

科目：語文能力-英文(選擇題號為01至25，每題2分，共50分)

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I. Please choose the correct answer to complete each sentence.

1. Passengers should _____ to MRT regulations. They should not eat, drink, or chew gum or betel nuts in MRT carriages.
(A) conform (B) confirm (C) confide (D) configure
2. Mr. Brown has devoted himself to _____ the homeless.
(A) assist (B) assisted (C) assisting (D) assistance
3. The elevator in this building has a maximum _____ of 10 people.
(A) column (B) capacity (C) vessel (D) definition
4. Thinking it is important to protect the environment, this architect is a(n) _____ of green buildings.
(A) detractor (B) opponent (C) assailant (D) advocate
5. The excess supply of oil caused oil prices to _____.
(A) surge (B) hike (C) rebound (D) plummet
6. _____ the cold weather, he had a good time in London.
(A) Although (B) Despite (C) Regardless (D) Even if
7. Video game addiction can have a(n) _____ effect on a person's job or study. As one is obsessed with playing games, one cannot concentrate on working or studying.
(A) neutral (B) marginal (C) ambiguous (D) detrimental
8. To work effectively, you should have _____ after working for hours.
(A) promotion (B) pensions (C) respite (D) reprimands
9. He is going to _____ more people to help him expand his business.
(A) recruit (B) remonstrate (C) rebut (D) replay
10. _____ products are convenient but they are harmful to the environment.
(A) Affordable (B) Disposable (C) Flexible (D) Sustainable
11. Bubble tea has great _____ to Japanese tourists.
(A) attachment (B) allusion (C) appeal (D) assessment
12. Leopard cats are on the _____ of extinction in Taiwan. The number of them is fewer than 500.
(A) edge (B) trudge (C) badge (D) dodge
13. After inheriting a fortune from his grandfather, it is _____ for him to buy a house.
(A) worth (B) valuable (C) feasible (D) memorable
14. She is introverted, _____ her sister is extroverted.
(A) whereas (B) furthermore (C) nevertheless (D) likewise

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15. Because of his persistence, he got his dream job. His efforts _____ paid off.
 (A) reluctantly (B) optically (C) frugally (D) eventually

II. Please choose the correct answers to complete the following paragraph.

We all (16) with leftover food that we don't want to throw away, but we (17) food poisoning which is usually caused by bacteria on food. The key (18) killing bacteria is to use heat, so thorough cooking is important, especially with chicken whose meat (19) is loose enough for bacteria to be found throughout. The following tips will help you reheat leftovers properly. Firstly, store your leftover food well – that means keeping it as cool as possible in between (20). However, beware putting hot food straight into the fridge. All that does is (21) the temperature inside your fridge and (22) it into an incubator for bugs. (23), cover it, and let it cool to room temperature (no more than 4 hours), and then put it straight into the fridge. Secondly, reheat your food thoroughly. Most of us use a microwave oven to do that, but microwaves heat food unevenly, (24) cool pockets where bacteria can (25). So, take the food out, stir it, and zap it again at least once more to make sure that you've got every part piping hot (above 60 degrees Celsius).

(Adapted from <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/articles/3Pd2Nl6J2gFq9i9hrqhlNH0/is-it-safe-to-reheat-leftovers>)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 16. (A) turn out | (B) end up | (C) pay up | (D) roll out |
| 17. (A) fright | (B) afraid | (C) terror | (D) dread |
| 18. (A) from | (B) at | (C) in | (D) to |
| 19. (A) fracture | (B) texture | (C) juncture | (D) moisture |
| 20. (A) service | (B) serves | (C) servings | (D) served |
| 21. (A) raise | (B) rise | (C) raising | (D) rising |
| 22. (A) turn | (B) turning | (C) turns | (D) turned |
| 23. (A) Rather than | (B) Instead | (C) Moreover | (D) Accordingly |
| 24. (A) leave | (B) leaves | (C) leaving | (D) left |
| 25. (A) hive | (B) derive | (C) thrive | (D) waive |

