

考 試 科 目	英文 C	系 所 別	共同科	考 試 時 間	2 月 11 日(五) 第 3 節
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選擇題請在答案卡上作答，否則不予計分。

For Items 1-35, choose the best answer for each question and write the corresponding letter on the answer card.

I. Vocabulary (30%)

- As Christianity's most _____ place in the world, the city Jerusalem is much more than an ordinary tourist attraction.
(A) validated (B) vignettes (C) voracious (D) venerated
- Jobs in private security firms here cannot be as _____ as they are in some other parts of the world where there are higher demands by the rich and important.
(A) lubricate (B) lucrative (C) fluent (D) fractured
- It is often the case that a coach knows what your athletic prospects are, and a good one would _____ you to this or that ability quadrant.
(A) regret (B) relegate (C) regurgitate (D) regenerate
- The library is proud to carry an extraordinarily _____ collection; over the past few years presents of books were showered upon us in great quantities.
(A) credit (B) copious (C) corporal (D) coronary
- The Japanese workmanship reminds us a smart saying -- "The craftsman of old time did not hurry, because the perfect takes no account of time and _____ work is a reproach to character."
(A) tiered (B) shoddy (C) ultimate (D) immaculate
- In contrast to the recent order to _____ vaccines for U.S. workers, Taiwan seems to have more patience with those individuals who wish to make their own decisions.
(A) mandate (B) manifest (C) meditate (D) minimize
- I seldom see any place as _____ as the old market place. Serious cleaning is needed before somebody gets sick.
(A) insanitary (B) insulated (C) specific (D) speculated
- The ceremonial worships in the world may be _____ into insignificance sooner than many people are ready to admit.
(A) evicting (B) folding (C) swelling (D) dwindling
- With the unexpected delay, we were left with very little time for the preparation needed for the presentation; in fact, we had no choice but to _____.
(A) repulse (B) improvise (C) impoverish (D) impulse
- As a major _____ of depression and alcoholism, loneliness as an emotional problem really cannot be taken lightly.
(A) epitome (B) devotion (C) precipitant (D) dedication

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<p>11. Getting a post-graduate education used to be a serious decision for those who are interested in a research position in universities or _____.</p> <p>(A) fields (B) scholars (C) syllabi (D) academia</p> <p>12. If a baby is considered the _____ of vulnerability, an old person should be too. After all, both can be easily hurt by anyone who has the intention to do harm.</p> <p>(A) enactment (B) embodiment (C) extension (D) embeddedness</p> <p>13. Despite the looming _____ ahead, I've found my time at grad school to be quite rewarding.</p> <p>(A) precarity (B) vibrancy (C) efficiency (D) buoyancy</p> <p>14. At the end of the previous century, investigations on the conduction of electricity by gases led to the _____ of the electron as the fundamental unit of electricity.</p> <p>(A) ideology (B) idealization (C) idiosyncrasy (D) identification</p> <p>15. With too many unexpected changes, international travelling has become risky, even with _____ proper vaccinations.</p> <p>(A) succinctly (B) summarily (C) presumably (D) presumptuously</p> <p>II. Grammar (20%)</p> <p>16. Jenny walked up to the professors and said that she'd greatly appreciate it _____ any one of them would write a review of her new book.</p> <p>(A) which (B) if (C) to (D) then</p> <p>17. Even though he _____ ever works as _____ as any of his siblings, he enjoys all the benefits as a member of the richest family in the country.</p> <p>(A) hard... hard (B) hard... hardly (C) hardly... hard (D) hardly... hardly</p> <p>18. I found it difficult to get used to _____ in another country.</p> <p>(A) have lived (B) live (C) being lived (D) living</p> <p>19. The candidate failed to get the opportunity because his work shows _____ of critical thinking skills.</p> <p>(A) a serious lacking (B) a serious lack (C) serious lacks (D) serious lack</p> <p>20. Having set global warming in irreversible motion, we are _____ the possibility of ecological catastrophe.</p> <p>(A) faced (B) facing (C) challenging (D) challenged</p> <p>21. Daoism has strongly influenced the culture and religious life of China and other East Asian countries _____ the 6th century BCE.</p> <p>(A) before (B) as (C) at (D) since</p> <p>22. Andrea was fazed after an encounter with a man who looked much like her deceased father. She was so confused that she had difficulty _____.</p> <p>(A) collecting herself (B) collecting himself (C) collect her thoughts (D) collect his thoughts</p> <p>23. They propose a what-if approach that allows interactive exploration of the effects of system changes, _____ complex tuning problems into simpler search problems.</p> <p>(A) converts (B) converted (C) converting (D) have converted</p>					

