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

選擇題請在答案卡上作答，否則不予計分。

1. Bicycles are _____ in this town. Wherever you go, you can see one riding a bicycle.
(A) ubiquitous (B) anonymous (C) dangerous (D) preposterous
2. The website of this school is under _____. Computer engineers are working on it.
(A) destruction (B) construction (C) depletion (D) destitution
3. Samuel is a _____ salesperson. He can easily persuade customers to buy clothes in his store.
(A) pitiable (B) dishonest (C) skillful (D) abandoned
4. She has been working _____ for three months, because she needs to take a potentially life-changing exam in March.
(A) haphazardly (B) angrily (C) carelessly (D) diligently
5. The actor tries to _____ difficult questions during a press conference. He does not answer the questions directly.
(A) promote (B) evade (C) congratulate (D) consist
6. This paragraph appears _____ in your essay. It is unnecessary to put this paragraph in your essay. I suggest that you delete it.
(A) transparent (B) brilliant (C) redundant (D) wealthy
7. In this country, nursing used to be a profession _____ by women. Almost all nurses were women. But now we can see many male nurses.
(A) revised (B) transported (C) reduced (D) dominated
8. This high school is very _____. Believing that they can benefit a lot from studying there, many students consider it their top choice.
(A) disgraceful (B) prestigious (C) immoral (D) administrative
9. Rubbish is _____. It makes an otherwise beautiful place look very ugly.
(A) underdeveloped (B) unfair (C) unanimous (D) unsightly

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10. We have been lagging behind our competitors. But if we work harder, we can _____ and outperform them in due course.

- (A) overtake (B) overestimate (C) overdose (D) overdraw

11. Extreme weather has created a humanitarian _____ in this region. Many people have no food to eat and no clean water to drink.

- (A) coalition (B) alliance (C) crisis (D) duration

12. She is always ready to _____ new technology. She is never afraid of learning how to operate new machines.

- (A) ridicule (B) despise (C) displace (D) embrace

13. Workers in this factory go on _____ to protest against unfair treatment. They decide not to work until their complaint is properly addressed by their employers.

- (A) stroke (B) stew (C) strike (D) strict

14. These two countries have signed a _____ peace treaty. They both agree that they should put an end to the devastating war.

- (A) unilateral (B) bilateral (C) crippling (D) irrelevant

15. Children are especially _____ to this disease. Their immune systems are not strong enough to protect them from this disease.

- (A) persistent (B) deplorable (C) edible (D) vulnerable

II. Grammar. For each of the following questions, please select the most appropriate answer. (20%)

16. Identify the correct sentence:

- (A) The teacher suggested that the student would submit his assignment early.
(B) I wish I know how to solve this equation.
(C) Were she to accept the offer, it would change her life.
(D) If he will come tomorrow, we can discuss the project.

17. Identify the correct sentence:

- (A) Having completed the project, the deadline was extended.
(B) While walking to school, a dog barked at me.

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(C) To win the competition, practice is essential.

(D) Having been delayed by traffic, he arrived late.

18. Identify the correct sentence:

(A) By the time he arrived, the show already ended.

(B) If I knew the answer, I would have told you.

(C) The team has been practicing for two hours when it started raining.

(D) By next year, she will have completed her degree.

19. Identify the correct sentence:

(A) He accused her for stealing his phone.

(B) She insisted to join the meeting despite her illness.

(C) They succeeded in persuading the board to reconsider.

(D) He is addicted with video games.

20. Identify the correct sentence:

(A) She likes dancing, singing, and to paint.

(B) He is not only talented but also hardworking.

(C) They are either going to the movies or stay home.

(D) The report is neither accurate nor clarity.

21. Choose the correct sentence:

(A) Let's meet at six o'clock, shall we?

(B) Let's meet at six o'clock, will we?

(C) Let's meet at six o'clock, can we?

(D) Let's meet at six o'clock, won't we?

