

I. Vocabulary and Grammar. Please choose the word that best completes the sentence. (40%)

1. The fans complained about the apparently _____ distribution of tickets for the next game.
(A) arbitrary (B) distinctive (C) pervasive (D) authentic
2. Older women in the developed countries suffered unnecessarily from diseases that could have been _____, cured, or even prevented.
(A) arrogated (B) ameliorated (C) apprehended (D) alienated
3. She grew _____ with his inability to notice anything.
(A) expanded (B) expectant (C) exasperated (D) exclusive
4. A rich soil soon becomes home to _____ weeds which smother less competitive, more attractive plants.
(A) resolute (B) rhetoric (C) rigorous (D) rampant
5. He was very thin, with a _____ Adam's apple.
(A) clamorous (B) convincing (C) conspicuous (D) circumspect
6. The crazy man was arrested and charged with _____ activities.
(A) subversive (B) conservative (C) sarcastic (D) creative
7. Penicillin can be taken in various forms and is _____ against a wide range of infections.
(A) equitable (B) errant (C) effective (D) elusive
8. A true novel is an extended piece of fiction: Length is clearly one of its _____.
(A) perimeters (B) parameters (C) predators (D) predecessors
9. Early reports _____ that the judge's death was not an accident.
(A) impacted (B) impaired (C) implied (D) impassioned
10. The man insisted that there was a _____ explanation for the strange creaking noises and that there were no such things as ghosts.
(A) selectional (B) rational (C) national (D) variational
11. To _____ what was said earlier, we need to develop new ways to gain customers.
(A) recapitulate (B) captivate (C) formulate (D) fascinate
12. She is an _____ movie star who thinks she's some sort of goddess and likes to tell other people what to do.
(A) impassive (B) immutable (C) ingenuous (D) imperious
13. Many middle-class American workers are losing their jobs, because corporations are _____ their high-tech work to Asia.
(A) up-sourcing (B) down-sourcing (C) out-sourcing (D) in-sourcing
14. She had already tried emotional _____ (= tried to make him feel guilty) to stop him from leaving.
(A) intelligence (B) quotient (C) difficulties (D) blackmail
15. The doctor gave him a _____ check-up.
(A) thorough (B) through (C) though (D) thought
16. Poverty _____ about crime.
(A) lies (B) contributes (C) brings (D) results
17. _____ my father's advice, I would not have been where I am today.
(A) If it were not for (B) Were it not for (C) With (D) Had it not been for
18. Not until I knew the end of the story _____ burst into tears.
(A) I (B) do I (C) that I (D) did I
19. _____ to become the top supplier in this industry, VocalBeauty expanded its distribution chain into Europe.
(A) Strive (B) To strive (C) Striving (D) Striven
20. His innovative proposal indeed helped _____ the sales last quarter.
(A) to boost (B) boosting (C) boosted (D) had boosted

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II. Cloze Test: Please choose the best word to complete each blank in the passages. (40%)

Passage A

Online platforms have changed our incentives for sharing – they compete for our attention, so their algorithms are primed to promote the content we are most likely to click (21) whether it benefits us as individuals or a community. People are more likely to share things that elicit moral emotions like outrage. As a result, our “outrage bar” continues to move firmly up as our feeds become saturated by egregious stories. We become numb to tragedies because we are unable to process the emotions they engender at the speed (22) which they arise. As Yale Professor Molly Crockett said, “Just as a habitual snacker eats without feeling hungry, a habitual online shamer might express outrage without actually feeling outraged.” We may also discover that, just as venting anger begets anger, (23) outrage leads us to feel the emotion more deeply and consistently. Neither of these changes is good for humans.