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26. 台灣過去有許多名字，請問下面哪個不是？
 (A) 蓬萊 (B) 東寧 (C) 福爾摩沙 (D) 大唐
27. 徐孚遠有一首詩：「海山春色等閒來，朵朵還如人面開。千載避秦真此地，問君何必武陵回。」請問下面哪個題目較符合此詩？
 (A) 椰子 (B) 竹林 (C) 桃花 (D) 稻米
28. 請問「三五之夜」是指什麼？
 (A) 每月十五 (B) 每月初三 (C) 每月初五 (D) 年節
29. 關於中國古典小說《西遊記》，下面哪個敘述錯誤？
 (A) 屬於神魔小說 (B) 可視為成長小說 (C) 屬於個人獨創性的小說 (D) 四大奇書之一
30. 鄭愁予〈情婦〉：「在一青石的小城，住著我的情婦／而我甚麼也不留給她／祇有一畦金線菊，和一個高高的窗口／或許，透一點長空的寂寥進來／或許……而金線菊是善於等待的／我想，寂寥與等待，對婦人是好的。／／所以，我去，總穿一襲藍衫子／我要她感覺，那是季候，或／候鳥的來臨／因我不是常常回家的那種人」。關於這首詩，「祇有一畦金線菊，和一個高高的窗口」，暗示著什麼？
 (A) 寂寞 (B) 快樂 (C) 明媚陽光 (D) 幸運
31. 承上題，對於這首詩，下面敘述何者正確？
 (A) 浪子對情婦充滿戀戀不捨 (B) 情婦在等待的過程中有著欣喜盼望 (C) 情婦的心情似乎痛苦寂寥 (D) 歌頌一段不求回報的愛情
32. 請閱讀以下吳晟〈詩名〉一文，再依序作答：
 我不知世界各國的「文學界」有無類似的理論指導，而「台灣文學應該超越地域性」的論述，卻甚為強勢流行，延伸而來的「配套」論述，便是「台灣文學不該狹隘自限、應該有世界宏觀、國際視野……」
 仿如，「地域性」便是等同於狹隘。
 何謂「地域性」？如何「跳脫」如何「超越」？我未曾見過論者舉出「文本」實例作解說，不知有何所指，或隱含什麼「特殊意義」。
 其實，將觸鬚伸向遼闊世界汲取養分，將枝葉開向國際天空吸取陽光，這本是起碼的學習精神和態度，誰會否定或拒絕？
 然而如萬般植物根源於立足的土地，文學創作的根源，也是來自成長於斯、生命活動完成於斯的「在地」，這本是自然萌發的表現，何關乎什麼主義派別、意識形態。
 我一直堅信文學創作根源於真實生活，才有動人的力量；同時文學回歸於生命本質，才有深遠的意義。
- 請問「將觸鬚伸向遼闊世界汲取養分，將枝葉開向國際天空吸取陽光，這本是起碼的學習精神和態度誰會否定或拒絕？」這裡的意思是指什麼？
 (A) 文學有封閉性 (B) 台灣文學是狹隘的文學 (C) 作者不能吸收養分 (D) 文學本無界限

