

考試科目	English 英文	系所別	共同科	考試時間	7月8日(三)第3節
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**I. Vocabulary (20%)**

選擇題請在答案卡上作答，否則不予計分。

Choose the answer that best completes the sentence, and mark the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D on your answer card.

- Stereotypes and discrimination among ethnic groups have been so deeply \_\_\_\_\_ in the society that it takes conscious effort to change.  
A) deteriorated    B) entrenched    C) intervened    D) prosecuted
- The United States is easing restrictions imposed at the beginning of the \_\_\_\_\_; however, some experts warn that easing restrictions too fast would be dangerous.  
A) pandemic    B) theatre    C) commemoration    D) determination
- High blood pressure is an \_\_\_\_\_ condition because it develops gradually and causes few symptoms at its early stage.  
A) insidious    B) inconsiderate    C) autonomous    D) accidental
- His remarks have \_\_\_\_\_ doubts about whether the steering group can take on pressing international economic and political challenges.  
A) degenerated    B) spawned    C) deployed    D) mandated
- Installing a new elevator in the building will certainly bring convenience, but the procedure has to be speeded up to minimize the \_\_\_\_\_ caused to residents.  
A) delinquent    B) hypocrisy    C) nuisance    D) redundancy
- Reinforcing the access of humanitarian assistance is a moral \_\_\_\_\_ and is strategically beneficial for aligning with the government's political agendas.  
A) imperative    B) detention    C) defy    D) emulation
- At a time when tension is high and so much is unknown, the company's spokesperson declined to \_\_\_\_\_ on the cause of the recent incident.  
A) nominate    B) persevere    C) ridicule    D) speculate
- In a multilingual community, language generally serves as one of the representational semiotics \_\_\_\_\_ of communication.  
A) negligible    B) incursive    C) constitutive    D) insectivorous
- The demonstrators threw rocks at the police. The armed police, however, were told not to \_\_\_\_\_ against civilians.  
A) coincide    B) debunk    C) paralyze    D) retaliate
- \_\_\_\_\_ has been distinguished between different kinds of dispersion that results in massive migration of any population.  
A) Imperialism    B) Affiliation    C) Diaspora    D) Indignity

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## II. Cloze (20%)

Read the following passages. Choose for each blank the most appropriate answer, and mark the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D on your answer card.

### Passage 1

“My analysis of hundreds of cases of occupational incompetence led me to formulate *The Peter Principle*: In a hierarchy every employee tends to rise to his level of incompetence.” In 1968, Dr. Laurence J. Peter asserted in his book that *Peter Principle* was the \_\_11\_\_ to an understanding of the whole structure of civilization. He also said he was kidding. Or maybe it was that, \_\_12\_\_ Dr. Peter meant the book as satire, it was all too often true.

An employee does well. He’s rewarded with a promotion. He does well in that job, and \_\_13\_\_ again. This continues until the point he is no longer performing at a level deserving of a promotion, which leaves him at a level where he is incompetent for the job. The concept is funny; the reality, for those unfortunate enough to run into it, \_\_14\_\_ not.

More recently, three professors analyzed the performance of sales employees at 214 American companies. Their data show that the best salespeople were more \_\_15\_\_ to be promoted and perform poorly as managers. *The Peter Principle* is real.

11. A) bottom                      B) cause                      C) key                      D) fact  
 12. A) as much as                  B) by all means              C) every so often            D) as soon as  
 13. A) promotes                    B) is promoted                C) has promoted            D) is promoting  
 14. A) is                              B) be                            C) being                      D) have been  
 15. A) about                        B) readily                      C) likely                      D) concerned

### Passage 2

“Do you think you got enough sleep \_\_16\_\_? Can you recall the last time you woke up without an alarm clock feeling refreshed, not needing caffeine? If the answer to either of these questions is “no,” you are not alone. \_\_17\_\_ throughout all developed nations fail to obtain the recommended eight hours of nightly sleep. I doubt you are surprised by this fact, but you may be surprised by the consequences. Routinely sleeping less than six or seven hours a night demolishes your immune system, \_\_18\_\_ doubling your risk of cancer. Insufficient sleep is a key lifestyle factor determining whether or not you will develop Alzheimer’s disease. Inadequate sleep—even moderate reductions for just one week—disrupts blood sugar levels so profoundly that you would be classified as pre-diabetic. Short sleeping increases the \_\_19\_\_ of your coronary arteries becoming blocked and brittle, setting you on a path toward cardiovascular disease, stroke, and congestive heart failure. Fitting Charlotte Brontë’s \_\_20\_\_ that “a ruffled mind makes a restless pillow,” sleep disruption further contributes to all major psychiatric conditions, including depression, anxiety, and suicidality.”