22. Choose the correct sentence:

(A) The teacher demanded that he submitted his assignment.

(B) John, along with his friends, is coming.

(C) Had he been there, he would know the truth.

(D) He acted as if he would be the winner.

23. Identify the error:

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No sooner the bell rang than the students ran out.

- (A) No
- (B) the bell rang
- (C) than
- (D) ran out

24. Identify the error:

Despite the players complained about the rain and some fans left early, the match continued.

- (A) Despite
- (B) about
- (C) some
- (D) continued

25. Identify the error:

The more chances he has at dealing with significant matters, the less patience he has for trial issues.

- (A) chances
- (B) dealing with
- (C) the less
- (D) trial

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

Passage 1

Why does Ohtani Shohei, a Japanese baseball star, pick up litter after games? Why do Japanese people queue so politely, and wait for green lights before crossing the road? Why, in short, is Japan so orderly? Some say the answer lies in its primary schools.

As the final bell rings, a flurry of six- and seven-year-olds dash out of class at Minami Ikebukuro Primary School in Tokyo: hats on, water bottles flying. Four girls are left behind; it's their turn to clean up. They pull child-sized brooms from a cupboard and get to work. Four brushes knock together as they gather paper shreds and dirt. "It always gets dusty here," says Mariya, pointing to grooves in the floor. The others rush over to help. By cleaning, children learn not to make a mess in the first place, says Kohashiguchi Megumi, the teacher. They also learn to be egalitarian: no, "Oh the caretaker will clean it up later."

Japan's educational method dates back to centuries. During the feudal Edo period (1603-1868), the samurai class

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set up schools to train literate, ethical warriors. Schools in temples trained the peasants; this may be where the practice of kids cleaning classrooms began. Schools in Japan today still strive to build character. They stress discipline and responsibility to others, says Nakano Koichi, a political scientist. Group harmony trumps individualism. Authority is important. Rules are internalised, so that scolding is unnecessary.

The social context in which Japanese schools operate is in many ways like the West: Japan, too, is a rich, liberal democracy. But in some ways it is different. Whereas Americans want their children to be leaders and win competitions, Japanese parents place greater value on their offspring getting along with others, surveys find. Relationships with mothers are especially close in Japan. Most kids share their mother's bed until they are ten. Research reveals Japanese mothers typically anticipate their children's needs, whereas American mothers wait for requests.

In the 1970s and 80s scholars looked to Japan for ideas about how to improve kids' test scores. Now, foreign visitors are more interested in how Japanese schools promote character. Countries from Mongolia to Malaysia have talked to Japan's government about this, says Sugita Hiroshi, a former education official now at Kokugakuin University. Since 2014 Singapore has made students clean their classrooms.

excerpted and modified from *The Economist*

<https://www.economist.com/>

26. According to this article, what do children learn when they clean their classrooms?

- (A) They learn to help their classmates.
- (B) They learn not to make a mess.
- (C) They learn to respect the caretaker and to think that cleaning the classrooms is their duty.
- (D) All of the above

27. According to this article, why is scolding often unnecessary in Japanese schools?

- (A) Because many Japanese students are afraid of punishment
- (B) Because many Japanese teachers are kind
- (C) Because many Japanese students have already considered following rules an essential part of their belief system
- (D) Because many Japanese teachers consider scolding ineffective

28. According to this article, what is the possible reason why Singapore requires its students to clean their classrooms?

- (A) Because Singapore wants to build up the moral character of its students

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(B) Because Singapore wants to improve the academic performance of its students

(C) Because Singapore is interested in international trade

(D) Because Singapore wants to distance itself from Mongolia

29. According to this article, which of the following statement is true?

(A) Parents in Japan encourage their children to become leaders.

(B) Parents in America emphasizes the ability of their children to interact with others harmoniously.

(C) Japanese mothers know what their children need before they express it.

(D) Children in America tend to have close relationships with their mothers.

