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(選擇題請在答案卡上作答，否則不予計分)

I. Vocabulary (30%): Choose the answer that best completes the sentence and write its corresponding letter (A, B, C, or D) on the answer card.

- X-rays will ____ all the way through the painting so you can see aspects of the whole thickness of a picture.
(A) sanguine (B) penetrate (C) conceal (D) perceive
- Being an unmarried mother no longer carries the social ____ that it used to.
(A) compliant (B) dexterity (C) stigma (D) enzyme
- Rice farmers in the southeast lost their buyers when Bayer accidentally ____ the entire crop.
(A) deluded (B) required (C) endangered (D) contaminated
- The company was involved in a blatant ____ of trademark rights that were recognized under federal law.
(A) infringement (B) commissary (C) incentive (D) seclusion
- Northern areas of the country were ____ in a snowstorm last night.
(A) plucked (B) quarantined (C) repudiated (D) engulfed
- The pleasure of safari in Africa is a huge ____ to many tourists.
(A) lure (B) lust (C) speculation (D) proliferation
- The U.S. Government has released its ____ report on cross-strait issues.
(A) fraudulent (B) annual (C) null (D) ulterior
- Birders all over the region ____ to locations where they could observe this unusual avian spectacle.
(A) protracted (B) ensured (C) flocked (D) crushed
- William Christensen praised Taiwan's ____ role in the Indo-Pacific region.
(A) inaugural (B) immaculate (C) protruded (D) proactive
- The trouble with our country now: it's so divided that the other party might feel it's a ____ act to join the Cabinet.
(A) simplistic (B) traitorous (C) myriad (D) mimic
- Foreign athletes will have to undergo the ____ 14-day quarantine upon arrival in Taiwan.
(A) manual (B) mandatory (C) obstructed (D) opposable
- Mubarak, who until the end seemed unable to grasp the depth of the ____ over three decades of his authoritarian rule, finally resigned last Friday.
(A) resurgence (B) reconciliation (C) resultant (D) resentment
- The police, prosecutors and the courts should consider this unfortunate matter ____ and independently.
(A) allegedly (B) dejectedly (C) impartially (D) substantially

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14. In 1946, Jan returned to Warsaw from the prisoner-of-war camp and began the ____ process of rebuilding their zoo.

(A) painstaking (B) fraudulent (C) prohibited (D) relenting

15. Russia illegally ____ Crimea when President Obama was in office.

(A) annexed (B) recognized (C) forsook (D) patched

II. Grammar (20%): In each of the following sentences there is a blank where a word, phrase or clause is omitted. Choose for each blank the most appropriate answer, and mark the corresponding letter (A, B, C, or D) on the answer card.

16. The landscape of Tasmania ____ by thousands of years of aboriginal burning practices.

(A) has shaped (B) has been shaped (C) shaped (D) have shaped

17. ____ had the telephone rung than the girl rushed to answer it.

(A) No more (B) No less (C) No sooner (D) No longer

18. ____ has ever come out that could be considered credible since he stepped down.

(A) She (B) Nothing (C) Anything (D) One

19. Nearly everyone seems exhausted ____ power crisis that leaves Katmandu mostly dark at night.

(A) for continued (B) by a continuing

(C) continuing (D) in continue

20. Many students are ____ to music on sophisticated stereo systems, so they are probably accustomed to much better sound reproduction than is available in many elementary music classrooms.

(A) used listening (B) used listen

(C) used to listen (D) used to listening

21. He examined the shackles but had little means ____ their strength.

(A) by which be tested (B) for which to test

(C) by which to test (D) in which to test

22. ____ our reservations, we should all have been killed in the crash.

(A) Hadn't we changed (B) Should we not change

(C) Had we not changed (D) Haven't we changed

23. Some parents choose the online schools because their children are struggling in ordinary ones; ____ for their flexible schedules.

(A) others do so (B) so are others

(C) do so others (D) others so do

24. I don't know ____ so unhappy.

(A) why is he always (B) why he is always

(C) whether is he always (D) for why he is always

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25. We need to ____ an immediate practical solution before the problem gets worse.