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16. A) in two weeks      B) this past week      C) since two weeks ago  
D) for over the two weeks
17. A) Two-third of the adult      B) Most of adults      C) Two-thirds of adults      D) The most of the adults
18. A) more than      B) as      C) for      D) or
19. A) problem      B) fact      C) reason      D) likelihood
20. A) considerable influence      B) preposterous suggestion      C) prophetic wisdom      D) irrevocable decision

### III. Article Completion (10%)

Read the passage and choose for each blank the most appropriate answer from the sentences given below. Then mark the corresponding letter A, B, C, D, or E on your answer card.

Language learning platform Duolingo comes in the form of a smartphone app and is currently the world's hottest language learning tool. It allows users to learn a new language for free. 21 Duolingo's cofounder von Ahn, however, wanted this product to also be available to people who cannot afford to pay. So, how does Duolingo make money? Like most apps, it generates revenue from the advertisements accompanying the free version of the app. 22 Although only about 3% of Duolingo's active users subscribes, millions of revenue is created because of its huge user base. More interestingly, Duolingo makes money by innovative crowdsourcing that tackles real-world problems. In the app's gamification design, users are hooked on a string of quiz-like language exercises. 23 Translations from various users are then collected and compared. When a certain number of users give the same translation for a particular text, the translation is considered legitimate and is saved as correct translation to be sold. 24 They are easy to start, offer a recess from daily boredom and are fun to play. Duolingo has virtual prizes for getting things right and reaching milestones. It sends you notifications when you haven't logged on in a while. And it progressively gets harder as you go. 25 Von Ahn's goal with Duolingo is to make the web accessible to people everywhere, no matter how much money they have and no matter what language they speak.

- (A) Duolingo's mission is philanthropic and the approach is genius.
- (B) It also charges for subscription if users want to block the advertisements.
- (C) Duolingo is popular for the same reason why Candy Crush and arcade-style video games are successful.
- (D) What users don't realize is that the texts they are asked to translate during the learning process are later used by real websites.
- (E) Other language learning tools, Rosetta Stone, for example, have historically been only available to those with the disposable income to fund their learning.

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**IV. Reading Comprehension (20%)**

Read the following passages and choose the best answer to each question. Then mark the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D on your answer card.

**Passage 1**

Prior to the late nineteenth century, timekeeping was a purely local phenomenon. Each town would set their clocks to noon when the sun reached its zenith each day. A town clock would be the "official" time and the citizens would set their pocket watches and clocks to the time of the town. However, once railroads began to operate and move people rapidly across great distances, time became much more critical. In the early years of the railroads, the schedules were very confusing because each stop was based on a different local time.

In 1878, Canadian Sir Sandford Fleming proposed the system of worldwide time zones that we use today. He recommended that the world be divided into twenty-four time zones, each spaced 15 degrees of longitude apart. Since the earth rotates once every 24 hours and there are 360 degrees of longitude, each hour the earth rotates one-twenty-fourth of a circle or 15 degrees of longitude. Sir Fleming's time zones were heralded as a brilliant solution to a chaotic problem worldwide.

United States railroad companies began utilizing Fleming's standard time zones on November 18, 1883. In 1884 an International Prime Meridian Conference was held in Washington D.C. to standardize time. The conference selected the longitude of Greenwich, England as zero degrees longitude and established the 24 time zones based on the prime meridian.

Today, many countries operate on variations of the time zones proposed by Sir Fleming. All of China, although spanning five time zones, uses a single time zone. Australia uses three time zones—its central time zone is a half-hour ahead of its designated time zone. Several countries in the Middle East and South Asia also utilize half-hour time zones. Since time zones are based on segments of longitude and lines of longitude narrow at the poles, scientists working at the North and South Poles simply use Coordinated Universal Time. Otherwise, Antarctica would be divided into 24 very thin time zones! With the growth of the Internet and global communication and commerce, some have advocated a new worldwide time system.