30. What is the best title for this article?

(A) Japanese Economic Prosperity

(B) Japanese Democracy

(C) The Japanese Art of Child-Rearing

(D) A Famous Japanese Baseball Player

Passage 2

I research and write about happiness, so every year before Jan. 1, I ask people, “What resolutions will you make this year?” With reliable frequency, people tell me, “I want to read more.” Perhaps that’s not surprising. Most of us have the sense that reading is good for us—like getting enough sleep or eating more vegetables. And it’s absolutely true. Research shows that reading benefits mental health, gives us more empathy for others, mitigates stress, sharpens memory, helps us learn, and increases our tolerance for uncertainty (particularly useful these days). One study even showed that reading books helps us live longer.

But, to be honest, while I’m gratified to know that my favorite activity is good for me, I don’t really care that it’s healthy. I read because it’s fun. To me, reading is more fun than practically anything else. It’s like listening to music or hiking—the benefits are great, but that’s not why I do it. I’ve played hooky from work to finish a novel (Stephen King’s *The Stand*). I’ve given 12 friends a copy of the same book (Christopher Alexander’s *A Pattern Language*). I’ve re-read the same novel 10 times, understanding it differently every time (Virginia Woolf’s *Mrs. Dalloway*). I’ve picked up one novel by an author, then raced to read everything else that writer published (Octavia Butler’s *Wild Seed*). My favorite thing to do on a Saturday or Sunday is to binge-read for hours. So, from a happiness-boosting perspective, it’s both healthful and enjoyable to resolve to try to read more, but “I want to read more” isn’t an effective way to frame that resolution. I love to read, and even someone like me benefits from setting habits around reading. So what’s a better way to tackle that aim? Reading for at least 25 minutes every day in 2025 is the answer.

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We're more likely to keep our resolutions when they're concrete and measurable. "No screens 6:00-9:00 p.m." works better than "reduce my screen time." Also—and this may seem counterintuitive—it's often easier to keep a resolution when we do an action every day than when we do it sometimes. Habits form best when we do an activity often and consistently, so by reading for 25 minutes each day, we're more likely to make it a habit. Committing to doing something every day also eliminates the decision fatigue of asking ourselves, "Today or tomorrow?" "Do I deserve a day off?" "I'm traveling, do I have to do it?" Like brushing our teeth, reading can become a daily activity that doesn't spark any internal debate or procrastination.

An observation I've made over the years is that something that can be done at *any* time is often done at *no* time. By committing to 25 minutes of reading every single day for the year of 2025, we can make reading a regular habit. How many other ways can we reap so many extraordinary benefits—while also indulging in one of life's greatest pleasures?

excerpted and modified from *Time* <https://time.com>

31. What is the main idea of this article?

- (A) How to use social media appropriately
- (B) How to write about happiness
- (C) How to develop a habit of reading regularly
- (D) How to purchase a good book

32. According to this article, in what ways can we benefit from reading?

- (A) Reading isolates us from other people.
- (B) Reading gives us strong bodies.
- (C) Reading gives us the ability to endure uncertainty.
- (D) All of the above

33. What does the underlined word "spark" mean in this article?

- (A) to prevent something from happening
- (B) to cause something to start
- (C) to deny something
- (D) to investigate something

34. Which of the following statements about the author's reading experience is true?

- (A) The author reads books because reading is a healthy activity.

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- (B) The author never reads the same book again.
 (C) The author does not read on a Saturday.
 (D) The author has read everything written by Octavia Butler.

35. Which of the following statements about keeping resolutions is true?

- (A) A vague resolution is better than a concrete one.
 (B) Repeating the same action everyday does not help us keep our resolution.
 (C) If you can do a thing at any time, it is likely that you will never do it.
 (D) None of the above

IV. Essay. (30%)

Some scientists have contended that we should NOT explore the possibility of contacting intelligent life forms on other planets. Write an approximately 300-word essay divided into two paragraphs. In the first paragraph, discuss the possible reasons why they advocate for this position. In the second paragraph, state whether you agree with this position and provide your reasoning.