- (A) show up (B) work out (C) scale up (D) fall out

III. Reading Comprehension (20%): Choose the most appropriate answer and mark the corresponding letter (A, B, C, or D) on the answer card.

Passage I

Until this month, the world seemed to have a reasonably clear understanding of what was happening with the virus in China. The ruling Communist Party proudly published low daily case numbers and deaths as a testament to its stringent “zero Covid” policy. A countrywide system of lockdowns, quarantines and mass testing largely kept the virus at bay. But in early December, the government abruptly abandoned “zero Covid,” leaving the scientific community largely in the dark.

Some models have assumed that China would experience an infection fatality ratio very similar to Hong Kong’s in the early stages of its outbreak. Back then, nearly 10,000 people in a territory of 7.5 million died within months of Omicron spreading. A comparable toll in China, with its 1.4 billion people, would be far higher.

But there are also important differences. China has stronger vaccine coverage in its older population than Hong Kong did at the start of its surge. Based on the timing of their respective outbreaks, though, China’s population-wide vaccination drive was earlier than in Hong Kong, meaning the effects of inoculations had longer to wane. Hong Kong also provided the option of Western vaccines with newer mRNA technology, while China relied exclusively on homegrown, less effective vaccines. Hospitals may also have a harder time handling the surge in some parts of China.

The general lack of clarity has led to worries that the size of the outbreak could create more opportunities for the virus circulating through China—imported versions of Omicron—to mutate into a more dangerous variant.

(excerpt from *New York Times*)

<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/12/29/health/china-covid-outbreak-predictions.html>

26. What is the main topic of the passage?

- (A) The impact of the Covid-19 vaccination policy in China
 (B) The impact of the travel policy in China during the pandemic
 (C) The impact of ending the zero-Covid policy in China
 (D) The problem with the policy to stop publicizing the Covid-19 data in China

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27. How do the scientists speculate about possible impacts?

- (A) By presenting eyewitness accounts
- (B) By classifying relevant phenomenon
- (C) By showing the results of scientific experiments
- (D) By comparing the data of different regions

28. Which concern about the current Covid-19 policy in China is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- (A) Chinese people's unwillingness to admit their infection
- (B) The death rate of Covid-19 patients in China
- (C) The insufficient capacity of hospitals in China
- (D) The change of Omicron into a more deadly virus

29. Which statement is NOT implied in the passage?

- (A) Scientists around the world are worried about the impact of the current Covid-19 policy in China.
- (B) The zero-Covid policy in China is responsible for the high death rate now.
- (C) China should more openly publicize the Covid-19 data.
- (D) More than 1 million people might die because of the disease.

30. What is the tone of the author?

- (A) critical
- (B) sad
- (C) neutral
- (D) ironic

Passage II

Few recent cultural works have shown up the divide between critics and audiences quite like this year's awkwardly-titled Netflix series *Dahmer—Monster: The Jeffrey Dahmer Story*. The drama about notorious US serial killer Jeffrey Dahmer, who murdered 17 young men and boys between 1978 and 1991, was released mid-week in September on the streaming service, with little pre-publicity and no previews made available for press—a common indication that the show or film in question isn't much good. And duly, the media verdicts that did come in were mostly pretty harsh.

By contrast, though, viewing figures proved astronomical: according to Netflix's self-declared ratings, it was watched for 196.2 million hours in its first week of release, at the time giving it the best opening week for a new show on the streaming platform ever, while within 60 days it reached 1 billion hours viewed, placing it in the rare echelons of other globe-conquering cultural phenomena Stranger

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Things and *Squid Game*. Whether all those eyeballs on it were favourable—though a 83% audience score on Rotten Tomatoes would suggest most of them were—undeniably people could not stop watching its incredibly grim story play out. And matching the size of its cultural footprint has been the level of debate that it has stirred.

