

國立政治大學 113 學年度碩士班暨碩士在職專班招生考試

系所組別：

考試科目：英文 A

考試時間：02 月 05 日 (13:30-15:10) 第一・3 節

※考試開始鈴響前，不得翻閱本試題

注意事項：

1. 請檢查座位號碼及試卷(卡)之准考證號碼是否正確。
2. 請檢查試卷(卡)之考試科目與試題之科目是否正確。
3. 請務必作答於試卷上(或依題目規定作答於答案卡上)，否則不予計分。
4. 不得要求增加試卷用紙。
5. 本試題隨試卷(卡)繳交。

考 試 科 目	英文 A	系 所 別	共同科	考 試 時 間	2 月 5 日(一) 第三節
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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.

1. A recent _____ in point is a featured article in the new issue of the magazine highlighting the extraordinary academic achievement of the low-income students in the country.
(A) case (B) power (C) win (D) call
2. There is a limit to how much news we can take in as the virus wreaks _____ on our health, economy, and social lives.
(A) revenge (B) setback (C) scrimmage (D) havoc
3. We also did twig hunting, rock hunting, found all the beautiful _____ and put them in a jar.
(A) beams (B) pebbles (C) snippets (D) flecks
4. For an extra taste, _____ with fresh or dried rosemary for serving.
(A) dapple (B) scorch (C) drip (D) sprinkle
5. The _____ lining was in softly glowing evidence, but he could not persuade himself that it was for him.
(A) silver (B) bright (C) queer (D) deep
6. Water vapor, liquid water, and ice are in _____ at only one specific pressure.
(A) equity (B) equilibrium (C) capacity (D) partiality
7. Efficient time _____ is crucial in project management to meet deadlines and achieve successful outcomes.
(A) enunciation (B) allocation (C) collection (D) reimbursement
8. When the teacher asked the students to _____ into groups, they quickly rearranged their desks to collaborate on the project.
(A) fritter (B) scatter (C) fabricate (D) resign
9. The robot was programmed to _____ human gestures and expressions, making it seem incredibly lifelike.
(A) mimic (B) squeeze (C) jiggle (D) concern
10. She spent an entire year revising her research paper _____ to address the feedback from her advisor.
(A) substantially (B) immortally (C) curiously (D) immediately
11. The scientist conducted extensive experiments for the _____ of the newly proposed theory.
(A) entertainment (B) validation (C) juggling (D) colonialism

考 試 科 目	英文 A	系 所 別	共同科	考 試 時 間	2 月 5 日(一) 第三節
---------	------	-------	-----	---------	----------------

12. The doctor prescribed medication to _____ the patient's pain and discomfort.
 (A) encompass (B) acquire (C) evaporate (D) mitigate
13. The artist _____ a brilliant painting that captured the essence of the sunset.
 (A) consisted (B) reconciled (C) surrendered (D) conceived
14. Students often feel a mix of excitement and nervousness as they _____ on their college journey.
 (A) advocate (B) promote (C) embark (D) identify
15. The journalist wrote a _____ article that addressed controversial issues and prompted public debate.
 (A) provocative (B) stagnant (C) affluent (D) cumulative

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 its corresponding letter (A, B, C, or D) on the answer card.

16. I will be interested in seeing _____ implemented in our ever producing landfill society.
 (A) how is this (B) this is how (C) how this is (D) is this how
17. People are more apt _____ the crime when they perceive a direct threat to their safety.
 (A) report (B) for report (C) reported (D) to report
18. Children and young people are _____ more likely to be victims of crime, particularly the most serious crime.
 (A) disprotionating (B) disproportionately (C) disproportion (D) disproportionated
19. Despite _____ numerous challenges, the team successfully completed the task.
 (A) faces (B) facing (C) faced (D) has faced
20. The report analyzed the market trends _____ sales growth and consumer preferences.
 (A) in terms of (B) in order to (C) in touch with (D) in other words
21. We visited the museum, _____ historical artifacts were displayed, to learn about the region's rich past.
 (A) to what (B) in what (C) in which (D) what
22. The police _____ that the car had been stolen when they arrived at the scene.
 (A) has discovered (B) have discovered (C) discovers (D) discovered