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- 33.承上題，關於吳晟的文學觀，下面何者正確？
 (A) 吳晟認同「台灣文學應該超越地域性」的論述 (B) 台灣文學沒有國際視野
 (C) 文學要能反映真實生活、體會生命 (D) 文學常與意識型態連結
34. 子曰：「非其鬼而祭之，諂也。見義不為，無勇也。」關於這段文字，下面敘述何者正確？
 (A) 孔子強調正當性與合理性 (B) 孔子認為鬼神全部都要祭拜 (C) 識時務者為俊傑
 (D) 君子講求仁義因此無勇
35. 《莊子·齊物論》：「狙公賦茅，曰：『朝三而暮四。』眾狙皆怒。曰：『然則朝四而暮三。』眾狙皆悅。關於這段文字，下列何者正確？
 (A) 狙公每天給的茅變少了 (B) 眾狙之所以開心是誤以為茅變多了 (C) 狙公十分誠實
 (D) 眾狙十分聰明
36. 關於「朝三暮四」，下列成語何者相近？
 (A) 朝雲暮雨 (B) 朝秦暮楚 (C) 言出必行 (D) 朝朝暮暮
37. 劉義慶《世說新語·言語》：「桓公北征經金城，見前為琅邪時種柳，皆已十圍，慨然曰：『木猶如此，人何以堪！』」關於這段文字，請問下列敘述何者正確？
 (A) 感傷人生的變化 (B) 高興時間過得很快 (C) 人生充滿希望 (D) 天命難違
38. 成語「樹猶如此」的意思，與下列何者相近？
 (A) 行將就木 (B) 人生如寄 (C) 大快朵頤 (D) 機不可失
39. 洛夫〈愛的辯證(一題二式)〉(「尾生與女子期於梁下，女子不來，水至不去，抱梁柱而死。」《莊子·盜跖》)
 〈式一：我在水中等你〉：「水深及膝／浮在河面上的兩隻眼睛／仍炯炯然／望向一條青石小徑／兩耳傾聽裙帶撫過蘆草的窸窣／／日日／月月／千百次升降於我脹大的體內／石柱上蒼苔歷歷／臂上長滿了牡蠣／髮，在激流中盤繞如一窩水蛇／／緊抱橋墩／我在千尋之下等你／水來我在水中等你／火來／我在灰燼中等你」
 〈式二：我在橋下等你〉：「風狂，雨點急如過橋的鞋聲／是你倉促赴約的腳步？／撐著那把／你我共過微雨黃昏的小傘／裝滿一口袋的／雲彩，以及小銅錢似的／叮嚀的誓言／／我在橋下等你／等你從雨中奔來／河水暴漲／洶湧至腳，及腰，而將浸入驚呼的嘴／漩渦正逐漸擴大為死者的臉／我開始有了臨流的怯意／好冷，孤獨而空虛／如一尾產卵後的魚／／篤定你是不會來了／所謂在天願為比翼鳥／我黯然拔下一根白色的羽毛／然後登岸而去／非我無情／只怪水比你來的更快／一束玫瑰被浪捲走／總有一天會漂到你的手中」
- 關於〈愛的辯證(一題二式)〉，請問主旨與何者相近？
 (A) 生老病死的人生觀 (B) 歷史的興衰無常 (C) 面對愛情的不同態度
 (D) 成功與否的定義

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40. 承上題，關於這首詩，「日日／月月／千百次升降於我脹大的體內／石柱上蒼苔歷歷／臂上長滿了牡蠣／髮，在激流中盤繞如一窩水蛇」，呈顯怎樣的態度？
 (A) 執著不悔 (B) 臨陣脫逃 (C) 可有可無 (D) 聽天由命
41. 承上題，關於這首詩，「篤定你是不會來了／所謂在天願為比翼鳥／我黯然拔下一根白色的羽毛／然後登岸而去／非我無情／只怪水比你來的更快／一束玫瑰被浪捲走／總有一天會漂到你的手中」，請問這段文字與下列何者意思相近？
 (A) 詩人告訴讀者務必堅守到底，無怨無悔才是真愛 (B) 詩人認為玩世不恭才是真正的生活
 (C) 人要學習忘卻生活的困頓與不如意 (D) 愛情有不同方式，不必固執
42. 關於這首詩，詩人用了《莊子·盜跖》篇：「尾生與女子期於梁下，女子不來，水至不去，抱梁柱而死。」的典故，請問這個典故與下列成語何者相近？
 (A) 出類拔萃 (B) 雪泥鴻爪 (C) 一諾千金 (D) 揠苗助長
43. 請閱讀魯迅〈狂人日記〉，依序回答下列問題：
- 「前幾天，狼子村的佃戶來告荒，對我大哥說，他們村裡的一個大惡人，給大家打死了；幾個人便挖出他的心肝來，用油煎炒了吃，可以壯壯膽子。我插了一句嘴，佃戶和大哥便都看我幾眼。今天才曉得他們的眼光，全同外面的那夥人一模一樣。想起來，我從頂上直冷到腳跟。他們會吃人，就未必不會吃我。
- ……
- 凡事總須研究，才會明白。古來時常吃人，我也還記得，可是不甚清楚。我翻開歷史一查，這歷史沒有年代，歪歪斜斜的每頁上都寫著『仁義道德』幾個字。我橫豎睡不著，仔細看了半夜，才從字縫裡看出字來，滿本都寫著兩個字是『吃人』！書上寫著這許多字，佃戶說了這許多話，卻都笑吟吟的睜著怪眼看我。我也是人，他們想要吃我了！
- ……
- 最可憐的還是我的大哥，他也是人，何以毫不害怕；而且合夥吃我？還是歷來慣了，不以為非呢？還是喪了良心，明知故犯呢？我詛咒吃人的人，先從他起頭；要勸轉吃人的人，也先從他下手。
- ……
- 四千年來時時吃人的地方，今天才明白，我也在其中混了多年；大哥正管著家務，妹子恰恰死了，他未必不和在飯菜里，暗暗給我們吃。
- 我未必無意之中，不吃了我妹子的幾片肉，現在也輪到我自己，……
- 有了四千年吃人履歷的我，當初雖然不知道，現在明白，難見真的人！
- 沒有吃過人的孩子，或者還有？
- 救救孩子……」
- 關於魯迅這篇小說，下列敘述何者正確？
 (A) 批判禮教吃人 (B) 屬於科幻小說 (C) 讚美中國是禮義之邦 (D) 維護傳統的必要

