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第一部份：選擇題 80%

I. 字彙片語 (1-15 題, 30%) : 請依各題文意選出最適當的答案。

1. Most marriages fail after between five and nine years. ____, people continue to get married.
(A) Thereafter (B) Against (C) Henceforth (D) Nevertheless
2. He invented magnets that could ____ the effects of collision and ordinary temperature variations.
(A) withhold (B) verify (C) withstand (D) utilize
3. It was impossible to achieve ____ on this issue, so management has decided to follow the wishes of the majority.
(A) rotation (B) transparency (C) synthesis (D) unanimity
4. Iran's parliament speaker recently said that new US visa regulations amounted to "harassment" and ____ steps would be taken if the plans are implemented.
(A) reciprocal (B) obstinate (C) nominal (D) monetary
5. It may ____ periodically, or, as is more common, at irregular intervals.
(A) latent (B) invalid (C) recur (D) fabricate
6. The capital ____ on the purchase and development of the cable system amounted to \$3,376,252.
(A) disclosure (B) currency (C) briefing (D) expenditure
7. He was kept under ____ there for nearly a month, and in the early days of July was imprisoned in Alcatraz.
(A) testimony (B) surveillance (C) retrospection (D) administration
8. Her good humor is very ____, and everyone loves to be around her.
(A) hospitable (B) formidable (C) infectious (D) contingent
9. If you can support your premise with ____ facts, then your research efforts will more than likely attract the attention of a prestigious university.
(A) empirical (B) unidentified (C) tedious (D) skeptical
10. I figure if you have to sacrifice your ____ to keep a job, it's time to look for another one.
(A) brink (B) disciple (C) gust (D) ethics
11. An external hard drive is a popular ____ device for computer users.
(A) peripheral (B) numerical (C) juvenile (D) stereotypical
12. Tobacco smoking is generally accepted to significantly reduce ____, and is one of the main statistical factors explaining differences in life expectancy between advanced nations.
(A) oppression (B) frailty (C) longevity (D) melancholy
13. Since there is no ____ upon which to base a decision, the school board must decide on its own how to handle the urgent need to close six schools.
(A) segment (B) precedent (C) concession (D) ambiguity
14. Ian really doesn't think it is ____ to go to school full-time, play on a basketball team, and work at a part-time job, all at the same time.
(A) customary (B) incentive (C) humanitarian (D) feasible
15. All drivers must ____ speed limits.
(A) hinge on (B) obsess about (C) adhere to (D) opt for

II. 綜合測驗 (16-30 題, 30%) : 請依照文意選出最適當的選題, 完成短文。

Increasingly, Taiwanese people identify themselves as Taiwanese, ¹⁶ ____ Chinese. This is especially true of young people ¹⁷ ____ grew up after the KMT's dictatorship ended in 1987. The tide turned against Mr Ma after students, ¹⁸ ____ themselves the Sunflower Movement, occupied parliament for over three weeks in 2014 to protest against a Chinese trade deal. The political party that grew out of the Sunflower Movement, the New Power Party, has won five seats and is now Taiwan's third-largest political party; one of ¹⁹ ____ lawmakers is Freddie Lim, a heavy metal singer with a rock group called Chthonic. It favours formal independence.

The youth vote was boosted by an extraordinary event on election day: a 16-year-old pop star, Chou Tzu-yu,

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posted a video apologising for waving the Taiwanese flag on a South Korean television program. She appears to have been forced to humiliate herself in this way by the South Korean managers of her band, who seem to have wanted to keep on ²⁰ _____ of China. The video, in which Ms Chou wears black and looks glum, went viral on polling day. Online commenters likened it to an ISIS propaganda video.

16. (A) even more (B) rather than (C) furthermore (D) however
 17. (A) which (B) who (C) when (D) where
 18. (A) to call (B) call (C) called (D) calling
 19. (A) its (B) them (C) her (D) whom
 20. (A) upside down (B) the right side (C) sideways (D) without a downside

One of the most important things that happened in 2015 received little attention from the media: The ²¹ _____ of the world's population living in extreme poverty has fallen below 10% for the first time. That, at least, is the view of the World Bank, which has been monitoring global poverty since 1990.