考試科目	英文 A	系所別	共同科	考試時間	2 月 5 日(一) 第三節
------	------	-----	-----	------	----------------

This is the time of year when deer are _____ (23) _____ the move, and that spells trouble for drivers. And (24) _____ you think car-deer collisions happen only in rural areas, think again. Last year there were 158 crashes involving motor vehicles and deer in Dakota County, the most of anywhere in the state. Other metro counties were not far behind, with Hennepin County _____ (25) _____ 146 crashes, followed by 126 in Carver County, 88 in Anoka County, 82 in Washington County, 63 in Scott County and 38 in Ramsey County, according to numbers from the Minnesota Department of Public Safety.

23. (A) in (B) on (C) into (D) for
 24. (A) last (B) lest (C) least (D) leave
 25. (A) registering (B) register (C) being registered (D) registered

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

<<Passage I>>

It is common for people to scoff at tears as a behavior and a subject of investigation. Tears are, they say, feminine, self-indulgent and melodramatic. It is not hard to notice, in those beliefs, the patriarchal assumptions about what should be valued and what should be mocked. Writing teachers will instruct students not to show their characters' sadness through crying, calling it cheap. On the other hand, there are those who proclaim the necessity of "a good cry", who indignantly defend weeping of all varieties and who see tearfulness almost as an identity. "I'm a crier," they declare, praising its soul-cleansing effects. "Get over it," their opponents instruct, demanding the shift toward progress and action that they believe crying prevents.

But rather than looking at tears with a predetermined belief in their value, or away from them in embarrassment or disgust, it can be clarifying to look through, into or around tears, to trace the small and large patterns that they create and reveal.

Not all tears are alike. The human body produces three kinds: basal, which form an oily layer over the eyeball to keep it from drying out; reflex, which appear when an eye is bothered by cutting onions or a speck of dust and needs to flush the irritant away; and psychogenic, which are shed for emotional reasons. Notably, emotional tears have a higher protein level than basal and reflex tears, which makes them thicker and causes them to fall more slowly.

考試科目	英文 A	系所別	共同科	考試時間	2 月 5 日(一) 第三節
------	------	-----	-----	------	----------------

The longer it takes for these tears to travel down a cheek, the greater the chance that they will be noticed by another person and their message perceived. Tears are a social signal.

Some people disagree, arguing that humans also cry alone. But even without a witness, tears streak outwards, seeking care. That message can be socially directed toward the self; sometimes a solitary crier will wrap their arms around themselves, creating their own soothing embrace. What the social signal of tears makes happen varies from culture to culture and depends on the identities, access to power and beliefs of the crier and their witnesses.

Doctors have their own precise frames in which to interpret people's tears. They can hang little paper tabs from a patient's eyes to measure tear production, the slim rectangles slowly changing color as the body does its work. When a psychiatrist is working to diagnose depression, she will ask a patient to describe his or her crying, offering a range of possibilities from: "I do not cry any more than I used to," to: "I cry over every little thing," before ending in numb dryness: "I feel like crying, but I can't."

Perhaps you have noticed that it is almost impossible to sing and cry at the same time. The throat muscles cannot simultaneously obey the command to shape notes and the command to hold themselves open to maximize oxygen intake (a command that crying provokes unconsciously). Crying occurs when people have reached the limit of what can be said in words and what they are capable of managing on their own. This does not mean that their words up to that moment are necessarily good or true or to be trusted, but it does signify that a breaking point has been reached. It means that it is time to pay attention to the systems the tears point towards.

(modified from <https://www.theguardian.com>)

26. 'To scoff at tears' means _____.