Without doubt, the conversation around it lends itself to a wider discussion about the whole nature of what we watch, or should watch, when it comes to true-crime drama and beyond. First of all, it raises the question of focus: is giving a serial killer a narrative platform in itself an act of **mythologising** and glorification? That has been an increasing feeling within the cultural ether, as a range of works, from books to documentary and docudrama series and films, have made a concerted effort to instead refocus narratives away from notorious murderers and onto their targets. By the same token, in citing evidence for the corruptive consequences of serial killer-centred narratives, some have pointed to the Dahmer-related Tik Toks that have sprung up in the show's wake, in which users have apparently expressed sorrow or sympathy for Dahmer or created "romantic" edits of scenes with him.

(excerpt from *BBC*,

<https://www.bbc.com/culture/article/20221213-monster-jeffrey-dahmer-did-tv-go-too-far-in-2022>)

31. What is the main topic of the passage?

- (A) The way to face human wickedness
- (B) The problems with using Tik Toks
- (C) The problems with TV series based on real crimes
- (D) The impact of crime stories on the younger generation

32. Judging from these three opening paragraphs, what do you think is most UNLIKELY to be a focus of the following discussion in the essay?

- (A) How TV companies produce popular TV series
- (B) Whether the victims should be given an opportunity to express their opinion about such TV series
- (C) Whether the TV series faithfully represents the fact
- (D) How we should deal with our morbid curiosity

33. What does the author use the TV series *Stranger Things* as an example of?

- (A) Gangster TV series
- (B) Internationally popular TV series
- (C) TV series about victims of rape
- (D) TV series with little cultural impact

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34. Which statement is implied in the passage?

- (A) *The Jeffrey Dahmer Story* may lead to a rising crime rate.
- (B) It might be impossible to stop people from watching such controversial TV series.
- (C) The TV producer of the series probably cares only about the profits.
- (D) Most people who watch the TV series actually do not like it.

35. What does the word “mythologizing” mean in the context?

- (A) to make a human being look like a god
- (B) to make a person's life story mysterious
- (C) to see through the myth created by the mass media
- (D) to make a villain look like a hero

IV. Read the short passage and respond to the comment: write an essay of about 300 words to explain what you think “liberal” in “liberal arts” means and why it is important OR not important to continue using this term. (30%)

“The term ‘liberal arts’ no longer works as an effective means of communicating one of higher education's most precious assets. ‘Liberal’ is politically charged, and ‘arts’ has a negative connotation regarding improving graduates' job prospects. Putting the words *liberal* and *arts* together is a branding disaster, and the most effective way to save or defend the liberal arts may be to change what we call them. Note, the problem isn't with the substance of a liberal arts education but with the words we use to describe it.”

(excerpt from *Gallup* with minor revisions,

<https://www.gallup.com/education/231746/higher-education-drop-term-liberal-arts.aspx>)

備 註	一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。 二、試題請隨卷繳交。
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第壹部分：單選題（共 70 分） 選擇題請在答案卡上作答，否則不予計分。

一、詞彙（占 30 分）

說明：第 1 題至第 15 題，每題有 4 個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項，請將選項寫於答案卡之「相應題號」。該大題共計 15 題，每題 2 分，共計 30 分。

- John Dryden, the king's poet laureate, jumped into the fray with both feet, _____ the party supporters ferociously in a succession of brilliant verse satires.
(A) cavorting (B) delighting (C) lambasting (D) relishing
- When King James _____ three years later, Dryden's political credibility was gone, and he lost the laureateship to a poet he had savaged in verse several years before.
(A) abdicated (B) dictated (C) abandoned (D) addicted
- At ages 29 and 30, he wrote two long poems ~~celebrating the restored~~ monarch Charles II, and was welcomed into the king's _____ of public poets.
(A) school (B) stable (C) study (D) stance
- Oscar Wilde made the most of his life in Paris, _____ with as many young men as he pleased, as he relayed with relish to his longtime friend Robert Ross.
(A) coveting (B) leaping (C) galloping (D) cavorting
- Oscar Wilde returned to top form, delighting company with his wit, which had not been _____ by prison.
(A) blown (B) blunted (C) retarded (D) blazed
- Oscar Wilde was a resilient man, who throughout his life _____ off the judgment of men with smaller natures than him.
(A) hesitated (B) shrugged (C) showed (D) shouldered
- Research suggests that people with outgoing personalities tend to be more _____, often expecting that good things will happen.
(A) efficient (B) practical (C) changeable (D) optimistic
- No one could beat Paul at running. He has won the running championship _____ for three years.
(A) rapidly (B) urgently (C) continuously (D) temporarily
- If you fly from Taipei to Tokyo, you'll be taking an international, rather than a _____ flight.
(A) liberal (B) domestic (C) connected (D) universal
- Jack is very proud of his fancy new motorcycle. He has been _____ to all his friends about how cool it looks and how fast it runs.
(A) boasting (B) proposing (C) gossiping (D) confessing