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------	------	-----	-----	------	-------------

24. A range of ointments and creams were found available for the treatment of the _____ difficult skin problem.
 (A) seems (B) seemed (C) seeming (D) seemingly
25. The committee _____ the depth of his knowledge in linguistics, given that he was just an undergraduate student.
 (A) was amazed at (B) amazed at (C) was amazed (D) amazed

III. Reading Comprehension (20%)

Passage 1

It is perhaps indicative of my reluctance to plumb the origins of my travel addiction that it was only recently – while searching for some way to frame this idea of accumulating experience to fill a void – that I came across the work of Daniel Kahneman. An Israeli psychologist and Nobel laureate, Kahneman is renowned as the father of behavioural economics. The writer Michael Lewis calls him a ‘connoisseur of human error’. Some of his most intriguing theories have been in the field of hedonic psychology, the study of happiness.

Over decades of research and experimentation, Kahneman identified a schism in the way people experience wellbeing. In his bestselling memoir, *Thinking, Fast and Slow* (2011), he articulates this dichotomy in terms of the ‘experiencing self’ and the ‘remembering self’. The experiencing self describes our cognition as it exists in the ‘psychological present’. That present, Kahneman estimates, lasts for around three seconds, meaning an average human life comprises around 600 million of such fragments. How we feel in this three-second window denotes our level of happiness in any given moment.

The remembering self, by contrast, describes how the mind metabolises all of those moments in the rear-view mirror. The sensation resulting from this second metric would be best described, not as happiness, but rather ‘life satisfaction’.

Kahneman’s crucial observation was that the way we recall events is invariably divorced from the experience itself. One might expect the memory of, say, witnessing the Northern Lights to directly correlate with our feelings at the time – to comprise an aggregation of the experiencing self’s emotional responses to sensory stimuli. Instead, the remembering self is susceptible to all kinds of ‘cognitive illusions’. In its urge to weave discrete experiences into a desirable narrative, the memory will edit and elide, embellish and deceive. The actual sensations, and, by extension, our true sense of how we felt, are lost forever. We are left with only an adulterated residue. ‘This is the tyranny of the remembering self,’ Kahneman wrote.

(Excerpt from “*The End of Travel*” by Henry Wismayer)

26. According to the excerpt, what is considered the author’s “travel addiction”?
- (A) The desire to fill an inner emptiness.
 (B) The need to create good memories.
 (C) The feeling of being isolated by the world.
 (D) The courage to leave one’s own homeland.

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------	------	-----	-----	------	--------------

27. According to Daniel Kahneman, how long does the “psychological present” of the “experiencing self” last on average?
- (A) More than 600 million seconds per day.
 - (B) 10 times more than one can remember.
 - (C) Around 600 seconds per year.
 - (D) Less than 10 seconds each time.
28. What might the word “metabolise” mean here?
- (A) To process nutrition in food.
 - (B) To digest the past memories.
 - (C) To increase chemical reactions.
 - (D) To erase images from the past.
29. What kind of metaphor does Kahneman use to refer to the behavior of the “remembering self”?
- (A) Dictatorship.
 - (B) Gardening.
 - (C) Stewardship.
 - (D) Companionship.
30. What might be the main insight the author gains from Kahneman’s theory of happiness?
- (A) That life satisfaction becomes true happiness when one travels alone.
 - (B) That one can never trust other’s memories unless the memories are shared.
 - (C) That how one experiences life is never the same as how one remembers it.
 - (D) That memory will only be stored in our brain if we try to turn it into narrative.

