

科目：語文能力—國文(選擇題號為26至50，每題2分，共50分)

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- 26.「道也者，不可須臾離也；可離，非道也。」請問這段文字，與下列敘述何者接近？
(A)真正的道是隨手可得，也隨時可離 (B)道可道，非常道 (C)君子無終食之間違仁
(D)真正的道是要人獨善其身
- 27.子曰：「不憤不啟，不悱不發。舉一隅不以三隅反，則不復也。」這段文字，如果應用在教學上，比較傾向於哪一種？
(A)強記默背 (B)啟發教學 (C)寓教於樂 (D)合作學習
- 28.臺灣詩人林子瑾有一首詩：「一場春夢去無痕，畫虎人爭日笑存。終是亞洲民主國，前賢成敗莫輕論。」請問詩中詠述的是臺灣什麼事件？
(A)臺灣民主國 (B)日本投降 (C)鄭成功來臺 (D)1949國民政府來臺
- 29.清代來臺的宦遊文人查元鼎，曾寫下：「小小門廬矮矮房，玲瓏海石築圍牆。牛柴煨處炊煙起，飽啖魚蝦勝稻粱。」請問詩中描寫的是哪個地方？
(A)新竹 (B)大稻埕 (C)澎湖 (D)臺中
- 30.臺灣詩人鄭際魁有一首詩：「莫將萍實異茲看，老邵當年學種難。青蔓依微緣力弱，含香獨抱此心丹。」請問描寫的臺灣什麼物產？
(A)香蕉 (B)西瓜 (C)椰子 (D)釋迦果
- 31.請閱讀下面張曉風〈許士林的獨白〉，依序回答31~32問題。

你的身世似乎大家約好了不讓我知道，而我是知道的，當我在井旁看一個女子汲水，當我在河畔看一個女子洗衣，當我在偶然的一瞥間看見當窗繡花的女孩，或在燈下納鞋的老婦，我的眼眶便乍然濕了。娘，我知道你正化身千億，向我絮絮地說起你的形象。娘，我每日不見你，卻又每日見你，在凡間女子的顰眉瞬目間，將你一一認取。而你，娘，你在何處認取我呢？在塔的沉重上嗎？在雷峰夕照的一線酡紅間嗎？在寒來暑往的大地腹腔的脈動裡嗎？是不是，娘，你一直就認識我，你在我無形體時早已知道我，你從茫茫大化中拼我成形，你從冥沒空無處搏我成體。

請問上述文字，與哪個傳說故事有關？

- (A)蛇郎君 (B)林投姐 (C)女媧造人 (D)白蛇傳
- 32.承前題，〈許士林的獨白〉所表達的情感，和下面哪個較為接近？
(A)尾生抱柱 (B)孔雀東南飛 (C)蓼莪之思 (D)高山流水

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33.請閱讀楊照〈迷路的詩〉，依序回答33~35問題。

今夜我的座椅將不再當窗／木紋細膩的封鎖悄然取替了／涼風習習的想望／／子夜街頭
變換的潮寒季候／以及寂寞以及慰療寂寞的擁抱／都將不再與我干涉／／今夜當窗的心
情不再干涉／我私自暗擬虛構的劇目／死了朝菌死了螻蛄死了蜉蝣／短暫的生命輪迴中
／演了一遍又一遍又一遍／無謂的殉情與無聊的等待／／今夜我封鎖所有的心情／不再
等妳……

請問上面這首詩，主要在表達什麼？

- (A) 思念父母 (B) 生死輪迴 (C) 興衰無常 (D) 失戀惆悵

34.承前題，詩中「死了朝菌死了螻蛄死了蜉蝣」，出自《莊子·逍遙遊》：「朝菌不知晦朔，螻蛄不知春秋，此小年也。」請問莊子意在說明什麼？

- (A) 要追求知識 (B) 比喻見識短淺 (C) 要珍惜生命 (D) 要圓融變通

35.承前題，楊照以「死了朝菌死了螻蛄死了蜉蝣」，表達什麼意思？

- (A) 無止盡的等待 (B) 珍惜眼前的幸福 (C) 生命十分短暫 (D) 悲痛不已的心情

36.下面是王文華〈三成七〉，請閱讀以下文字，依序回答36~37問題。

成功，在我們的社會被狹窄地定義為第一。所以活在社會中的我們，自然地與全世界為敵。努力想贏的人，會有「贏才是正常」的心態。當我們贏時，覺得理所當然。輸了，就是老天虧待。沒有人會想：也許輸才是常態，贏算是走運！誰說人生下來就是要贏的？誰說努力就一定可以贏？每個人都生下來了，大多數的人都很努力，如果每一個人都要贏，那誰輸呢？我們總是把輸贏，賦予太多哲學意義，試圖從其中掰出真理，鞭策自己日新又新。其實只要努力了，輸贏就像樂透，有時只是運氣。……