- (A) To honor tears
- (B) To surrender to tears
- (C) To make contempt of tears
- (D) To wipe away tears

27. Why is it almost impossible to sing and cry at the same time?

- (A) Breathing provokes maximum oxygen intake unconsciously for a normal person.
- (B) People are incapable of managing their tears and movements when crying out loud.
- (C) People who are crying out loud are usually incapable of thinking clearly.
- (D) The throat muscles do not simultaneously shape notes and hold open for crying.

考 試 科 目	英文 A	系 所 別	共同科	考 試 時 間	2 月 5 日(一) 第 三 節
---------	------	-------	-----	---------	------------------

28. Which of these is not a social function of tears mentioned in the article?

- (A) Tears have a predetermined value, often seen as self-centered and sometimes as opportunistic.
- (B) A psychiatrist may use tears to diagnose depression by asking a patient to describe his or her crying.
- (C) A solitary crier will wrap their arms around themselves, creating their own soothing embrace.
- (D) Tears are said to have a soul-cleansing effects and are necessary for some people.

29. What causes tears to take longer to travel down a cheek?

- (A) Thickness of tears
- (B) Thickness of cheeks
- (C) Oily level of tears
- (D) Irritants in the tears

30. Which one of these refers to tears as a social signal?

- (A) Emotional tears fall more slowly.
- (B) The ingredients of tears are varied.
- (C) Crying has a message to be perceived.
- (D) All kinds of tears are different.

<<Passage II>>

In the 19th century, indentured laborers from China, Portugal, Japan, the Philippines, Korea, and many other nations were brought to work on plantations alongside Hawaiians that were owned and operated by Caucasian North Americans. Pidgin Hawaiian was the first pidgin to develop on plantations in the 19th century, for Hawaiian was the main language of interethnic communication in schools and society until 1875, when the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States was signed. The resulting free trade conditions allowed for a great number of Americans to do business on the islands, and during this time, the number of Hawaiians also declined to fewer than 50,000 because of sicknesses and diseases contracted from the foreigners. From 1878-1888, many English-medium schools were built, and as more laborers' children attended these schools year after year, the language of plantations more influenced by English, and the pidgin shifted from Pidgin Hawaiian to Pidgin English. During this time, the vast majority of the population was at least bilingual, for they used Pidgin English on plantations and in interethnic interactions, and they spoke ethnic languages such as Hawaiian, Cantonese, Japanese, Okinawan, Tagalog, Ilokano, and Portuguese in their homes and in ethnically-homogeneous communities.

(An excerpt from the University of Hawaii: <http://sls.hawaii.edu/pidgin/whatIsPidgin.php>)

考 試 科 目	英文 A	系 所 別	共同科	考 試 時 間	2 月 5 日(一) 第 三 節
---------	------	-------	-----	---------	------------------

31. What was the initial business that caused the development of Pidgin Hawaiian?
 (A) plantation (B) fishing (C) hunting (D) weaving
32. What was the main language used for interethnic interactions before the Reciprocity Treaty was signed?
 (A) Japanese (B) Hawaiian (C) Tagalog (D) Portuguese
33. What was the main reason that the population of Hawaiians declined after the signing of the Reciprocity Treaty?
 (A) overworking (B) obesity
 (C) lack of money (D) illness
34. What was the reason that Pidgin Hawaiian shifted to Pidgin English?
 (A) It was fancy to become bilingual.
 (B) There was a smaller population of Hawaiians.
 (C) It was regulated in the Reciprocity Treaty.
 (D) Children attended English-medium schools.
35. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
 (A) The decline of Hawaii (B) The history of plantation
 (C) The evolution of Pidgin in Hawaii (D) The lifestyle of Hawaiian

IV. Essay (30%)

“Eye contact is a social signal.” Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Write an essay of about 300 words to explain your reasons. Provide at least three examples to support your claim.

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- 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。
 二、試題請隨卷繳交。