In this new climate, it is unclear to what ends we share at all. If someone has violated a moral norm in your community, it can be challenging to (24) him in person. Online, however, it’s a different story. It’s often the case that the person you shame “publicly” via social media will never see the criticism at all. Your social audience is generally a group of like-minded people – those who have already (25) in to your filter bubble. Or as Crockett says: “Shaming a stranger on a deserted street is far riskier than (26) a Twitter mob of thousands.” One of the chief reasons we decry the actions of others digitally is for our own reputational benefit – so those like-minded people will like us even more. According to Crockett: “While offline punishment signals your virtue only to whoever might be watching, doing so online instantly (27) your character to your entire social network and beyond.” For instance, when we post #metoo on Facebook, we are advertising that we agree that (28) and abuse are reprehensible.

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| 21. (A) on the contrary of | (B) regardless of | (C) in addition to | (D) by means of |
| 22. (A) in | (B) on | (C) with | (D) for |
| 23. (A) expressing | (B) to express | (C) having expressed | (D) expresses |
| 24. (A) confront | (B) comfort | (C) contend | (D) continue |
| 25. (A) offered | (B) operated | (C) opted | (D) ordered |
| 26. (A) to join | (B) join | (C) joining | (D) joins |
| 27. (A) advertising | (B) advertises | (C) advertise | (D) advertised |
| 28. (A) harmony | (B) harassment | (C) encouragement | (D) donation |

Passage B

Loneliness always feels bad, but solitude often feels good, and if there is a little of one in (29), the balance can be its own source of sustenance. That’s something Stephanie Rosenbloom (30) in her evocative, observant new book, *Alone Time: Four Seasons, Four Cities, and the Pleasures of Solitude*, which was published in June and is really about *being* alone – though that is, after all, much of what living alone means. Rosenbloom, a *New York Times* travel columnist, recounts her experiences as a solo wanderer in Paris, Istanbul, Florence and her hometown of New York City, capturing the joy of making a plan and having the freedom not to stick to it. She also tackles the great bugaboo of so many people: eating alone in public. In her view, it’s an invitation to (31) all that’s before you, whether that’s food or a street view or both. She also notes that for women, eating alone is a fairly recent hard-won right (and is still unacceptable in certain cultures), so they should flex it. Rosenbloom recounts snooty joints that were disappointing and modest (32) that brought delight, and she doesn’t scoff at McDonald’s: “You can learn a thing or two about a city by observing the goings-on there.” When she turns up at the one on the Champs-Élysées, she notices the invitation – SAVOUREZ – printed on her Filet-O-Fish container. “And I did.”

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| 29. (A) another | (B) the other | (C) two | (D) some |
| 30. (A) captures | (B) destroys | (C) promises | (D) manipulates |

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31. (A) savor (B) savage (C) savvy (D) save
32. (A) some (B) them (C) ones (D) those

Passage C

Fieldwork (33) in different parts of Scotland over several years. Seventy people were interviewed and over 500 accounts were collected. I interviewed people who (34) the questionnaire or were recommended by the school of Scottish studies. I visited people in their homes and spent time (35) a rapport within them as the material they were giving me was (36) and, in many cases, had never been recorded before. During the interview, the person was questioned in a sensitive manner about the circumstances of the experiences in an attempt to find possible explanations.

33. (A) conducted (B) conducting (C) was conducting (D) was conducted
34. (A) either filled out (B) either filling out (C) had either filled out (D) had either filling out
35. (A) to build (B) building (C) build (D) built
36. (A) irrelevant (B) irritating (C) intimate (D) influential

Passage D

After months of cold weather, the days get longer, the buds (37) in the trees, birds sing, and the world (38) a green dress. Spring passes (39) summer. Everyone knows that summer will not (40). The power of all the wisest men and women in the world cannot keep it for us. The corn becomes ripe, the leaves turn brown and then drop to the ground, and the world changes its green dress for a dress of autumn colors.

37. (A) fall off (B) come out (C) take up (D) bring down
38. (A) carries on (B) comes round (C) puts on (D) deals with
39. (A) into (B) by (C) from (D) on
40. (A) evolve (B) succumb (C) last (D) yield

III. Reading Comprehension: Read the passages and select the best answer for the questions that follow. (20%)

Passage A

African swine fever is a viral disease of pigs and wild boar that is usually deadly. There are neither vaccines nor cures. For this reason, it has serious socio-economic consequences in affected countries. The virus can persist for several months in the environment and in carcasses.