大聯盟有史以來的打擊王是泰·可普(Ty Cobb)。他從1905年打到1928年，最後在底特律老虎隊退休。他的終身平均打擊率是0.367。也就是說，史上最優秀的打者，上場100次，也只能打出37支安打。其他63次，都黯然下台。他的失敗，遠多於成功。……

人生成功，你不需要在人生每一件事上都成功。你甚至可以大多數的事都失敗，最後還是當上史上的打擊王。留名青史的成功人生，只需要三成七的打擊率。

請問這段文字的意思接近下列何者？

- (A) 人生一定要贏，絕對不能輸 (B) 努力一定會成功，不努力就會失敗 (C) 人生不需要努力，要及時行樂 (D) 失敗比成功多是正常的事，成功人生是贏在關鍵時刻

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- 37.王文華以泰·可普(Ty Cobb)為例分享的成功心法，請問與下面敘述何者相近？
(A)坦然接受失敗，是成功人生的一環 (B)所謂「三成七」是指可以失敗三成七的比例，因此不必在意失敗 (C)成功全憑偶然，不必努力 (D)譬如為山，未成一簣，止，吾止也；譬如平地，雖覆一簣，進，吾往也。
- 38.陶淵明〈形影神三首并序·神釋〉：「縱浪大化中，不喜亦不懼。應盡便須盡，無復獨多慮。」請問這是展現何種人生觀？
(A)求仙得道 (B)及時行樂 (C)學而優則仕 (D)順應自然
- 39.承前題，詩中的「大化」是什麼意思？
(A)海中大波浪 (B)自然的變化 (C)人的心情變化 (D)誕生的喜悅
- 40.張九齡〈感遇〉其一：「蘭葉春葳蕤，桂華秋皎潔。欣欣此生意，自爾為佳節。誰知林棲者，聞風坐相悅。草木有本心，何求美人折。」關於這首詩，下列敘述何者正確？
(A)「蘭」象徵君子 (B)「林棲者」意指作者張九齡 (C)「葳蕤」是形容枯萎的樣子 (D)「桂華」指明月
- 41.承前題，張九齡這首詩的主旨為何？
(A)嘲諷小人當道 (B)描寫自然景物 (C)追求美人芳心 (D)說明自己品德高潔
- 42.承前題，張九齡詩中的「草木」與「美人」，有何意涵？
(A)美人香草 (B)美人遲暮 (C)傾國傾城 (D)才貌兼備
- 43.下列題辭，何者不適合送給新婚夫妻？
(A)海燕雙棲 (B)珠聯璧合 (C)偉哉新居 (D)鴻案相莊
- 44.柳宗元《龍城錄·趙師雄醉憩梅花下》：「隋開皇中，趙師雄遷羅浮。一日天寒日暮，在醉醒間，因憩僕車于松林間，酒肆旁舍，見一女人，淡妝素服，出迓師雄。與語，但覺芳香襲人。至酒家共飲，有綠衣童子，笑歌戲舞。師雄醉寐，但覺風寒相襲，久之東方已白，師雄起視，乃在大梅花樹下，上有翠羽啾嘈，相須月落參橫，但惆悵而爾。」關於這段文字，與下面何者接近？
(A)美夢成真 (B)夢筆生花 (C)夢寐以求 (D)夢斷黃梁
- 45.承前題，因為這個故事而有「羅浮夢」一語，請問「羅浮夢」意指什麼？
(A)白日夢 (B)書生 (C)梅花 (D)酒

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46.關於書信的「啟封詞」，下列何者正確：

(A) 惠公教授「道啟」 (B) 父親大人「大啟」 (C) 惠公校長「敬啟」 (D) 姿華學妹「安啟」

47.《老子》：「上善若水。水善利萬物而不爭，處眾人之所惡，故幾於道。居善地，心善淵，與善仁，言善信，政善治，事善能，動善時。夫唯不爭，故無尤。」請問下列敘述何者正確？