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44. 承上題，文中「最可憐的還是我的大哥，他也是人，何以毫不害怕；而且合夥吃我？還是歷來慣了，不以為非呢？還是喪了良心，明知故犯呢？我詛咒吃人的人，先從他起頭；要勸轉吃人的人，也先從他下手。」關於這段文字的意思，最接近下列何者？
(A) 大哥才是真正有良心之人 (B) 大哥與眾人都不可能改變吃人習慣 (C) 大哥是領導者，因此要從他開始改變才有希望 (D) 基於兄弟關係特別憐憫大哥
45. 承上題，文中最後以「救救孩子」作為結束，請問下列敘述何者正確？
(A) 中國講究仁義，從不吃人 (B) 啟蒙是當務之急 (C) 親子教育需回歸倫理道德與階級制度 (D) 拯救孩子脫離飢餓與貧窮
46. 承上題，關於魯迅與〈狂人日記〉，以下何者正確？
(A) 小說反映中國其實是人吃人的社會，從古至今所有人早已清楚明白，毋須多說
(B) 魯迅想要啟蒙大眾，改變守舊思想 (C) 倫理道德與仁義禮教是至高無上的信念
(D) 〈狂人日記〉隱射的是西方國家的殖民統治
47. 《莊子》：「昔者莊周夢為胡蝶，栩栩然胡蝶也，自喻適志與！不知周也。俄然覺，則蘧蘧然周也。不知周之夢為胡蝶與，胡蝶之夢為周與？周與胡蝶，則必有分矣。此之謂物化。」關於這段文字，以下敘述何者正確？
(A) 莊子主張仁義為治國根本 (B) 莊子夢見蝴蝶，代表嚮往自由 (C) 「蝴蝶」暗示花花世界
(D) 莊子認為萬物平等
48. 李商隱〈錦瑟〉：「錦瑟無端五十弦，一弦一柱思華年。莊生曉夢迷蝴蝶，望帝春心託杜鵑。滄海月明珠有淚，藍田日暖玉生煙。此情可待成追憶？只是當時已惘然。」詩中的「莊生曉夢迷蝴蝶」，來自「莊周夢蝶」，請問此句的意思接近下列何者？
(A) 莊子的逍遙境界 (B) 希望自己變成蝴蝶翩翩飛遠 (C) 人生如夢似幻
(D) 蝴蝶象徵自得其樂
49. 承上題，詩中「藍田日暖玉生煙」的意思，與下列何者相近？
(A) 可望而不可即 (B) 生老病死的過程 (C) 逍遙自在的心情 (D) 勇於創造新的人生
50. 承上題，關於這首詩的風格，下列哪個形容詞較合適？
(A) 深婉 (B) 寧靜 (C) 恬淡 (D) 積極

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科目：語文能力-僅考英文(選擇題號為01至50，每題2分，共100分)