African swine fever was first identified in Kenya in the 1920s. It was confined to Africa until it spread to Europe in the middle of the last century, and later to South America and the Caribbean. Severe epidemics occurred in Brazil (1978-1981) and Haiti (1978-1984); limited outbreaks occurred in Belgium (1985) and the Netherlands (1986) and were successfully eradicated. African swine fever was eradicated from Portugal in 1993 and Spain in 1995, but remains enzootic in Sardinia, Italy. In 2007, the disease spread again out of Africa into the Caucasus, especially Georgia, and in 2014, it reached the eastern territory of the European Union.

African swine fever is caused by the African swine fever virus, a virus of the *Asfarviridae* family, which also infects ticks of the *Ornithodoros* genus. Wild boar can serve as a natural reservoir of the virus without sign of disease. Spread from this reservoir is via the soft tick *Ornithodoros moubata*. The tick will ingest the virus when taking a blood meal and then pass it on when feeding on susceptible animals such as domestic pigs. The virus is found in all body fluids and tissues of infected domestic pigs who usually become infected by direct contact with infected pigs or by ingestion of garbage containing unprocessed infected pig meat or pork products. All processing procedures (smoking or cooking) do not inactivate the African swine fever virus. Humans are not susceptible to the disease, but can spread it through contaminated clothes or equipment.

The clinical signs of African swine fever are variable and not always easy to recognize. Typically, diseased animals will show some or all of the following symptoms: high fever, weakness and reluctance to stand, vomiting, diarrhea (sometimes bloody), red or

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blue colored skin, particularly around the ears and snout, coughing and difficulty breathing, miscarriage, still births and weak litters. Most of the diseased animals will die within 10 days.

Domestic pigs can be infected in a number of ways including contact with contagious pigs purchased in affected areas, being fed with kitchen waste (it has been regulated and prohibited by EU law since 1980), contact with contaminated materials (e.g., from people wearing contaminated footwear or clothing).

If you suspect African swine fever has infected your herd, contact the official veterinarian immediately. Do not move your animals from the farm. Always change clothing and footwear when leaving the farm. In order to protect your animals from African swine fever, before purchasing feed, litter or pigs, ensure that they come from trust-worthy farms that have carried out the necessary measures to protect their farms from the virus. Do not allow your pigs to have contact with wild boar or pigs from other farms. Never feed kitchen waste to pigs. Avoid outdoor farming in areas affected by African swine fever. Do not acquire pork or pork products from affected areas which could cause risk.

41. Who are the target readers in this writing?
 (A) College students (B) Government officials (C) International Travelers (D) Pig farmers
42. Which of the following is not one of the symptoms an affected animal will show?
 (A) High fever (B) Yellow colored skin (C) Diarrhea (D) Vomiting
43. Which of the following statements regarding African swine fever is true?
 (A) Effective vaccines are available but expensive.
 (B) Humans will have a fever when they consume food made with infected pork.
 (C) Wild boar is a natural reservoir of the virus and do not get affected.
 (D) There is no EU law that prohibits feeding pigs with kitchen waste.
44. Which of the following cannot replace the word "eradicated" in the second paragraph?
 (A) removed (B) eliminated (C) suppressed (D) corrupted

Passage B

The mammalian larynx is a hormonal target organ, and fluctuations in sex hormone levels affect laryngeal function throughout life. Growth of the larynx and the emergence of sexual dimorphism at puberty are hormonally triggered: In adult humans, voice pitch ultimately depends on the amount of testosterone present in late puberty, which determines laryngeal size and vocal fold length. The absence of androgens at puberty leads to development of a female voice, while the presence of androgens (at any time, in either sex) leads to the emergence of male vocal characteristics. Virilizing agents can cause permanent lowering of women's vocal pitch, presumably due to increase in the mass of the vocal folds that occur with such treatment. In college-aged males, higher levels of testosterone are weakly but significantly associated with lower-pitched voices.