(A) 水有不爭的美德 (B) 水無形狀，因此善於鑽營 (C) 水對萬物有利，因此人人必須用盡方法得到水 (D) 老子喜歡水，是因為大自然需要水資源

48.《老子》：「五色令人目盲，五音令人耳聾，五味令人口爽，馳騁畋獵令人心發狂，難得之貨令人行妨。是以聖人為腹不為目，故去彼取此。」請問下列敘述何者正確？

(A) 最好的顏色是色彩鮮豔繽紛 (B) 動聽的音樂是重要休閒娛樂 (C) 人生應該享受美食 (D) 聖人追求自然之道

49.王竹修：「珠潭懸日月，獨木泛仙舟。鯉在波中躍，人從鏡裡游。金烏浮水面，玉兔映山頭。」請問詩中描述臺灣哪個地方？

(A) 澄清湖 (B) 日月潭 (C) 玉山 (D) 鯉魚潭

50.承前題，請問「金烏」指什麼？

(A) 鯉魚 (B) 太陽 (C) 月亮 (D) 烏龜

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Please choose the correct and most appropriate answer to each question from the choices provided and mark your answer on the answer sheet.

A. Vocabulary and Written Expressions 30%

1. Research shows that heavy drinking seems to have vast _____ on the brain, even in people who don't partake daily.
(A) affects (B) efforts (C) imposes (D) impacts
2. Studies have shown that being obese or heavily _____ increases the risk of hospitalization and death from Covid-19.
(A) weigh (B) weight (C) overweight (D) underweight
3. Walking and cycling can help _____ air pollution and noise by removing motorized transport from the streets.
(A) increase (B) clean (C) deal (D) reduce
4. Taiwan is one of the largest _____ of plastic waste worldwide.
(A) produces (B) producers (C) products (D) producters
5. Studies have shown the heavy metals in solar panels can pose a public health problem, especially in a nation without the necessary _____ infrastructure.
(A) disposal (B) disposed (C) disposing (D) dispositive
6. The polar bear's diet _____ almost entirely of seals and fish.
(A) completes (B) composes (C) consists (D) contents
7. We need to find a sustainable energy source to replace our fossil fuels because _____ there won't be any oil or gas left.
(A) absolutely (B) definitely (C) obviously (D) eventually
8. Vocabulary is generally easier to understand if you look at it in _____.
(A) contest (B) context (C) contact (D) contempt
9. The genetic material of humans and chimpanzees is 98% _____.
(A) identical (B) identify (C) identity (D) identifiable
10. The drunk-driving incident killed one person and left another seriously _____.
(A) injury (B) injure (C) injuring (D) injured

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11. They break old electronics apart to remove _____ metals and wires.
(A) value (B) valuable (C) valueless (D) valuer
12. By the fall of 2021, people will mostly be able to return to their normal lives while still _____ masks.
(A) wear (B) wore (C) worn (D) wearing
13. Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death globally, _____ around 17.9 million lives each year.
(A) claiming (B) losing (C) producing (D) saving
14. Studies show that children who are _____ to tobacco smoke in the home have more ear infections, and other health problems.
(A) exceeded (B) extended (C) exposed (D) explored
15. In theory, recycling gold from old computers is far more efficient than _____ it from the earth.
(A) dig (B) digs (C) digging (D) dug

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B. Cloze 20%

People have been social distancing, wearing masks and skipping gatherings with friends and family in order to slow the spread of the coronavirus, but nearly a year of ever-changing public safety guidelines with long days cooped up at home 16. wearing on many people.

Pandemic fatigue happens when people are asked to make behavior changes over a long period of time, which is much harder than short-term changes, said Dr. Itai Danovitch. It's 17. to other lifestyle changes people try to make, like eating healthier and working out to lose weight, Danovitch said. Most people can follow the new rules for a short period of time, but 18. the new behaviors can be tough. "We get tired and we resort to our usual behaviors, and when the requirements are coming from sources outside themselves, it adds a whole other layer of 19.," Danovitch said.

Young adults are especially susceptible to pandemic fatigue, 20. a news release published by Cedars-Sinai Medical Center. The fatigue could be explained by taking a peek inside their brains. The frontal lobe, which is 21. decision-making, Danovitch said, is not fully developed until age 25. He attributes it as one of the main reasons 22. young adults make impulsive decisions and are "less inclined to weigh the risks and consequences over the long term of a given behavior."