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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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.

- I can't believe you _____ all your free time playing video games.
(A) smash (B) banish (C) squander (D) efface
- The government of Pakistan voted to make education _____ for every child in that country.
(A) commissary (B) confidential (C) concealed (D) compulsory
- The days became _____; there was absolutely nothing to do in the village.
(A) ferocious (B) monotonous (C) disposable (D) ephemeral
- Thousands of well-wishers from around the world _____ to London to witness the spectacle and pageantry of the royal wedding.
(A) deterred (B) flocked (C) conformed (D) crashed
- A foul smell of stale beer _____ the whole building.
(A) permeated (B) discriminated (C) ratified (D) designated
- Many of the remains are contaminated with _____ materials such as mercury.
(A) ephemeral (B) annual (C) deluded (D) hazardous
- With so many areas of woodland being cut down, a lot of wildlife is losing its natural _____.
(A) habitat (B) infrastructure (C) bliss (D) trait
- What surprises a lot people is the _____ of bat species around the world, from fruit bats in Australia to tiny pipistrelles in the UK.
(A) mortgage (B) accomplices (C) diversity (D) haven
- The region is _____ for its outstanding natural beauty.
(A) mimicked (B) decomposed (C) pledged (D) renowned
- Joshua's allergy to peanuts is very severe, even getting close to peanut butter can _____ a bad reaction if he's not careful.
(A) trigger (B) erupt (C) deploy (D) transmit
- To achieve continuous improvement, we focused primarily on _____ incentives for quality, performance, and affordability.
(A) flagging (B) protruding (C) strengthening (D) tormenting
- Hewlett Packard is a _____ example of Silicon Valley startups: two guys revolutionized the printing business out of their small garage in Palo Alto, California.
(A) quintessential (B) forgery (C) looming (D) disclosed
- The Europeans are therefore trying to create an economic mechanism that can _____ the dollar.
(A) doubt (B) bypass (C) invade (D) obscure

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<p>14. The latest release of ownCloud has introduced a versioning system that allows you to recover old versions of a file if it gets _____ deleted. (A) gracefully (B) publicly (C) allegedly (D) accidentally</p> <p>15. Some economists argue that when countries develop, it is _____ that they initially become more unequal. (A) inevitable (B) infectious (C) reckless (D) escalating</p> <p>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.</p> <p>16. He accused _____ instigating protests over the results of Russia's December 2011 parliamentary elections by criticizing the vote as "dishonest and unfair." (A) her of (B) her for (C) she is (D) she to be</p> <p>17. Twitter is merely one channel _____ people can stay in touch with me. (A) through that (B) which (C) through which (D) that</p> <p>18. The researchers in Freiburg have thus succeeded _____ the development of immune cells in a vertebrate for the first time. (A) tracking (B) in tracking (C) to track (D) by tracking</p> <p>19. If I _____ it'd turn into a homicide, I would have called the detectives. (A) knew (B) know (C) known (D) had known</p> <p>20. The study indicates that one _____ three college students _____ the internet to be as vital as air, water, and food. (A) by...consider (B) with...considers (C) at...consider (D) in...considers</p> <p>21. What makes you think _____ will be willing to help us? (A) your this friend (B) this of your friend (C) this friend of yours (D) this friend of you</p> <p>22. Mark did _____ on the test, but Nancy had the _____ score in the class. (A) well, best (B) good, better (C) well, better (D) good, best</p> <p>23. Seeing the kind of biases that _____ into a neural network illuminates one problem that we're already having with artificial intelligence and machine learning. (A) trained (B) must train (C) can get trained (D) can train</p> <p>24. Scientists have observed that certain phenomena seem to occur before an earthquake _____ the pressure within the plates intensifies. (A) as (B) with (C) if (D) though</p> <p>25. Myriads of tiny cracks appear in the rock, _____ it to expand and uplift the ground above it. (A) caused (B) causing (C) having caused (D) causes</p>					

