的倒數的和是多少？

- ① $\frac{3}{4}$
- ② $\frac{4}{7}$
- ③ $\frac{5}{8}$
- ④ $\frac{9}{14}$

【3】33.由於貨物量增加，貨運公司的老闆最近增購了 8 台卡車，為此他將他的停車場的面積增加了原來的 50%。停車場變大後，不但可停下新買的 8 台卡車，未來還可再停 8 台。請問目前老闆含新車共擁有幾台卡車？

- ① 24 台
- ② 32 台
- ③ 40 台
- ④ 48 台

【3】34.某班同學相約去烤肉，購買食材共花 3120 元，花費由參加的人平均分攤，但當日有 4 位同學因故沒辦法來，這使得每人原本分攤的費用多了 26 元。請問原本打算參加烤肉的人有幾位？

- ① 16 人
- ② 20 人
- ③ 24 人
- ④ 30 人

【1】35.有一個三邊不等長的三角形，其面積為 60 平方公分，其中兩個高為 12 公分和 4 公分，若第三個高也是整數，請問第三個高為多少公分？

- ① 5 公分
- ② 6 公分
- ③ 7 公分
- ④ 8 公分