Research psychologist Jeffrey Arnett of Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts, is 23. of that theory, mainly because young adults throughout history have had to make important decisions at young ages. Instead, Arnett describes the brain as being shaped by a person's circumstances. In the United States, many young adults are not required to exercise much mature thinking 24. they are responsible for others, he said. Because these young adults are 25. likely to have people to answer to or take care of, their independent thinking doesn't always look at how their actions affect others. In the case of the virus, Arnett said, young people might not be thinking how their actions could make others ill.

(Adapted from an article by Megan Marples, CNN, Jan. 13, 2021)

16. (A) are (B) are not (C) is (D) is not
17. (A) equal (B) different (C) the same (D) similar
18. (A) sustain (B) sustaining (C) give up (D) giving up
19. (A) compliant (B) compliment (C) complicity (D) complexity
20. (A) subject to (B) regardless of (C) according to (D) because of
21. (A) in charge of (B) in favor of (C) in view of (D) in case of
22. (A) whether (B) when (C) why (D) how
23. (A) skeptic (B) skeptical (C) skeptically (D) skepticism
24. (A) whether (B) that (C) which (D) where
25. (A) less (B) more (C) very (D) never

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I. Incomplete Sentences (50%)

Select the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. It is important to practice good hygiene to avoid the spread of _____ diseases such as the common cold. (A) deductible (B) contagious (C) contaminated (D) subtracted
2. The customer told the call center that she _____ the manual for her laminator. (A) misplace (B) misplaces (C) would misplace (D) had misplaced
3. We are at a _____ stage in our negotiations because it is the last chance to get everything we want out of the deal. (A) critical (B) terminated (C) saturated (D) innovated
4. Be sure to check your social media account for inappropriate photos before applying for a job, or you could _____ your chances of success. (A) utilize (B) subscribe (C) jeopardize (D) diversify
5. As of today, gross income _____ faster than inflation for six years. (A) increases (B) is increasing (C) has been increasing (D) will have been increasing
6. If the beach _____ more accessible from the hotel, business would have been better. (A) was (B) has been (C) had been (D) would have been
7. The landlord is _____ to evict any tenants who break the conditions of their lease. (A) defended (B) assembled (C) posted (D) authorized
8. All employees who had donated to the fund drive _____ to a reception hosted by UNI President David Russi in the Fremont Center conference room. (A) invited (B) were invited (C) will invite (D) have invited
9. The maintenance worker is _____ optimistic that he can finish the repair work in the lobby by tomorrow afternoon. (A) cautiously (B) evenly (C) shortly (D) capably
10. In a survey of 3,000 youths aged twelve to seventeen, twice as many said they could talk _____ to their mothers than to their fathers. (A) easy (B) easier (C) easily (D) more easily
11. Fewer patrons than expected attended the Wood Community Museum's annual fundraising _____. (A) method (B) stability (C) commission (D) function
12. A graduate of a foreign college or university _____ has completed a bachelor's degree may apply for admission to the program. (A) whose (B) which (C) who (D) what
13. Environmental campaigners are _____ to the goal of reducing levels of air pollution globally. (A) dedicated (B) protested (C) petitioned (D) marched
14. _____ during the typhoon, the bridge was the last remaining road crossing between the island and the mainland. (A) Destroy (B) Destroys (C) Destroying (D) Destroyed
15. If taken correctly, the medication should immediately _____ all flu symptoms and lead to a full recovery within 48 hours. (A) locate (B) alleviate (C) prepare (D) reserve
16. The personnel manager has decided to hire the candidate with the degree in computer science _____ she interviewed last week. (A) whose (B) whom (C) what (D) which
17. According to the guidelines, taking emergency measures needs to be _____ with the evacuation of local residents. (A) simultaneous (B) naive (C) chief (D) vacant
18. All members are required to complete the health information form prior to _____ in any summer program. (A) participate (B) participates (C) participated (D) participating
19. The press council is _____ opposed to any government censorship of news or current affairs periodicals. (A) believably (B) quarterly (C) adamantly (D) attentively
20. Our group is united by the common concern that _____ the booming economy, many are not sharing in the prosperity. (A) when (B) although (C) despite (D) because of

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21. The president made a _____ effort to seek a political mandate from Congress before going ahead with the policy. (A) bulk (B) possessive (C) deliberate (D) remaining
22. _____ the damage is cleared away, the residents cannot return to their houses. (A) Until (B) Since (C) During (D) Because of
23. The curator _____ donations from local businesses and community organizations to help restore the local museum. (A) inferred (B) solicited (C) forewarned (D) created
24. _____ made the arrangements for this afternoon's board meeting has forgotten to organize the catering. (A) Anyone (B) Whoever (C) Them (D) Someone
25. In accordance _____ the new company policy, any employees who arrive late will be evaluated poorly. (A) from (B) with (C) after (D) by

II. Text Completion (20%)

Select the best answer to complete the following texts.