As extreme poverty has fallen, developing countries' "working middle class," defined as people living on more than \$4 per day, has grown, ²² _____ only 18% of their workforce in 1991 to one-half today. In the same period, the proportion of undernourished people in developing regions has also fallen sharply, from 23.3% to 12.9%.

The rapid ²³ _____ in extreme poverty may not attract viewers and readers, but its impact on human welfare surely outstrips that of terrorism. In 1990, 1.95 billion people, or nearly 37% of the world's population, lived in extreme poverty; today there are 702 million. If the proportion of people living in extreme poverty had remained unchanged, there ²⁴ _____ be 2.7 billion of them. In other words, the decline in poverty has ²⁵ _____ the lives of almost two billion people.

21. (A) number (B) amount (C) proportion (D) aspect
 22. (A) from (B) than (C) like (D) up
 23. (A) depend (B) deposit (C) destroy (D) decline
 24. (A) would (B) can (C) will (D) must
 25. (A) effect (B) approved (C) impoverished (D) improved

What's the difference between a language and a dialect? Is there some kind of technical distinction, the way there is between a quasar and a pulsar, or between a rabbit and a hare? ²⁶ _____ the question, linguists like to repeat the grand old observation of the linguist and Yiddishist Max Weinreich, ²⁷ _____ "a language is a dialect with an army and a navy." But surely the difference is deeper than a snappy aphorism suggests. The ²⁸ _____ fact that "language" and "dialect" persist as separate concepts implies that linguists can make tidy distinctions for speech varieties worldwide. But in fact, there is no objective difference ²⁹ _____ the two: Any attempt you make to impose that kind of order on reality falls ³⁰ _____ in the face of real evidence.

26. (A) Faced with (B) Facing from (C) Looking after (D) Look up
 27. (A) which (B) that (C) says (D) assert
 28. (A) very (B) truth (C) simply (D) somewhat
 29. (A) from (B) between (C) both of (D) only
 30. (A) below (B) apart (C) a piece (D) before

III. 閱讀測驗：20%

(1)

The meltdown at the Fukushima Daiichi power plant is tearing families apart. More than four years after the

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catastrophe, mothers in the Fukushima Prefecture are faced with a moral dilemma to stay or leave. One of the main concerns of mothers who live in Fukushima Prefecture is the threat of radiation and how it may hurt their children's health. If the mothers choose to leave, they are sometimes ostracized by the community for leaving their husbands who are tied to jobs. On the other hand, if the mothers choose to stay, they live under the constant threat of invisible radiation.

After a tsunami laid ruin to the Fukushima power plant in 2011, the government established a 20 km no-go zone around the site. The government claimed that conditions outside the barrier were safe, yet many were reluctant to believe these claims. Some communities decided to trust the government and stay. Others decided not to trust the government and leave. Nobody was sure what to believe. Consequently, many communities are as ruined as the Fukushima Daiichi site. Radiation in the water, food and air caused many mothers to leave the Prefecture for the sake of their children's health. Many evacuees who fled with their children left their husbands behind who couldn't leave their jobs. As a result, communities have labeled these women as being disloyal to their husbands.

31. What is the moral dilemma facing mothers living in Fukushima Prefecture?

- (A) They must decide whether they want to trust the government.
- (B) They must focus either on their own health or the well-being of their communities.
- (C) They need to figure out what would be a safe distance from the power plant.
- (D) They are forced to choose between loyalty to their husbands and the health of their children.

32. According to this article, the Japanese government claimed that

- (A) people living at least 20km away from the power plant are safe.
- (B) women and children should move as far away from the power plant as they can.
- (C) radiation is visible.
- (D) people should be concerned over the tsunami, rather than the power plant.

33. Which of the following assertions does the article **not** make?

- (A) Many people did not believe the government.
- (B) Many men stayed in the communities around Fukushima Daiichi because of their work.
- (C) Some people cannot be harmed by radiation.
- (D) Communities outside the no-go zone have also been greatly harmed by the catastrophe.

(2)

Albert Einstein announced his greatest achievement, the general theory of relativity, in Berlin a century ago, on November 25, 1915. For many years, hardly any physicist could understand it. But, since the 1960s, following decades of controversy, most cosmologists have regarded general relativity as the best available explanation, if not the complete description, of the observed structure of the universe, including black holes.