※請使用2B鉛筆將正確答案依題號順序劃記於答案卡上。

I. Vocabulary: Choose the best answer. (30%)

1. () It is said that phobias, like fears, may have _____ as a strategy to cope with potentially dangerous situations, which were common for our early ancestors.
A. evolved B. evolving C. evolves D. to evolve
2. () The couple made the decision to ban technology developed after 1986 for a year after they recognized that their children had become _____ to using their smartphones and tablets.
A. threatened B. annoyed C. disconnected D. addicted
3. () She worked her way up through the corporate _____ to become president.
A. floor B. ceiling C. ladder D. window
4. () _____ a study by the Harvard Business School, I know that I will probably be happier if I use the money to give myself more time.
A. Read B. Having read C. To read D. Being read
5. () Community pools were ranked highly by 21 percent of the participants, and _____, 19 percent enjoy the experience of using local hiking and biking trails.
A. consequently B. conversely C. similarly D. namely
6. () Usually considered an exciting gift, money coming from unexpected sources often _____ problems.
A. cause B. causes C. causing D. to cause
7. () Having a fun, playful attitude to life _____ us to build and improve relationships.
A. enables B. makes C. lets D. wants
8. () Various companies and universities are currently developing social robots, and the next decades are going to bring a _____ number of social applications for robots.
A. controllable B. manageable C. flexible D. considerable
9. () Moral geography is the idea that the features of the geographical location _____ we live can both affect and be affected by our values and social morals.
A. who B. which C. where D. that
10. () Parents' _____ of their children's online activity suggest a lack of trust of the people "out there" on the Internet.
A. monitoring B. monitors C. monitored D. to monitor
11. () Placing small pieces of information, or "cookies," on users' devices to track their activities online is a/an _____ of privacy.
A. permission B. invasion C. solution D. operation
12. () Even now, when I have a touch of _____, thinking about that childhood family trip to the beach always brings me a sense of relief.
A. generosity B. security C. anxiety D. facility

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13. () ____ they hold the most relevance for us, our personal memories make up only a small part of memory.
A. Because B. Although C. Before D. If
14. () The body uses weapons such as the antibodies in the immune system to defeat invading bacteria and pain to tell your hand to ____ danger.
A. look forward to B. team up with C. catch up on D. pull away from
15. () ____ leaders are the ones who are able to connect with subordinates and with customers at a deeper level, creating memorable experiences for them.
A. Charismatic B. Vigilant C. Dismissive D. Tyrannical

II. Cloze reading (50%)

A. Choose the correct words to complete the following e-mail.

Dear Mr. Hanks,

I have recently moved into my campus housing. 16, I have some issues with the room I have been assigned and the standard of the facilities. I'd appreciate it if you would consider my concerns and take action 17 them as soon as possible.

In my application, I 18 a single room. 19 this, upon moving in, I found that I'm in a quad room, sharing with three others. If I hadn't asked for a specific type of room, I 20 by this. However, I asked for a single because I find it 21 and noisy having lots of people around.

I had also expected to have a room with an attached 22, but this is not the case. This means I have to walk to the end of the corridor to shower, which I do not find acceptable. Furthermore, 23 the bathroom nor shared kitchen facilities are particularly clean. If I knew I 24 get the type of room I wanted, I would have found 25 accommodations.

26 my new roommate are very friendly, our shared space is already 27 messy, and this is something that I personally find difficult to deal with. With all this in mind, I'd like to request that you 28 my application and allocate me a more suitable room.

Thank you very much in advance for your assistance. I look forward to 29 from you.

Best regards,

Jane Lin

(Adapted from an article in *Wide Angle* (Vol. 5). Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2019)

16. () A. Unfortunately B. Generally C. Luckily D. Financially
17. () A. resolving B. resolve C. to resolve D. resolved
18. () A. was requesting B. requested C. was requested D. requesting
19. () A. In spite of B. For the purpose of C. As a result of D. Because of
20. () A. won't bother B. won't be bothered C. wouldn't bother D. wouldn't be bothered
21. () A. distracted B. distracting C. distract D. has distracted
22. () A. bathroom B. living room C. dining room D. guest room
23. () A. not only B. both C. either D. neither
24. () A. won't B. wouldn't be C. wasn't going to D. isn't going to