26. What is this passage mainly about?

- A) The life story of Sir Sandford Fleming.
- B) The evolution of timekeeping practice.
- C) The conflicts between railroad companies.
- D) The time zones in the late nineteenth century.

27. Which of the following is true about the early days described in the passage?

- A) The driving force for inventing the current time system was the railroad.
- B) Local times were mostly set by government officials on a daily basis.

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- C) Standard time was a confusing concept for dwellers in the same town.  
D) Citizens gathered under the sun to set their pocket watches.
28. What does the word “**meridian**” in paragraph 3 refer to?  
A) An imaginary line.  
B) A unilateral treaty.  
C) A certified document.  
D) A transparent sculpture.
29. According to the passage, which of the following is true about current time zones?  
A) Time zones in China are ahead of its neighboring countries.  
B) Countries with half-hour time zones have narrower longitude.  
C) International time conferences are held in Greenwich annually.  
D) The current system has a history of less than two hundred years.
30. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?  
A) The closer an area is to the equator, the longer distance its time zone.  
B) People at the North and South Poles have difficulty telling time.  
C) The world will operate in one single time zone in the near future.  
D) Most Middle East country time zones are segmented because of war.

### Passage 2

A large fraction of the current enthusiasm for Artificial Intelligence (AI) stems from a simple fact: other things being equal, the more data you have, the better. If you want to predict the outcome of the next election, and you can only poll 100 people, good luck; if you can interview 10,000, your chances are much better. In fact, in the early days of AI, there wasn't much data, and data wasn't a major part of the picture. Most research followed a “knowledge-based” approach, sometimes called GOFAI—Good Old Fashioned AI, or “classical AI.” In classical AI, researchers would typically encode by hand the knowledge the AI would need to carry out a particular task, and then write computer programs that leveraged that knowledge, applying it to various cognitive challenges, like understanding stories or making plans for robots or proving theorems. Big data didn't exist, and those systems rarely centered around leveraging data in the first place.

Although it was feasible (often with a great deal of effort) to build laboratory **prototypes** using this approach, it was often too difficult to get past this stage. The total number of classical AI systems of any practical importance is small. Such techniques are still widely used in certain areas, such as planning routes for robots and GPS-based navigation. Overall, though, the classical, knowledge-focused approach has largely been displaced by machine learning, which typically tries to learn everything from data, rather than relying on purpose-built computer programs that leverage hand-coded knowledge.

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31. What is this the main idea of this passage?

- A) Classical AI is knowledge-based.
- B) Big data do not exist.
- C) A lot of scientists are currently enthusiastic about AI.
- D) Cutting-edge applications of AI technology demand big data.

32. Which of the following properties does the author attribute to GOFAI?

- A) Precise in its predictions
- B) Energy-Efficient
- C) Reliant on built-in knowledge
- D) Data-driven

33. "Although it was feasible (often with a great deal of effort) to build laboratory prototypes using this approach, it was often too difficult to get past this stage." What does the term "prototype" refer to in this context?

- A) An AI product ready for sale
- B) An AI system that can successfully perform certain functions
- C) An AI system with practical value
- D) An AI system that is versatile

34. Which of the following is true?

- A) Classical AI systems are still important in certain areas.
- B) Most AI systems today still rely on hand-coded knowledge.
- C) AI is popular today because we have found a way to create systems using a "knowledge-based" approach.
- D) Big data has been important for both classical and current AI systems

35. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Classical AI systems also need to rely on big data.
- B) Machine learning has replaced classical AI because of the availability of big data.
- C) The idea that "the more data, the better" is questionable.
- D) Classical AI is the most advanced AI technology.

#### V. Composition (30%)

Since video evidence showed a police officer kneeling on the neck of George Floyd, an unarmed black man, for almost nine minutes until he died, protests have erupted across the US and the rest of the world. Some consider the uprising protests against systemic racism as a way to fight for justice and human rights, but some consider the protests as "rioting" by an "angry mob."

As a university student as well as a global citizen, you are expected to think critically and encouraged to engage in public debate. Please express your opinion on the protests and write an essay (within 500 words) to argue for your position.

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- 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。
- 二、試題請隨卷繳交。