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11. The ideas about family have changed _____ in the past twenty years. For example, my grandfather was one of ten children in his family, but I am the only child.
(A) mutually (B) narrowly (C) considerably (D) scarcely
12. The chairperson of the meeting asked everyone to speak up instead of _____ their opinions among themselves.
(A) reciting (B) giggling (C) murmuring (D) whistling
13. Although Mr. Chen is rich, he is a very _____ person and is never willing to spend any money to help those who are in need.
(A) absolute (B) precise (C) economic (D) stingy
14. If you want to know what your dreams mean, now there are websites you can visit to help you _____ them.
(A) overcome (B) interpret (C) transfer (D) revise
15. The memory _____ of the new computer has been increased so that more information can be stored.
(A) capacity (B) occupation (C) attachment (D) machinery

二、綜合測驗 (占 30 分)

說明：綜合測驗共計15題，每題2分，共計30分。每題一個空格，請依文意與文法選出最適當的一個選項，請將答案寫於答案卡之「相應題號」。

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Tai Chi Chuan is a type of ancient Chinese martial art. People _____ 16 _____ Tai Chi mainly for its health benefits. This centuries-old Chinese mind-body exercise is now gaining popularity in the United States. The most familiar aspect of Tai Chi Chuan is the hand form, which is a series of slow-flowing movements with poetic names _____ 17 _____ "dragons stirring up the wind" and "wave hands like clouds." These movements, forming an exercise system, _____ 18 _____ one to effortlessly experience the vital life force, or the Qi energy, in one's body. Tai Chi Chuan is not only a physical but also a _____ 19 _____ exercise. Psychologically, this exercise may increase communication between the body and the mind and enable one to deal with other people more effectively. It _____ 20 _____ stress and creates calmness and confidence. Relaxation and a feeling of joy are among the first noticeable differences in a Tai Chi student.

16. (A) practice (B) consult (C) display (D) manage
17. (A) from (B) like (C) between (D) regarding
18. (A) allow (B) allows (C) allowed (D) allowing
19. (A) formal (B) mental (C) civic (D) global
20. (A) imposes (B) offends (C) reduces (D) disturbs

第 21 至 25 題為題組

Much like the dove and robin, the bluebird is considered a very lucky sign in most cultures, particularly when

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seen in the spring. 21, a woodpecker, when seen near the home, is regarded as a good sign. In contrast, the peacock is not 22 seen as lucky. In places like India, the peacock is considered lucky because the great many "eyes" on its feathers are said to alert it to 23 evil. Peacocks are also highly valued in China and Japan, where they are kept as symbols by the ruling families to 24 their status and wealth. However, the peacock used to receive only 25 from the rest of the world. The feathers of peacocks are considered the most unlucky part of the bird because the eye-shaped markings on them are associated with "evil eyes." To bring the evil eye into the home is thus believed to invite trouble and sorrow.