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25. () A. unaffordable B. overnight C. public D. alternative
 26. () A. Despite B. Even though C. Due to D. In order that
 27. () A. becoming B. become C. became D. to become
 28. () A. will review B. reviewed C. reviews D. review
 29. () A. be heard B. heard C. hearing D. hear

B. Choose the correct words to complete the following passage.

It turns out, Hollywood got it half right. In the film *Arrival*, Amy Adams plays linguist Louise Banks 30 to decipher an alien language. She discovers the way the aliens talk about time gives them the power 31 into the future – so as Banks learns their language, she also begins to see through time. As one character in the movie says: “Learning a foreign language 32 your brain.”

A study by linguist Emanuel Bylund shows that bilinguals think about time differently, depending on the language context 33 they are 34 the duration of events. But 35 Hollywood, bilinguals sadly can't see into the future as a matter of fact. 36, this study does show that learning a new way to talk about time really does change the brain.

We have known for some time that bilinguals go back and forth between their languages rapidly and often unconsciously. But different languages also 37 different worldviews and different ways of organizing the world around us. The way that bilinguals 38 these different ways of thinking has long been a mystery to language researchers.

The fact that bilinguals go between these different ways of estimating time effortlessly fits in with a growing body of evidence 39 the ease with which language can creep into our emotions and our sense of time. But it also shows that bilinguals are more flexible thinkers and there is evidence to suggest that mentally going back and forth between different languages on a daily basis brings advantages on the ability to learn and multi-task, and even long term 40 for mental well-being.

Therefore, it's never too late to learn a second language. You will not see into the future, but you'll definitely see things differently.

(Adapted from an article on *The Conversation*, June 13, 2017)

30. () A. tries B. tried C. trying D. to try
 31. () A. for seeing B. to see C. to seeing D. see
 32. () A. rewire B. rewiring C. rewires D. rewired
 33. () A. which B. in which C. whose D. that
 34. () A. measuring B. criticizing C. fixing D. manipulating
 35. () A. similar to B. the same as C. unlike D. like
 36. () A. Therefore B. Additionally C. Accordingly D. However
 37. () A. embodied B. embodying C. embodies D. embody
 38. () A. grapple B. deal C. handle D. cope
 39. () A. demonstrating B. being demonstrated C. demonstrate D. demonstrated
 40. () A. benefits B. setbacks C. mishaps D. harm

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III. Reading comprehension (20%): Read the following two passages. Then answer the questions.

Passage 1

Over the years, scientists have shown that nature can provide some benefits, but this positive effect isn't limited to forests or beaches that may be miles away. Growing research suggests that just about any kind of green space—from coastlines to local parks—can make you happier, as long as it has a few key qualities.

So what makes a green space healthful? Dr. Andrew Lee, a public health researcher at the University of Sheffield in England, who has conducted large reviews of green-space research, says the functions of parks is ⁴²paramount for making people feel happy. "If it's a social space, where people meet together and chat and go on walks, that kind of social contact and interaction builds social networks," Lee says. Parks without those features do the opposite. If a green space is difficult to get to, has poor lighting or is not clean, it may be seen as unsafe or inaccessible and probably wouldn't improve a visitor's mood, explains Lee.

People may also experience the benefits of green spaces in different ways. Lots of research assumes that humans have an evolutionary connection to nature or that people enjoy green spaces because they remind them of childhood experiences, says Sarah Bell, a research fellow at the University of Exeter's European Centre for Environment and Human Health. ⁴³But that expectation can feel exclusionary to low-income communities or disabled people who may not have had access to nature growing up, says Bell. "It doesn't necessarily come naturally to people," Bell says of nature appreciation.

The secret to using nature as a mood booster in these situations, Bell says, is to find activities in a green space that match the outcome you want. For some people, that may be going to a quiet park to escape their daily routine, while others use nature to challenge themselves and might prefer something strenuous like mountain biking or surfing. Still others may find comfort in nature when they interact with animals or other people. If you know what you want to get out of your visit, any welcoming green space can help.

