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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 best answer for each question and write the corresponding letter on the answer card.

- This girl requires _____ attention from doctors and nurses; this means, they need to spend most of their time taking care of her.
(A) constant (B) literary (C) short (D) tentative
- I do not expect a 7-year-old boy to understand this difficult math theory. His performance really _____ my expectations.
(A) proceeds (B) exceeds (C) concedes (D) intercedes
- Using a coin _____ to decide major life decisions may ultimately make you happier.
(A) toast (B) tosh (C) toss (D) toll
- The boat _____ on the rough sea due to the bad weather.
(A) fluctuated (B) mutated (C) transmuted (D) transposed
- The boss of this company is unwilling to listen to the opinion of his employees. Whenever an employee tries to make some suggestions, the boss _____ them as unhelpful.
(A) continues (B) misses (C) dismisses (D) desists
- This winter is unusually cold. The temperature _____ from the norm significantly.
(A) attributes (B) motivates (C) discredits (D) deviates
- Not going to college should no longer be _____.
(A) stigmatized (B) facilitated (C) applauded (D) flattered
- She has tried to **ingratiate** herself with voters by promising a tax cut. The word "ingratiate" means _____.
(A) to implant bitter feelings in oneself
(B) to cause persistent suffering to oneself
(C) to gain favor or approval by doing or saying things that people like
(D) to get oneself to do something by gentle urging or encouragement.
- Social connection is the best **antidote** to loneliness. The word "antidote" means _____.
(A) a formal claim of criminal wrongdoing against a person
(B) something that corrects or counteracts something undesirable
(C) to go or come before in time
(D) a statement saying that someone has done something wrong or illegal
- An imaginative genius like Shakespeare could _____ the thoughts, feelings, and motives of a vast array of characters.
(A) intuit (B) banter (C) scoff (D) guzzle

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11. There are serious questions about the accuracy of AI, and the _____ to which they should be used in public life.

- (A) indent (B) extend (C) extent (D) intend

12. Both Frank and Tom like to go swimming. Swimming is their _____ interest.

- (A) mutual (B) mutable (C) municipal (D) mute

13. Elizabeth's _____ to this piece of good news is emotional. She screams and cries alternately.

- (A) reaction (B) interaction (C) inability (D) frame

14. We would very much like to know what happens in this novel. Can you please _____ the plot for us?

- (A) colonize (B) deteriorate (C) summarize (D) benefit

15. Moving to a new city can be _____. You have to worry about a lot of things.

- (A) stressful (B) initial (C) peaceful (D) comfortable

II. Grammar (20%)

16. James _____ go jogging frequently. But now he is too busy to continue this healthy hobby.

- (A) is used to (B) used to (C) was used to (D) use to

17. _____ his timely intervention, I would have lost a lot of money.

- (A) But (B) But for (C) For (D) For all

18. We strongly recommend refraining _____ alcohol for three days after injection.

- (A) off (B) on (C) at (D) from

19. _____ he _____ in the room, he could have read the emotions on her face at a glance.

- (A) Had...been (B) Is...been (C) Was...been (D) Wasn't...been

20. Customers should not have to contend _____ the problems caused by these delays.

- (A) to (B) with (C) from (D) on

21. He had told us he felt nervous about the performance, but he seemed perfectly _____ when he walked onto the stage.

- (A) composes (B) to compose (C) composing (D) composed

22. This new product offers many advantages: speed, convenience, and durability, _____.

- (A) but only (B) to name but a few (C) just only (D) completely done

23. _____ Charlotte left her office _____ she find that she forgot to lock the office door.

- (A) No until... did (B) Until... did not (C) Not until... did (D) Until... did

24. This scientist finds out how to treat a terrible disease successfully. He is a hero _____ we feel great respect.

- (A) for whom (B) whoever (C) where (D) for what

25. When his car makes some strange noise, Martin stops _____ whether something goes wrong.

- (A) and checking (B) checks (C) checking (D) to check

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III. Reading comprehension (20%)

Passage 1

Hiking is South Korea's most popular pastime. Two-thirds of its citizens own a pair of hiking boots and tackle a mountain at least once a year; nearly a third go once a month. In 2018 they spent \$ 2.3 billion on hiking gear, more than on cinema tickets or cosmetics. The country's 22 national parks welcome around 45 million visitors every year. During holidays, newspapers print pictures of long queues of people waiting to take photographs next to the national flag that marks many peaks.

Ask a South Korean about the **allure** of mountains and you are soon deep into nationalist mysticism. "We like to think of ourselves as descendants of the mountain god," says Choi Won-sunk, who directs the center for mountains and culture at Gyeongsang National University in Jinju. A simpler explanation is that going hiking is easy. South Korean mountains are not too high: the tallest peak, Hallasan, is just short of 2,000 meters. And they are everywhere. Seoul, where half the population lives, contains several mountains that can be conquered during a long lunch break.

A culture of long working hours and short holidays encourages efficient hiking. Mountain paths tend to head directly for the summit. South Korea has a whole infrastructure designed to get stressed leisure-seekers up and back down the mountain as soon as possible. Some mountain enthusiasts disapprove of this approach. "A lot of people only care about getting to the top and down again as soon as possible," says Ms. Park, a hiking instructor. "That's not really the point," she adds. Mr. Choi, a geographer, concurs that the focus on reaching the top is misguided. Mr. Choi argues that the desire to rush uphill was imported to South Korea by Japanese colonizers — who, in turn, got it from the West. In the past, he says, climbing mountains was about finding harmony with nature and reflecting on your own short-comings. "It's not about getting up to the top and winning but about looking up to the top thinking, I'm not there yet. I need to grow more."