“Every drop of human blood contains a history book written in the language of our genes,” says population geneticist and National Geographic Explorer-in-Residence, Spencer Wells. The human genetic code, or genome, is 99.9 percent _____ (26) _____ throughout the world. But while the _____ (27) _____ of our DNA is the same, what's left is responsible for our individual differences—in eye color or disease risk, for example. _____ (28) _____ very rare occasions, a small change, called a mutation, can occur, which is then passed down to all of that person's descendants. Generations later, finding that same mutation in two people's DNA indicates that they share the same ancestor. By comparing mutations in many different populations, scientists can trace their ancestral connections.

These ancient mutations are easiest to track in two places: in DNA that is passed from mother to child (called mitochondrial DNA, or mtDNA for short), and in DNA that travels from father to son (known as the Y chromosome, the part of DNA that _____ (29) _____ a child will be a boy). By comparing the mtDNA and Y chromosomes of people from various populations, geneticists can get a rough idea of where and when those groups _____ (30) _____ in the great migrations around the planet.

(Adapted from “Human Journey,” by James Shreeve: National Geographic Magazine, March 2006)

26. (A) diverse (B) unequal (C) identical (D) distinct
27. (A) bulk (B) insignificance (C) minority (D) part
28. (A) In (B) On (C) By (D) From
29. (A) overlooks (B) commences (C) represses (D) determines
30. (A) synthesized (B) surpassed (C) separated (D) reclined

Bitcoin's invention _____ (31) _____ Satoshi Nakamoto, a pseudonym for a person or group who, apart from a 2008 paper introducing Bitcoin, have remained _____ (32) _____ and absent, a virtual author.

Bitcoin is backed by no government, and its value isn't rooted in precious metals. _____ (33) _____, it's distributed across the entire network of users, its roots in complex digital mathematics. Bitcoin supporters say that this makes the currency immune to manipulation by politicians or oligarchs seeking to move its value up or down for politics or profit.

“Bitcoin's integrity is guaranteed by the rules of math and the laws of physics,” BitPay CEO Stephen Pair says. Such rhetoric is common in the world of digital currency, where reverence for Bitcoin has succeeded gold for many hard-money enthusiasts. They've entered into an uneasy and unusual alliance _____ (34) _____ anarcho-technologists who distrust government authority and believe in the power of distributed networks and open-source software.

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With governments' financial and credit troubles ___(35)___ causing major problems for their currencies, global investors are looking for something firmer than the promise of a central bank. In September, Tyler and Cameron Winklevoss—Facebook bridesmaids turned Bitcoin entrepreneurs—touted the digital currency as a solution to the world's troubled currency markets. "It's Gold 2.0," Tyler Winklevoss said.

(Adapted from "Money 3.0: How Bitcoins May Change the Global Economy," by Timothy Carmody: news.nationalgeographic.com, October 2013)

31. (A) is called for (B) is attributed to (C) is made from (D) is accustomed to
 32. (A) melancholy (B) comprehensive (C) anonymous (D) well-known
 33. (A) Instead (B) Likewise (C) Although (D) Therefore
 34. (A) by (B) from (C) after (D) with
 35. (A) according to (B) in spite of (C) in turn (D) regardless

III. Reading Comprehension (30%)

Read the following passages, noticing that each paragraph is lettered. Then choose the best answer for each question.

Passage 1

[A] How do viruses—like Hendra, SARS, and HIV—pass from animals to humans? Contact is crucial. Human destruction of animal habitats, for example, is forcing wild animals to move closer to the places people live—putting humans at risk for exposure to animal viruses. The closer humans are to animals, the greater the risk of being bitten, scratched, or exposed to animal waste, which can enable a virus to pass from an animal to a human. Raising animals (for example, on a farm) or keeping certain kinds of wild animals (like monkeys) as pets increases the risk of exposure. Eating animals that are diseased can also result in a virus being transmitted.