And yet, even today, hardly anyone apart from specialists understands general relativity – unlike, say, the theory of natural selection, the periodic table of the elements, and the wave/particle duality in quantum theory. So why is Einstein the world's most famous and most quoted (and misquoted) scientist – far ahead of Isaac Newton or Stephen Hawking – as well as a universal byword for genius?

Einstein's fame is indeed puzzling. When he gave lectures about general relativity at Oxford University in 1931, the academic audience packed the hall, only to ebb away, baffled by his mathematics and his German, leaving only a small core of experts. Yet, when Einstein and his wife appeared as the personal guests of Charlie Chaplin at the 1931 premiere of Chaplin's film *City Lights* in Los Angeles, they had to battle their way through frantically pressing and cheering crowds. The entire movie theater rose in their honor. A somewhat baffled Einstein asked his host what it all meant. "They cheer me because they all understand me, and they cheer you

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because no one understands you,” quipped Chaplin.

34. Which of the following statements about the general theory of relativity is false?

- (A) For almost half a century after its announcement, very few physicists understood it.
- (B) It is the subject of the movie *City Lights*.
- (C) It is more difficult to understand than many other famous scientific theories.
- (D) It explains the structure of the universe.

35. According to this article, Albert Einstein

- (A) never fully understood the general theory of relativity.
- (B) never became as famous as Charlie Chaplin.
- (C) was baffled by the German language.
- (D) is often misquoted.

36. According to this article, which of the following is the most famous scientist?

- (A) Isaac Newton
- (B) Albert Einstein
- (C) Charlie Chaplin
- (D) Steven Hawking

37. Which of the following events did **not** actually occur?

- (A) Albert Einstein and his wife attended the premiere of one of Charlie Chaplin’s movies.
- (B) Albert Einstein lectured on general relativity at Oxford University.
- (C) Charlie Chaplin’s wife cheered the crowds at Albert Einstein’s lectures at Oxford University.
- (D) Albert Einstein announced the general theory of relativity.

(3)

It is probably true that we cannot expect history to tell us what to do in any given crisis. But, given that some patterns of human behavior recur, knowledge about the past can help us understand our own times better. The problem is that politicians (and commentators) often pick the wrong examples to bolster their ideological positions.

For example, because few people apparently can think back further than World War II, examples from the 1930s and 1940s are the most commonly abused. However, our almost exclusive focus on Nazis and WWII blinds us to other – and possibly more instructive – historical parallels. The terrible wars in the Middle East today, pitting revolutionary religious sects and tribal chiefs against ruthless dictatorships backed by one great power or another, have much more in common with the Thirty Years War that devastated much of Germany and central Europe from 1618 to 1648.

For three decades, marauding armies murdered, plundered, and tortured their way through villages and towns. Many who weren’t killed died of starvation or disease, spread by vast numbers of armed men. Like today’s wars, the Thirty Years War is often assumed to have been an essentially religious conflict, but between Catholics and Protestants. In fact, again like the current violence in which the Arab world is embroiled, it was much more complicated.

38. According to this article, comparing events in the present to events from the past

- (A) is the best example from European history.
- (B) is usually misleading, because World War II is unlike any other conflict, present or past.
- (C) can be useful if we choose our examples carefully.

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(D) is the only way we can avoid repeating the same mistakes again and again.

39. In what ways are the current conflicts in the Middle East **not** like the Thirty Years War?

- (A) They involve different religious groups.
- (B) The groups which are fighting each other are backed by great powers.
- (C) They last thirty years.
- (D) Many people are dying of starvation and disease.

40. According to this article, politicians and commentators often compare the current conflicts in the Middle East to WWII because

- (A) their historical memory is not very good.
- (B) both conflicts are possibly more instructive.
- (C) some patterns of human behavior recur.
- (D) the war devastated much of Germany and central Europe.

第二部分：英文作文 20%

Write an essay of about 150 words on the following topic:

The Bible famously states: "Eye for eye, tooth for tooth. The one who has inflicted the injury must suffer the same injury." Do you think that this principle - also known as the principle of "retributive justice" - can serve as the basis for our laws today?