In female menopause, decreased levels of estrogen can lead to thinning of the mucosa of the vocal folds, consistent with changes in other estrogen-receptive organs. However, the vocal significance of these changes appears to depend on the demands a particular user places on her voice. Although voice pitch declines with aging, serious vocal complaints are common only among professional voice users.

The effects of hormone fluctuations across the menstrual cycle are less evident. In some women, fluctuations may lead to changes in the structure of the mucosa just prior to ovulation; increase in mucous secretions may add jitter and shimmer to the voice; or changes in progesterone levels may lead to tissue dryness prior to menstruation. Some professional voice users have reported vocal fatigue and reduced loudness at these times. However, acoustic studies suggest that differences in vocal function across the menstrual cycle, if they exist, are probably below the level that is perceptually significant.

A number of studies have examined the effect of oral contraceptive use on voice. Because oral contraceptives create a stable hormonal balance across the menstrual cycle, one might expect a positive or neutral effect on voice quality to occur with pill use. Studies using current-generation oral contraceptives have shown no effects of pill use on voice acoustics or perceived vocal quality, even among professional voice users. The only observed effect of pregnancy on voice (measured shortly prior to delivery) was a decrease in the maximum duration of sustained phonation, presumably because growth of the fetus limits diaphragm motion.

45. Which of the following is most likely the title of this article?
(A) Estrogen and Androgens (B) Hormones and the Voice (C) Voice at Puberty (D) The Structure of Larynx
46. Which of the following about the effect of hormones is not true?
(A) The presence of androgens increases the mass of the vocal folds, thus lowering a person's vocal pitch.
(B) Voice pitch declines with aging.
(C) Changes in progesterone levels lead to tissue dryness prior to menstruation.
(D) Studies show that the use of oral contraceptives change women's vocal quality drastically.
47. Which of the following is the definition of the word "emergence" in the first paragraph?
(A) the process of coming into view (B) the quality of being worthy of attention
(C) an idea that is taken to be true (D) the gradual and continuous loss of strength

Passage C

Crime scene investigators (CSI) are about to get an assist from the land of the pharaohs. New research has shown that a pigment called Egyptian blue, formulated some 5,250 years ago, can be used as dusting powder to detect fingerprints on complicated surfaces.

The earliest known synthetic pigment, Egyptian blue is found in some of the paint that still colors ancient statues, coffins, and tomb walls. Modern scientists were intrigued by this long-lasting tint and figured out its chemical components decades ago. More recently they discovered that it emits near-infrared radiation when exposed to a certain kind of light. Researchers have now demonstrated the forensic potential of that rare, invisible luminescence.

After a crime is committed, police may dust relevant surfaces with a powder of a contrasting color. The powder sticks to the unique features of any fingerprints, providing visual proof that an individual was there. But prints may be hard to pick out on a shiny or highly patterned surface. That's where Egyptian blue can make a difference. The pigment is brushed on as usual. But the surface is then photographed under a white light with a modified camera and a filter sensitive to near-infrared rays. If fingerprints exist, they glow clearly in the resulting image.

One company is already marketing the powder, says Australian forensic chemist Simon Lewis, a member of the research team. "We expect it won't be long before it's used by law enforcement."

48. Which of the following is most likely the title of this article?
(A) "The Discovery of Egyptian Blue" (B) "CSI Tool from Ancient Egypt"
(C) "How to Solve an Ancient Crime" (D) "The Blue Ingredient"
49. The word "intrigued" in the second paragraph can be replaced by _____.
(A) confused (B) fascinated (C) triggered (D) shocked
50. Which of the following is not true according to this passage?
(A) The Egyptian blue has been widely used by law enforcement these days.
(B) The Egyptian blue was found in paint on ancient statues, coffins, and tomb walls in Egypt.
(C) Fingerprints glow as the pigment is brushed on and photographed with a filter sensitive to its near-infrared radiation.
(D) The pigment is marketed in the form of powder.

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