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

**How to Know If You Are Dead: A Revised Version
(Based on Mary Roach's Essay)**

A patient on the way to surgery travels at twice the speed of a patient on the way to the morgue. Gurneys that ferry the living through hospital corridors move forward in an aura of purpose and push, flanked by caregivers with long strides and set faces, steadying IVs, pumping ambu bags, barreling into double doors. A gurney with a cadaver commands no urgency. It is wheeled by a single person, calmly and with little notice, like a shopping cart. For this reason, I thought I would be able to tell when the dead woman was wheeled past. I have been standing around at the nurses' station on one of the surgery floors of the University of California at San Francisco Medical Center, watching gurneys go by and waiting for Von Peterson, public affairs manager of the California Transplant Donor Network, and a cadaver I will call H. "There's your patient," says the charge nurse. A commotion of turquoise legs passes with unexpected forward-leaning urgency. H is unique in that she is both a dead person and a patient on the way to surgery. She is what's known as a "beating-heart cadaver," alive and well everywhere but her brain. Up until artificial respiration was developed, there was no such entity; without a functioning brain, a body will not breathe on its own. But hook it up to a respirator and its heart will beat, and the rest of its organs will, for a matter of days, continue to thrive.

H doesn't look or smell or feel dead. If you leaned in close over the gurney, you could see her pulse beating in the arteries of her neck. If you touched her arm, you would find it warm and resilient, like your own. This is perhaps why the nurses and doctors refer to H as a patient, and why she makes her entrance to the OR at the customary presurgery clip. Since brain death is the legal definition of death in this country, H the person is certifiably dead. But H the organs and tissues is very much alive. These two seemingly contradictory facts afford her an opportunity most corpses do not have: that of extending the lives of two or three dying strangers. Over the next four hours, H will surrender her liver, kidneys, and heart. One at a time, surgeons will come and go, taking an organ and returning in haste to their stricken patients. Until recently, the process was known among transplant professionals as an "organ harvest," which had a joyous, celebratory ring to it, perhaps a little too joyous, as it has been of late replaced by the more businesslike "organ recovery."

In H's case, one surgeon will be traveling from Utah to recover her heart, and another, the one recovering both the liver and the kidneys, will be taking them two floors down. UCSF is a major transplant center, and organs removed here often remain in house. More typically, a transplant patient's surgeon will travel from UCSF to a small town somewhere to retrieve the organ—often from an accident victim, someone young with strong, healthy organs, whose brain took an unexpected hit. The doctor does this because typically there is no doctor in that small town with experience in organ recovery. Contrary to rumors about surgically trained thugs cutting people open in hotel rooms and stealing their kidneys, organ recovery is tricky work. If you want to be sure it's done right, you get on a plane and go do it yourself. Today's abdominal recovery surgeon is named Andy Posselt. He is holding an electric cauterizing wand, which looks like a cheap bank pen on a cord but functions like a scalpel. The wand both cuts and burns, so that as the incision is made, any vessels that are severed are simultaneously melted shut. The result is that there is a good deal less bleeding and a good deal more smoke and smell. It's not a bad smell, but simply a seared-meat sort of smell.

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I want to ask Dr. Posselt whether he likes it, but I can't bring myself to, so instead I ask whether he thinks it's bad that I like the smell, which I don't really, or maybe just a little. He replies that it is neither bad nor good, just morbid. I have never before seen major surgery, only its scars. From the length of them, I had imagined surgeons doing their business, taking things out and putting them in, through an opening maybe eight or nine inches long, like a woman poking around for her glasses at the bottom of her purse. Dr. Posselt begins just above H's pubic hair and proceeds a good two feet north, to the base of her neck. He's unzipping her like a parka. Her sternum is sawed lengthwise so that her rib cage can be parted, and a large retractor is installed to pull the two sides of the incision apart so that it is now as wide as it is long. To see her this way, held open like a Gladstone bag, forces a view of the human torso for what it basically is: a large, sturdy container for guts. On the inside, H looks very much alive . . .

