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| 考試科目 | 英文 A | 系所別 | 共同科 | 考試時間 | 2 月 2 日(四) 第 3 節 |
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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.

- X-rays will ___ all the way through the painting so you can see aspects of the whole thickness of a picture.
(A) sanguine (B) penetrate (C) conceal (D) perceive
- Being an unmarried mother no longer carries the social ___ that it used to.
(A) compliant (B) dexterity (C) stigma (D) enzyme
- Rice farmers in the southeast lost their buyers when Bayer accidentally ___ the entire crop.
(A) deluded (B) required (C) endangered (D) contaminated
- The company was involved in a blatant ___ of trademark rights that were recognized under federal law.
(A) infringement (B) commissary (C) incentive (D) seclusion
- Northern areas of the country were ___ in a snowstorm last night.
(A) plucked (B) quarantined (C) repudiated (D) engulfed
- The pleasure of safari in Africa is a huge ___ to many tourists.
(A) lure (B) lust (C) speculation (D) proliferation
- The U.S. Government has released its ___ report on cross-strait issues.
(A) fraudulent (B) annual (C) null (D) ulterior
- Birders all over the region ___ to locations where they could observe this unusual avian spectacle.
(A) protracted (B) ensured (C) flocked (D) crushed
- William Christensen praised Taiwan's ___ role in the Indo-Pacific region.
(A) inaugural (B) immaculate (C) protruded (D) proactive
- The trouble with our country now: it's so divided that the other party might feel it's a ___ act to join the Cabinet.
(A) simplistic (B) traitorous (C) myriad (D) mimic
- Foreign athletes will have to undergo the ___ 14-day quarantine upon arrival in Taiwan.
(A) manual (B) mandatory (C) obstructed (D) opposable
- Mubarak, who until the end seemed unable to grasp the depth of the ___ over three decades of his authoritarian rule, finally resigned last Friday.
(A) resurgence (B) reconciliation (C) resultant (D) resentment
- The police, prosecutors and the courts should consider this unfortunate matter ___ and independently.
(A) allegedly (B) dejectedly (C) impartially (D) substantially

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14. In 1946, Jan returned to Warsaw from the prisoner-of-war camp and began the ___ process of rebuilding their zoo.

- (A) painstaking (B) fraudulent (C) prohibited (D) relenting

15. Russia illegally ___ Crimea when President Obama was in office.

- (A) annexed (B) recognized (C) forsook (D) patched

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.

16. The landscape of Tasmania ___ by thousands of years of aboriginal burning practices.

- (A) has shaped (B) has been shaped (C) shaped (D) have shaped

17. ___ had the telephone rung than the girl rushed to answer it.

- (A) No more (B) No less (C) No sooner (D) No longer

18. ___ has ever come out that could be considered credible since he stepped down.

- (A) She (B) Nothing (C) Anything (D) One

19. Nearly everyone seems exhausted ___ power crisis that leaves Katmandu mostly dark at night.

- (A) for continued (B) by a continuing
(C) continuing (D) in continue

20. Many students are ___ to music on sophisticated stereo systems, so they are probably accustomed to much better sound reproduction than is available in many elementary music classrooms.

- (A) used listening (B) used listen
(C) used to listen (D) used to listening

21. He examined the shackles but had little means ___ their strength.

- (A) by which be tested (B) for which to test
(C) by which to test (D) in which to test

22. ___ our reservations, we should all have been killed in the crash.

- (A) Hadn't we changed (B) Should we not change
(C) Had we not changed (D) Haven't we changed

23. Some parents choose the online schools because their children are struggling in ordinary ones; ___ for their flexible schedules.

- (A) others do so (B) so are others
(C) do so others (D) others so do

24. I don't know ___ so unhappy.

- (A) why is he always (B) why he is always
(C) whether is he always (D) for why he is always

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25. We need to ___ an immediate practical solution before the problem gets worse.

- (A) show up (B) work out (C) scale up (D) fall out

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

Passage I

Until this month, the world seemed to have a reasonably clear understanding of what was happening with the virus in China. The ruling Communist Party proudly published low daily case numbers and deaths as a testament to its stringent “zero Covid” policy. A countrywide system of lockdowns, quarantines and mass testing largely kept the virus at bay. But in early December, the government abruptly abandoned “zero Covid,” leaving the scientific community largely in the dark.

Some models have assumed that China would experience an infection fatality ratio very similar to Hong Kong’s in the early stages of its outbreak. Back then, nearly 10,000 people in a territory of 7.5 million died within months of Omicron spreading. A comparable toll in China, with its 1.4 billion people, would be far higher.

But there are also important differences. China has stronger vaccine coverage in its older population than Hong Kong did at the start of its surge. Based on the timing of their respective outbreaks, though, China’s population-wide vaccination drive was earlier than in Hong Kong, meaning the effects of inoculations had longer to wane. Hong Kong also provided the option of Western vaccines with newer mRNA technology, while China relied exclusively on homegrown, less effective vaccines. Hospitals may also have a harder time handling the surge in some parts of China.

The general lack of clarity has led to worries that the size of the outbreak could create more opportunities for the virus circulating through China—imported versions of Omicron—to mutate into a more dangerous variant.

