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Choose the best answer for each question.

選擇題請在答案卡上作答，否則不予計分。

**I. Vocabulary (30%)**

- Some scholars \_\_\_\_\_ that the island may be named after a figure in Greek mythology; others believe there's a different source of origin.  
(A) condemn (B) console (C) contend (D) convict
- The institution has developed a monitoring \_\_\_\_\_ to check progress of its projects, so now things run under the system smoothly.  
(A) dedication (B) mechanism (C) projection (D) transparency
- As the number of people coming for work from suburban areas explodes, commuter traffic \_\_\_\_\_ the city's major roads every morning.  
(A) formulates (B) manipulates (C) navigates (D) paralyzes
- It's generally believed that children's \_\_\_\_\_, that is how they are educated and treated, may influence them for a lifetime.  
(A) sentiment (B) therapy (C) upbringing (D) vitality
- The supervisor treats his staff with an unpleasantly \_\_\_\_\_ attitude, as if he were more important and intelligent than others.  
(A) constituent (B) condescending (C) conscientious (D) conspicuous
- Most natural resources on our planet are \_\_\_\_\_ and could be depleted soon. That's why sustainability becomes an important issue.  
(A) finite (B) hospitable (C) liberated (D) neutral
- Despite a number of setbacks, the athlete did not give up and \_\_\_\_\_ through the half-year training, eventually breaking record in the triathlon.  
(A) persevered (B) reconciled (C) speculated (D) tranquilized
- The storm's survivors took \_\_\_\_\_ in a local church, where they are provided with necessities and well protected.  
(A) prescription (B) radiation (C) sanctuary (D) turmoil
- Berber music is \_\_\_\_\_ to Morocco and entirely distinct from Arabic music.  
(A) objective (B) indigenous (C) conservative (D) maladjusted
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of a child is one of the most horrible crimes a person can commit.  
(A) abduction (B) abstraction (C) diffusion (D) attainment
- Artists use \_\_\_\_\_ in their paintings to make them appear balanced.  
(A) temperament (B) rift (C) symmetry (D) impediment
- After taking a ballet class, the professional basketball player appreciated the dancers' \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) proscription (B) anemia (C) contention (D) stamina

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一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。  
二、試題請隨卷繳交。

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13. Tens of thousands of people \_\_\_\_\_ to the town to take part in a music festival.  
 (A) required (B) crashed (C) flocked (D) dissolved
14. She warned her children before their visit to her uncle that any \_\_\_\_\_ would be punished.  
 (A) malfunction (B) malefactor (C) misbehavior (D) malady
15. Although Emma could not read or write, she could \_\_\_\_\_ a long list of names in her mind.  
 (A) restrict (B) retain (C) replica (D) revival

## II. Grammar (20%)

16. John could accept the unfavorable situation or fight for his rights. \_\_\_\_\_ way, he has to take responsibility for himself.  
 (A) Both (B) Nor (C) Either (D) Neither
17. Some people plagiarize because they think they can get away with it; \_\_\_\_\_ because they honestly don't know what it means.  
 (A) others do so (B) so do others (C) do so others (D) others so do
18. For some college freshmen who feel exhausted after the entrance examination, college gives them an opportunity \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) loose (B) to loose (C) to let loose (D) to let loosen
19. Not everyone is hungry in the morning, but for \_\_\_\_\_, a healthy start to the day means a hearty breakfast.  
 (A) whom (B) those (C) who are (D) those who are
20. Sharing your true feelings with others may feel like laying your body on a dartboard, waiting to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) hit (B) hit it (C) get hit (D) get you hit it
21. The door \_\_\_\_\_ they entered the building was marked "No Entrance."  
 (A) which (B) through which (C) that (D) where
22. James is very upset, and I feel terrible, too. I \_\_\_\_\_ him so directly that I already have a boyfriend.  
 (A) told (B) have told (C) shouldn't tell (D) shouldn't have told
23. The survey indicates that one \_\_\_\_\_ ten children \_\_\_\_\_ bullied at that suburb.  
 (A) in...is (B) with...is (C) at...are (D) by...are
24. Urine tests are widely used \_\_\_\_\_ substances banned by the league, such as anabolic steroids, diuretics and certain stimulants.  
 (A) detects (B) to detect (C) detected (D) detecting
25. Tokyo will host the 2020 Olympic Games because it got \_\_\_\_\_ in 2018.  
 (A) as much support as any city (B) less support than any city  
 (C) more support than any other city (D) least support

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### III. Reading Comprehension (20%)

#### Passage 1

A universal basic income is a government guarantee that each citizen receives a minimum income. The intention behind the payment is to provide financial security and cover the basic cost of living. The concept has regained popularity as a way to offset job losses caused by technology. Plans differ on who receives the income. Some would pay every citizen, regardless of income. Others would only pay those who are below the poverty line, whether they are working or not. The government sends the check, but plans differ on who funds the income. Some plans call for a tax increase on the wealthy, while others say corporations should be taxed.

In 2018, Facebook co-founder Chris Hughes outlined his plan in his book "Fair Shot." He argues that U.S. workers, students, and caregivers making \$50,000 or less a year should receive a guaranteed income of \$500 a month because "a small group of people are getting extremely wealthy while everyone else is struggling to make ends meet." The increasing number of positions in part-time, contract, and temporary jobs can't provide enough for a decent standard of living. Mark Zuckerberg and Bill Gates agree. They argue that automation, robotics, and artificial intelligence have fundamentally changed the structure of the U.S. economy, and a universal income is the only solution.