26. What does the term "beating-heart cadaver" refer to?

- (A) deceased person whose heart no longer beats
- (B) A person who is brain-dead but whose heart continues to function with assistance
- (C) A patient undergoing heart surgery
- (D) A cadaver used for educational purposes

27. What is the primary function of an electric cauterizing wand in surgery?

- (A) To administer anesthesia
- (B) To sterilize surgical tools
- (C) To cut and simultaneously seal blood vessels
- (D) To monitor heart rate during operations

28. Why might surgeons describe the smell during surgery as "seared-meat"?

- (A) It is caused by sterilization chemicals
- (B) It results from the cauterizing process that burns tissue
- (C) It occurs due to organ decay
- (D) It is a side effect of disinfectants

29. Which of the following best describes a "retractor" in the context of surgery?

- (A) A device used to hold open surgical incisions
- (B) A tool used to measure organ dimensions
- (C) An instrument for removing tissues
- (D) A machine for assisting respiration

30. What is the legal definition of death in the United States?

- (A) The cessation of a heartbeat
- (B) Brain death
- (C) The inability to breathe unassisted

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(D) Complete organ failure

31. What is the primary purpose of “organ recovery” in the context of the essay?

- (A) To save organs for future medical research
- (B) To transplant viable organs into other patients
- (C) To preserve organs for educational use
- (D) To test new surgical equipment

32. What key point does the essay make about the relationship between biological activity and personhood?

- (A) Personhood ends when respiration ceases
- (B) Biological activity directly equates to consciousness
- (C) Heart function is more important than brain activity
- (D) A functioning brain defines personhood, regardless of biological activity

33. Why do surgeons often travel to retrieve organs themselves?

- (A) To ensure the organs are harvested ethically
- (B) To avoid complications from untrained staff
- (C) To teach local surgeons the recovery process
- (D) To personally deliver the organs to recipients

34. What term replaced “organ harvest” to reflect a more professional tone?

- (A) Organ donation
- (B) Organ collection
- (C) Organ retrieval
- (D) Organ recovery

35. What is the essay’s perspective on the visceral aspects of organ recovery?

- (A) It underscores the clinical and ethical complexities
- (B) It romanticizes the process to make it more acceptable
- (C) It criticizes the lack of respect shown to donors
- (D) It downplays the importance of surgical precision

IV. English Essay Writing: 30%

Essay Topic:

The Rise of Corruption and Fraud in Taiwan: A Reflection on Modern Society

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<p>Instruction:</p> <p>In recent years, there has been a marked increase in news reports detailing the involvement of legal professionals in fraud rings (詐騙集團) and prominent politicians embroiled in corruption scandals. Why have such cases become so prevalent in Taiwan today? Is this surge a consequence of contemporary capitalism, which exacerbates economic anxieties and imposes an urgent sense of scarcity on those struggling to make ends meet? Or are we witnessing a decline in the influence of traditional moral values on personal and professional conduct? If you were the leader of Taiwan, what measures would you implement to address and rectify this troubling societal trend?</p> <p>In your essay, critically examine the factors contributing to the apparent rise in corruption and fraud in Taiwan. Explore the role of modern capitalism and consumer culture in fostering these issues, as well as the potential erosion of traditional ethics and values. Reflect on whether these incidents are genuinely increasing or if heightened media coverage has simply made us more aware of them. You are encouraged to draw on your own observations and insights regarding recent societal shifts in Taiwan and to discuss the broader implications for Taiwan's future.</p> <p>Guidelines:</p> <p>Your essay should be approximately 400-600 words in length. It will be evaluated based on <u>grammar, fluency, organization, relevant examples, and critical thinking.</u></p>					
備	註	<p>一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。</p> <p>二、試題請隨卷繳交。</p>			