(excerpted from *The Economist*, with minor revisions)

26. What details does the author of this passage use to illustrate how popular mountain-climbing is in South Korea?

- (A) How many people own hiking boots
- (B) How many people visit South Korean national parks
- (C) How many people wait for a chance to take a photo near a peak
- (D) All of the above.

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27. According to this passage, which of the following sentence CANNOT explain why South Koreans love mountain-climbing?
- (A) South Koreans think that the mountain god is their ancestor.
 - (B) There are too many national parks in South Korea.
 - (C) Mountains in South Korea are not too high.
 - (D) Climbing mountains in Seoul is not very time-consuming.
28. Why do many South Koreans prefer climbing mountains efficiently?
- (A) because they are physically weak
 - (B) because they do not have enough money
 - (C) because they spend a lot of time working and have short holidays
 - (D) because they follow the rules of the government to do so
29. Which of the following sentences correctly describes the opinion of Ms. Park and Mr. Choi towards efficient mountain climbing?
- (A) Both think that it is misguided to insist on climbing mountains efficiently.
 - (B) Both approve of the practice of climbing mountains efficiently.
 - (C) Ms. Park criticizes efficient mountain-climbing, while Mr. Choi supports it.
 - (D) Mr. Choi criticizes efficient mountain-climbing, while Ms. Park supports it.
30. What does the word **allure** mean in this passage?
- (A) attraction (B) advancement (C) distaste (D) price

Passage 2

In previous recessions, billionaires were hit along with the rest of us; it took almost three years for Forbes's 400 richest people to recover losses incurred in 2008's Great Recession. But in the coronavirus recession of 2020, most billionaires have not lost their shirts. Instead, they've put on bejeweled overcoats and gloves made of spun gold—that is, they've gotten richer than ever before.

Billionaires amassed their new billions just as millions of other Americans plunged into dire financial straits. More than 20 million people lost their jobs at the start of the pandemic. Food banks across the country are bracing for another surge in demand. Why are American billionaires doing so well while so many other Americans suffer? Part of the story is garden-variety American inequality. Stocks are overwhelmingly owned by the wealthy, and the stock market has recovered from its early-pandemic depths much more quickly than other parts of the economy.

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But some billionaires are also benefiting from economic and technological trends that were accelerated by the pandemic. Among these are the owners and investors of retail giants like Amazon, Walmart, Target, Dollar Tree and Dollar General, which have reported huge profits this year while many of their smaller competitors were clobbered as the coronavirus spread.

Then there are companies that have bet on the rapid digitization of everything. Eric Yuan, the chief executive of Zoom, became a billionaire in 2019. Now he is worth almost \$20 billion. Apoorva Mehta, the founder of the grocery-delivery company Instacart, was not a billionaire last year; this year, after a spike in orders that led to a new round of investment that pumped up the value of his company, he's safely in the club. Dan Gilbert, the chairman of Quicken Loans, was worth less than \$7 billion in March; now he commands more than \$43 billion. But like in the rest of the economy, there is a great deal of stratification even among billionaires — richer billionaires got even richer in 2020 than the poorer ones did.

Some of the numbers are staggering. Jeff Bezos, Amazon's founder, was worth about \$113 billion at the start of the pandemic. Now he is worth \$182 billion — an increase of about \$69 billion. Jim, Alice and Rob Walton, three of the largest shareholders of Walmart, saw their combined wealth grow by \$47 billion during the pandemic. Two years ago, Bezos was the only “centibillionaire” on earth — the trendy neologism for people whose wealth exceeds \$100 billion.

(Modified from <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/11/25/opinion/coronavirus-billionaires.html?searchResultPosition=2>)

31. What is this reading mainly about?

- (A) Even in a pandemic, 400 richest people recovered from losses.
- (B) Even in a pandemic, the richest kept getting richer.
- (C) The stock market has recovered before the pandemic started.
- (D) Food banks are sufficient in the United States.

32. What does “lost their shirts” mean? (Paragraph 1)

- (A) to become lack of shirts due to a bad accident
- (B) to lose a lot of money because of a bad investment to something
- (C) to hide one's shirt due to anger or a bad emotion toward something
- (D) to wear one's shirt properly during the time of pandemic

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33. Which of the following is NOT part of the changes during the pandemic.
- (A) Rapid digitization of everything.
 (B) High profit earned by the grocery-delivery company.
 (C) Food banks are getting low in demand.
 (D) Loans are on the increase.
34. Why does the author refer to “centibillionaire” as a “neologism”?
- (A) It is a new term for people whose wealth exceeds \$100 billion.
 (B) It is a new way of solution to poverty.
 (C) It is a newly established company during the pandemic.
 (D) It is a new title in the stock market after the recession.
35. What does the following phrase mean: “technological trends that were accelerated by the pandemic”?
 (Paragraph 3)
- (A) some technological appliances that were invented quicker than usual.
 (B) some technological misconducts that were created at a faster rate than usual.
 (C) some technological needs that decreased at a faster rate than usual.
 (D) some technological developments that were occurring at a faster rate than usual.

IV. Writing (30%)

Have you ever received a gift from others? Have you ever given a gift to others? How important is gift-giving in modern society? Please write two paragraphs about gift-giving. In the first paragraph, please describe your experience of giving or receiving a gift. In the second paragraph, please comment on the role of gift-giving in modern society.

備註

- 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。
 二、試題請隨卷繳交。