[B] The factor that is probably most responsible for the spread of zoonotic diseases worldwide is international travel. In 1999, for example, *a deadly disease*—one that had never been seen before in the Western Hemisphere—appeared in the United States. There were several incidences that year of both birds and people becoming sick and dying in New York City, and doctors couldn't explain why. Subsequently, they discovered that the deaths had been caused by the same thing: the West Nile virus, found typically in birds and transmitted by mosquitoes that live in parts of northern Africa. Somehow this virus—probably carried by an infected mosquito or bird on a plane or ship—arrived in the U.S. Now, birds and mosquitoes native to North America are carriers of this virus as well.

[C] West Nile cannot be transmitted from person to person. However, a zoonotic disease, which can spread from human to human by a handshake or sneeze, could create a major medical emergency: It could potentially circle the world and kill millions of people before science can find a way to control it.

[D] Today, researchers are working to create vaccines for many of these zoonotic diseases in the hope of controlling their impact on humans. Other specialists are trying to make communities more aware of disease prevention and treatment, and to help people understand that we are all—humans, animals, and insects—in this together.

(Adapted from "Deadly Contact," by David Quammen: National Geographic Magazine, October 2007)

36. Which virus is NOT mentioned in the passage as being zoonotic?
 (A) SARS (B) HIV (C) Hendra (D) Flu

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37. What is the main idea of Paragraph B?
(A) West Nile virus is native to North Africa where it infects birds and is carried by mosquitoes.
(B) In 1999, doctors in New York City were puzzled when birds died and people got sick.
(C) Birds and mosquitoes can sometimes spread diseases from one continent to another.
(D) International travelers should get shots before traveling and take malaria medicine.
38. In paragraph B sentence 2, *a deadly disease* refers to _____.
(A) Hendra (B) Ebola (C) West Nile (D) HIV
39. Which of these is NOT given as a reason for the increase in zoonotic diseases?
(A) raising animals (B) lower disease resistance
(C) destruction of habitat (D) international travel
40. What would be the best location for the following sentence?
Even the well-known disease rabies can spread to humans by contact with wild dogs or bats.
(A) at the end of paragraph A (B) at the end of paragraph B
(C) at the end of paragraph C (D) at the end of paragraph D

Passage 2

[A] Jane Goodall graduated from Uplands Private School in 1950 and received her advanced study certificate in 1952. She fantasized about traveling to Africa to observe the behavior of exotic animals, so at the age of 18, she worked as a secretary and also part-time at a London-based documentary film company with an eye toward financing her trip. Goodall was invited by a childhood friend to Kenya, where she was introduced to Louis Leakey, a famed anthropologist. Leakey hired Goodall as his secretary and despite her lack of formal scientific training, invited her on his expedition to study the vervet monkey in its natural habitat on an island near Lake Victoria. Known as the Gombe Stream Reserve project, it marked Goodall's first observations of chimps in the wild. However, she was able to get no closer than 500 yards before the chimps fled. After finding another group of chimps to follow, she was able to establish a non-threatening presence and begin observation. Amazingly, within only one year, the chimps allowed her to venture as close as 30 feet from their feeding area.

[B] Jane Goodall's research at the Gombe Stream Reserve spans 50 years and has contributed a lot to the scientific understanding of chimpanzee behavior. Her work led to the publication of five major books and numerous articles. She also corrected some mistaken ideas along the way, such as the belief that chimpanzees ate an *exclusively* vegetarian diet, when she observed chimps killing and eating large insects, birds, and termites. Her innovative field methods included constant contact and observation. This led to the discovery that chimps have a complex social system and a communication system which closely resembles a primitive language with more than 20 distinct sounds. Goodall also developed the highly innovative banana club feeding method, a systematic approach in which she would appear each day at the same time on high ground. Gradually, she decreased the distance between herself and the chimps as she left bananas behind. Using this method, she became closely acquainted with most of the primates at the reserve. She imitated their behavior, ate their food, and even spent time in trees.

[C] Once lacking in scientific and academic training, Goodall has a lot of credentials now. In 1965, she received her PhD from Cambridge University. Her doctoral dissertation, *Behavior of the Free-Ranging Chimpanzee*, chronicled her first five years at the Gombe Stream Reserve. This courageous pioneer has persistently challenged scientists to redefine long-held beliefs about the differences between human beings and other primates. Since the mid-1980s, Jane Goodall has been devoted to increasing public awareness of the endangered habitat of chimpanzees and their unethical treatment in scientific experiments.