(Adapted from an article published by *Time*, Aug. 7, 2017)

41. () According to this article, what kind of space can best promote mental health?
- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Remote hills | B. Dark forests | C. Well-kept
community gardens | D. Crowded car parks |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
42. () Which word is closest in meaning to the word "paramount" in the second paragraph?
- | | | | |
|----------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| A. vital | B. deliberate | C. inventive | D. exclusive |
|----------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
43. () Which answer choice can best paraphrase the underlined sentence in the third paragraph? Bell believes that the poor and the disabled ___.
- | |
|--|
| A. tend to lose the ability to associate green spaces with positive emotions they once had. |
| B. usually are not in enough contact with nature during childhood, which may prevent them from developing an appreciation of green spaces when they grow up. |
| C. are not exposed to green spaces as much as possible because they are not educated to understand the importance of being connected with nature. |
| D. are usually surrounded by wilderness, so they take nature for granted. |

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44. () Dr. Andrew Lee would agree that parks can best boost people's mood if they ____.
- A. take up a huge space
 - B. are close to where most people live
 - C. have a wide range of vegetation
 - D. provide a space for socializing
45. () Sarah Bell would probably recommend shy and quiet people to relieve their stress by ____.
- A. playing basketball in a large park
 - B. biking in mountainous areas
 - C. smelling flowers in a backyard garden
 - D. surfing in a nearby beach

Passage 2

The academic discipline of psychology was developed largely in North America and Europe. [A] Some would argue it's been very successful in understanding what drives human behavior and mental processes, which have long been thought to be universal. [B] However, in recent decades some researchers have started questioning this approach, arguing that many psychological phenomena are shaped by the culture we live in. [C] So what effect can culture really have on the fundamental aspects of our mind, such as perception, cognition and personality? [D]

Consider which two of these objects go together: a panda, a monkey and a banana. Respondents from Western countries routinely select the monkey and the panda, because both objects are animals. This is indicative of an analytic thinking style, in which objects are largely perceived independently from their context. In contrast, participants from Eastern countries will often select the monkey and the banana, because these objects belong in the same environment and share a relationship (monkeys eat bananas). This is a holistic thinking style, in which object and context are perceived to be interrelated.

In a classic example of cultural differences in thinking styles, participants from Japan and the U.S. were presented with a series of animated scenes. Lasting about 20 seconds, each scene showed various underwater creatures, vegetation and rocks. In a following recall task, both groups of participants were equally likely to remember salient objects, the larger fish. However, the Japanese participants were better than American participants at recalling background information, such as the color of the water. This is because holistic thinking focuses on background and context just as much as foreground.

This clearly shows how cultural differences can affect something as fundamental as memory – any theory describing it should take that into account. Subsequent studies have shown that cultural differences in thinking styles are noticeable in cognition – affecting how we talk and think. With more research, we may well find that cultural differences appear in even more areas where human behavior was previously thought of as universal. Only by knowing about these effects will we ever be able to identify the core foundations of the human mind that we all share.

(Adapted from an article published by *The Conversation*, March 9, 2018)

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46. () Examine [A], [B], [C], [D] in the first paragraph and indicate at which answer choice the following sentence could be inserted into this paragraph:

Clearly, humans are in many ways very similar – we share the same physiology and have the same basic needs, such as nourishment and safety.

[A]

[B]

[C]

[D]

47. () According to this article, why are researchers skeptical about psychology in recent years?

- A. Because it usually does not include many cases in different cultures.
- B. Because it does not get enough funding for further development.
- C. Because the psychological theories are outdated.
- D. Because the psychological theories are not considered scientific.

48. () Why do people in eastern and western countries group objects differently in the second paragraph? The eastern people __ than the western people.

- A. have a longer attention span
- B. are less critical
- C. have better night vision
- D. think more comprehensively

49. () What is true about the Japanese participants in the third paragraph?

- A. They notice only the most important objects.
- B. They are distracted more easily.
- C. They remembered more things.
- D. They are more cooperative.

50. () According to the fourth paragraph, what is the ultimate purpose of learning more about cultural differences?

- A. To build the scientific credibility of psychology.
- B. To redefine how human mind actually works.
- C. To better understand humans' irrational behavior.
- D. To interpret the statistics in the research more precisely.

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