(excerpt from *New York Times*)

<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/12/29/health/china-covid-outbreak-predictions.html>

26. What is the main topic of the passage?

- (A) The impact of the Covid-19 vaccination policy in China
(B) The impact of the travel policy in China during the pandemic
(C) The impact of ending the zero-Covid policy in China
(D) The problem with the policy to stop publicizing the Covid-19 data in China

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27. How do the scientists speculate about possible impacts?

- (A) By presenting eyewitness accounts
- (B) By classifying relevant phenomenon
- (C) By showing the results of scientific experiments
- (D) By comparing the data of different regions

28. Which concern about the current Covid-19 policy in China is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- (A) Chinese people's unwillingness to admit their infection
- (B) The death rate of Covid-19 patients in China
- (C) The insufficient capacity of hospitals in China
- (D) The change of Omicron into a more deadly virus

29. Which statement is NOT implied in the passage?

- (A) Scientists around the world are worried about the impact of the current Covid-19 policy in China.
- (B) The zero-Covid policy in China is responsible for the high death rate now.
- (C) China should more openly publicize the Covid-19 data.
- (D) More than 1 million people might die because of the disease.

30. What is the tone of the author?

- (A) critical
- (B) sad
- (C) neutral
- (D) ironic

Passage II

Few recent cultural works have shown up the divide between critics and audiences quite like this year's awkwardly-titled Netflix series *Dahmer—Monster: The Jeffrey Dahmer Story*. The drama about notorious US serial killer Jeffrey Dahmer, who murdered 17 young men and boys between 1978 and 1991, was released mid-week in September on the streaming service, with little pre-publicity and no previews made available for press—a common indication that the show or film in question isn't much good. And duly, the media verdicts that did come in were mostly pretty harsh.

By contrast, though, viewing figures proved astronomical: according to Netflix's self-declared ratings, it was watched for 196.2 million hours in its first week of release, at the time giving it the best opening week for a new show on the streaming platform ever, while within 60 days it reached 1 billion hours viewed, placing it in the rare echelons of other globe-conquering cultural phenomena Stranger.

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Things and *Squid Game*. Whether all those eyeballs on it were favourable—though a 83% audience score on Rotten Tomatoes would suggest most of them were—undeniably people could not stop watching its incredibly grim story play out. And matching the size of its cultural footprint has been the level of debate that it has stirred.

Without doubt, the conversation around it lends itself to a wider discussion about the whole nature of what we watch, or should watch, when it comes to true-crime drama and beyond. First of all, it raises the question of focus: is giving a serial killer a narrative platform in itself an act of **mythologising** and glorification? That has been an increasing feeling within the cultural ether, as a range of works, from books to documentary and docudrama series and films, have made a concerted effort to instead refocus narratives away from notorious murderers and onto their targets. By the same token, in citing evidence for the corruptive consequences of serial killer-centred narratives, some have pointed to the Dahmer-related Tik Toks that have sprung up in the show's wake, in which users have apparently expressed sorrow or sympathy for Dahmer or created "romantic" edits of scenes with him.

(excerpt from *BBC*,

<https://www.bbc.com/culture/article/20221213-monster-jeffrey-dahmer-did-tv-go-too-far-in-2022>)

31. What is the main topic of the passage?

- (A) The way to face human wickedness
- (B) The problems with using Tik Toks
- (C) The problems with TV series based on real crimes
- (D) The impact of crime stories on the younger generation

32. Judging from these three opening paragraphs, what do you think is most UNLIKELY to be a focus of the following discussion in the essay?

- (A) How TV companies produce popular TV series
- (B) Whether the victims should be given an opportunity to express their opinion about such TV series
- (C) Whether the TV series faithfully represents the fact
- (D) How we should deal with our morbid curiosity

33. What does the author use the TV series *Stranger Things* as an example of?

- (A) Gangster TV series
- (B) Internationally popular TV series
- (C) TV series about victims of rape
- (D) TV series with little cultural impact

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34. Which statement is implied in the passage?

- (A) *The Jeffrey Dahmer Story* may lead to a rising crime rate.
- (B) It might be impossible to stop people from watching such controversial TV series.
- (C) The TV producer of the series probably cares only about the profits.
- (D) Most people who watch the TV series actually do not like it.

35. What does the word “mythologizing” mean in the context?

- (A) to make a human being look like a god
- (B) to make a person’s life story mysterious
- (C) to see through the myth created by the mass media
- (D) to make a villain look like a hero

IV. Read the short passage and respond to the comment: write an essay of about 300 words to explain what you think “liberal” in “liberal arts” means and why it is important OR not important to continue using this term. (30%)

“The term ‘liberal arts’ no longer works as an effective means of communicating one of higher education’s most precious assets. ‘Liberal’ is politically charged, and ‘arts’ has a negative connotation regarding improving graduates’ job prospects. Putting the words *liberal* and *arts* together is a branding disaster, and the most effective way to save or defend the liberal arts may be to change what we call them. Note, the problem isn’t with the substance of a liberal arts education but with the words we use to describe it.”

(excerpt from *Gallup* with minor revisions,

<https://www.gallup.com/education/231746/higher-education-drop-term-liberal-arts.aspx>)

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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。