Proponents argue that an unconditional basic income would enable workers to wait for a better job or improve their marketability by going back to school. It would also remove the problems of existing welfare programs with a simple cash payment that can cut down on bureaucracy. However, opponents argue that it would create inflation if everyone suddenly received a basic income. Higher prices would soon make the basics unaffordable to those at the bottom of the income pyramid. In the long run, a guaranteed income would not raise their standard of living. Moreover, it could reduce an already-falling labor force participation rate.

Universal basic income is still experimental in several countries, including the United States, Canada, and Finland. It's too early to tell if these pilot programs will work. The universal income's simplicity makes it an attractive alternative to welfare programs, but its proponents haven't suggested solutions to its several potential issues.

26. What is the main problem to be addressed in this passage?

- (A) Lack of market niche for artificial intelligence.
- (B) Disparity of employment rates among nations.
- (C) Poverty caused by the new economy structure.
- (D) Universal tax inequality between rich and poor.

27. Which of the following is **NOT** true about universal basic income?

- (A) It may cause inflation and therefore fail to achieve its goals.
- (B) It is supported by some internationally renowned entrepreneurs.
- (C) It is guaranteed to succeed with higher tax revenue from the wealthy.
- (D) It reduces bureaucratic procedures inherent in existing welfare programs.

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28. Who would receive money from the said plan?
- (A) Charities.  
 (B) Individuals.  
 (C) Corporations.  
 (D) Governments.
29. In what way could the plans be similar across countries?
- (A) When the scheme kicks off.  
 (B) Who disseminates the money.  
 (C) Where the funding comes from.  
 (D) What qualifies someone to be paid.
30. If the proposed plan works, what may become obsolete?
- (A) Popular social media.  
 (B) Automation and robotics.  
 (C) National income tax systems.  
 (D) Current social welfare programs.

### Passage 2

Andrei Gromyko's career in the Soviet government has spanned well over twenty years. The press generally disliked Gromyko, whom some of them called "Stoneface." He was not talkative when dealing with the media, a characteristic that enraged reporters. At the negotiation table Gromyko was very witty, friendly, and even charming; however, he could also be an iron-willed negotiator, if necessary. It is probably this iron will that assured his survival as a major political figure in Russia.

Gromyko was born in a Belorussian village, the son of a peasant, and attended an agricultural school in Minsk. Though graduated with a degree in economics, he was highly interested in politics. Recognizing the better opportunities in the Foreign Office, he entered that branch of the Soviet government in 1939. In 1940, Gromyko was sent to Washington, D.C., to serve in the embassy there. His solid competence and loyalty won Stalin's confidence.

As the war stretched on, Gromyko was trusted more and more. He was with Stalin at the Yalta conference, where the three superpowers of the United States, Britain, and Russia agreed on final strategies for winning the war. He adjusted quickly to the new relationships between these three powers after the end of the war. Gromyko was a vital member of the postwar conferences. He helped write the founding charter for the United Nations, and was appointed as the first Soviet ambassador to the United Nations. Appointed foreign minister under Malenkov, Gromyko served through the de-Stalinization period and was involved in the events of the Khrushchev years until the coming of the Gorbachev regime in 1985.

The combination of loyalty, competence, long service, and tight-lipped seriousness made Gromyko sound dull, but he was far from dull. He developed a great taste for American and British culture during his years of

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service as ambassador; he became an expert on American and British affairs, from political and economic dealings down to the popular culture of both countries. Obviously, some of this knowledge was required for his position, but he pursued this knowledge with relish. He could read, speak, and write English quite well, and he delighted in quoting Shakespeare and Robert Frost at well-timed moments. There is much more to this paradoxical man than we might guess from our occasional glimpses of him as a vague figure in the background at press conferences.

31. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Discussing the virtues of loyalty.
- (B) Describing Gromyko's relationship to the press.
- (C) Tracing Gromyko's rise to the position of foreign minister.
- (D) Explaining Gromyko's adaptability to Western culture.

32. We can infer from the passage that

- (A) Gromyko was largely responsible for the success of the Yalta Conference.
- (B) Gromyko remained successful because he had proved adaptable to the ever-changing power structure in Russia.
- (C) Gromyko was the second most powerful official in Russia.
- (D) Gromyko was more interested in art than in diplomacy.

33. Which of the following conclusions does this passage support?

- (A) Gromyko was made bitter by his long service.
- (B) Gromyko was successful because he was always willing to compromise.
- (C) Russia chose only "stone-faced" diplomats to serve in the United Nations.
- (D) Loyalty and competence are necessary for success in diplomatic circles.

34. As used in this passage, what does the word **relish** mean?

- (A) Fervor.
- (B) Sustenance.
- (C) Boredom.
- (D) Sufficiency.

35. Which of the following is **NOT** true about Gromyko?

- (A) Gromyko was an important figure of the postwar conferences.
- (B) Gromyko was fluent in both Russian and English.
- (C) Gromyko was renowned for his negotiating skills.
- (D) Gromyko was a very eloquent diplomat when dealing with the press.

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**IV. Writing (30%)**

If you could go back in time and start your college life all over again, what would be one thing you would like to change (e.g. a different major/college/habit)? Why do you want to change it? How would you go about doing it? Please write an essay of about 300 words to answer the above questions.