21. (A) Therefore (B) Nevertheless (C) Roughly (D) Similarly
 22. (A) officially (B) mutually (C) universally (D) eventually
 23. (A) approach (B) approaching (C) approached (D) be approaching
 24. (A) replace (B) disguise (C) distinguish (D) represent
 25. (A) scorn (B) laughter (C) study (D) criticism

第 26 至 30 題為題組

Nutritional products that can be collected from trees include fruits, nuts, seeds, leaves, and bark. Tree products have been an important part of diets for thousands of years, from early humans 26 fruits and nuts to the first cultivation of important trees, such as mango and apple. The apple is one of the world's most cultivated fruit trees, 27 over 7,000 different kinds in existence. Despite their great 28, however, most domesticated apples can be traced back to a common ancestor, the wild apple of Central Asia, *Malus sieversii*. Apples have been grown for thousands of years in Asia and Europe, and 29 to North America by European colonists in the 17th century. Today, apples are 30 eaten the world over and form the basis for multi-million dollar industries. In 2005, at least 55 million tons of apples were grown worldwide, which generated a value of about \$10 billion.

26. (A) to gather (B) gather (C) gathered (D) gathering
 27. (A) all (B) with (C) around (D) still
 28. (A) variety (B) harvest (C) condition (D) discovery
 29. (A) bring (B) have brought (C) were brought (D) have been brought
 30. (A) regularly (B) particularly (C) permanently (D) barely

三、閱讀測驗（占 10 分）

說明：閱讀測驗共計 5 題，每題 2 分，共計 10 分。請將選項寫於答案卡之「相應題號」。

Redwood trees are the tallest plants on the earth, reaching heights of up to 100 meters. They are also known for their longevity, typically 500 to 1000 years, but sometimes more than 2000 years. A hundred million years ago,

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in the age of dinosaurs, redwoods were common in the forests of a much more moist and tropical North America. As the climate became drier and colder, they retreated to a narrow strip along the Pacific coast of Northern California.

The trunk of redwood trees is very **stout** and usually forms a single straight column. It is covered with a beautiful soft, spongy bark. This bark can be pretty thick, well over two feet in the more mature trees. It gives the older trees a certain kind of protection from insects, but the main benefit is that it keeps the center of the tree intact from moderate forest fires because of its thickness. This fire resistant quality explains why the giant redwood grows to live that long. While most other types of trees are destroyed by forest fires, the giant redwood actually prospers because of them. Moderate fires will clear the ground of competing plant life, and the rising heat dries and opens the ripe cones of the redwood, releasing many thousands of seeds onto the ground below.

New trees are often produced from sprouts, little baby trees, which form at the base of the trunk. These sprouts grow slowly, nourished by the root system of the “mother” tree. When the main tree dies, the sprouts are then free to grow as full trees, forming a “**fairy ring**” of trees around the initial tree. These trees, in turn, may give rise to more sprouts, and the cycle continues.

31. Why were redwood trees more prominent in the forests of North America millions of years ago?

- (A) The trees were taller and stronger.
- (B) The soil was softer for seeds to sprout.
- (C) The climate was warmer and more humid.
- (D) The temperature was lower along the Pacific coast.

32. What does a “**fairy ring**” in the last paragraph refer to?

- (A) Circled tree trunks.
- (B) Connected root systems.
- (C) Insect holes around an old tree.
- (D) Young trees surrounding a mature tree.

33. Which of the following is a function of the tree bark as mentioned in the passage?

- (A) It allows redwood trees to bear seeds.
- (B) It prevents redwood trees from attack by insects.
- (C) It helps redwood trees absorb moisture in the air.
- (D) It makes redwood trees more beautiful and appealing.

34. Why do redwood trees grow to live that long according to the passage?

- (A) They have heavy and straight tree trunks.
- (B) They are properly watered and nourished.
- (C) They are more resistant to fire damage than other trees.
- (D) They produce many young trees to sustain their life cycle.

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35. What does the word “stout” in the second paragraph probably mean in the context?

- (A) stubborn
- (B) staunch
- (C) compendious
- (D) voluminous

第貳部分：作文題（共30分）

Our emotional, psychological, and social well-being is all part of our mental health. At every stage of life, mental health is important because it affects how we think, feel, and act as we deal with life. Please compose a 300-word essay discussing effective approaches for university students to maintain mental wellness.



備

註

- 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。
- 二、試題請隨卷繳交。