Passage 2

Given the demands of this day and the pervasiveness of technology, we inevitably experience multiple personal and professional demands at any one time. Like it or not, multitasking has become a way of life. Research into multitasking has focused on two different processes: *task switching*, where people switch their attention from one activity to another (for example, between email, Instagram and the report they are writing); and *dual tasking*, where people are engaged in two or more activities at the same time (for example, listening to music while writing their report). In addition, technology consultant Linda Stone describes another aspect of multitasking: what she calls the state of *continuous partial attention*. This, she says, is a stressful state where people are constantly, but only partially, attending to the information from their communication devices, motivated by the fear of ‘missing something’.

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Multitasking is not a new phenomenon introduced by digital media. In fact, almost all interaction involves doing more than one thing at a time. Before digital technologies became widely available in the 1990s, researchers in Hong Kong noted that even then students rarely focused on one thing at one time. “When they watch television, they also listen to music and read or carry on conversations; traveling on the bus or Mass Transit Railway they read and listen to music – most commonly they “read” while chatting, watching television and listening to music on CD.”

It might be argued that our ability to multitask is a major part of what makes us human. One type of cognitive behaviors that plays a big role in multitasking is called ‘branching’, which involves keeping a goal in mind over time while at the same time being able to allocate attentional resources to other tasks. Research suggests that this process takes place in the anterior prefrontal cortex, a region of the brain especially well developed in humans as compared to other mammals. It is quite likely that this evolutionary advantage was key to the survival of our species, especially in those early years when we depended on hunting for our food.

Professor Appelbaum and his team point to an apparent **paradox** in the research on multitasking. They note that, according to their research, multitasking is detrimental to task completion. Yet, at the same time, as multitasking in the workplace has been on the rise, workers’ average productivity has increased, not decreased. If multitasking hinders task completion, this **does not appear to be** reflected in the overall value of contributions made by workers to the companies that they work for. Perhaps the practice of rapidly switching between different projects at work is adding some other kind of value, allowing workers to provide immediate responses to the demands of their clients, for example.

Indeed, the ability to manage and distribute attention across a range of competing activities is increasingly important in the digital age. Knowledge workers are expected to be able to manage numerous different projects at the same time, dividing attention between them. At both work and home people are engaging with much richer media environments than they used to. Environments like this require us to make decisions about what to attend to at any given moment.

(Adapted from “Understanding Digital Literacies” by Jones and Hafner)

31. According to Linda Stone in the passage, which of the following may be considered “continuous partial attention”?

- (A) Listening to the music while studying for an examination.
- (B) Having emailed the professor, you put a few lines into a report.
- (C) Sitting in the bus while watching your favorite drama on Netflix.
- (D) Constantly checking LINE messages while dining with your family.

32. What is the “paradox” discussed in the essay?

- (A) Multitasking is supposed to hurt productivity but real-world practices have shown otherwise.
- (B) Multitasking means doing many things simultaneously but research shows that only one thing can be done well at the same time.

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------	------	-----	-----	------	-------------------

- (C) Multitasking is supposed to mean switching rapidly among tasks but research shows that speed does not matter.
- (D) Multitasking divides the attention but research shows that this process takes place in the anterior prefrontal cortex.
33. According to the passage, which of the following is one example that shows rapidly switching between different projects at work can be valuable?
- (A) It immediately cuts down on the need of digital devices at work.
- (B) It quickly raises the employee's overall sense of job satisfaction.
- (C) It allows the client's need to be attended to promptly.
- (D) It encourages the contributions of knowledgeable workers.
34. Why is it necessary for the authors to refer to the Hong Kong study and the survival of our species? Their point is that _____.
- (A) multitasking is not just about natural science.
- (B) multitasking is not just part of human nature.
- (C) multitasking is not just happening in Hong Kong.
- (D) multitasking is not just about digital technology.
35. Which of the following best represents the authors' attitude toward multitasking?
- (A) It hurts productivity and should be banned right away.
- (B) It came with digital technologies through our own effort.
- (C) Doing more than one thing at the same time is impossible.
- (D) Knowing what to attend to at any given moment is critical.

IV. Writing (30%)

The COVID pandemic impacts our society in various ways. How does it affect your mentality, and how do you cope with the issues caused by the pandemic situation? Please use examples to illustrate your point and support your argument (300 words).

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註

- 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。
二、試題請隨卷繳交。