(Adapted from "An Extraordinary Scientist," by William Ryan: Ivy League English Magazine, March 2014)

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41. How was Goodall's research received by the scientific community?
(A) Her approach was conventional and yielded no new information.
(B) Her unconventional methods were thought of as amateur.
(C) Her unconventional methods brought many of her conclusions into question.
(D) Her methods were unconventional and yielded a lot of new and valuable information.
42. Which of the following did Goodall discover?
(A) The Gombe Stream was inhabited by chimpanzees.
(B) Chimpanzees were not vegetarian as previously believed.
(C) Chimps had no social or communication system.
(D) The aggressive nature of chimpanzees made them dangerous.
43. Which of the following is NOT true about Goodall's educational credentials?
(A) Not having a college degree in biology proved to be a difficult obstacle in her life.
(B) She began her life's work without relevant formal education.
(C) She later acquired advanced, formal academic training.
(D) She earned a PhD from Cambridge University.
44. According to the passage, how did the focus of Goodall's work change over time?
(A) She decided to focus on fund raising for documentary films after going to Africa.
(B) Weary of conducting field experiments, she decided to start the Jane Goodall Institute.
(C) She is now educating people about the unethical treatment of chimps in scientific research and the potential loss of their habitat.
(D) Her focus is currently on enhancing her public image through social media.
45. In paragraph B sentence 3, *exclusively* could be replaced with _____.
(A) extraordinarily (B) promptly (C) potentially (D) only

Passage 3

[A] If you've ever been to a large celebration—a parade, a fair, or a religious pilgrimage—you might have noticed that the crowd had its own special energy. The French 19th-century sociologist Émile Durkheim coined a phrase for this: *collective effervescence*. He was convinced that the effervescence, or enthusiasm, of a crowd had a positive impact on individuals' health.

[B] Psychologists Stephen Reicher and Mark Levine of the University of Exeter in the U.K. have been studying the effects of crowds. Very socially connected people are less likely to die of heart disease and some cancers, and there's some evidence that they are less vulnerable to age-related cognitive decline. They respond better to vaccinations. Their wounds may even heal faster.

[C] Nowadays, more than half the world's population is urban, living in cities around the world. Despite the elevated levels of crime and pollution in cities, Reicher and Levine talk about an "urban advantage" that inhabitants have when it comes to health. As the population of a city increases, the degree of social interaction in that city increases, too. This had positive effects in the creation of art, knowledge, and wealth. "There is a 10 to 15 percent extra benefit, on average," says sociologist Dirk Helbing of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zürich. "So there is a strong social force driving us toward living together."

[D] The urban advantage only works if city officials are capable of keeping the city safe. For instance, people won't be healthier if their drinking water is contaminated. And, undeniably, bad things happen in crowds. If the goal of a crowd is destruction, then destruction will occur. The urban riots in Britain in 2011, for example, were characterized by looting and arson and caused tremendous damage.

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[E] However, when Levine analyzed surveillance footage of alcohol-fueled conflict in public places in a British city, his conclusion was that bystanders, the people watching in a crowd, played an important role in whether a confrontation turned violent or not. In other words, bystanders can have a calming influence. They can dissuade others from violence. This finding was very different from previous research on the so-called bystander effect, which suggested that some people let go of individual responsibility in a crowd, and stand helpless as horrors unfold before their eyes.

[F] The spirit of cooperation was present at a music festival in the United States in 1969, called Woodstock. Many more people came to the event than officials had anticipated would be there. In the words of one official at the event: “There are a . . . lot of us here. If we are going to make it, you had better remember that the guy next to you is your brother.” Fortunately, people at Woodstock took this advice, and the three-day festival is remembered as much for its peace, love, and harmony as for its mud, food shortages, and traffic jams.

[G] In more advanced industrialized societies, the power of cooperation is often neglected, and we may be paying the price. In the United States, for example, life expectancy has not grown as fast as it has in other developed countries. One possible explanation, according to Lisa Berkman, a social epidemiologist at Harvard, is that Americans have become increasingly isolated socially. She points to the fact that we need moments of collective effervescence. Crowds can aid our health, and our spirits.

(Adapted from “Karma of the Crowd,” by Laura Spinney: National Geographic Magazine, February 2014)

46. What is the main idea of this passage?
(A) Crowds may have a positive impact on a person’s health and well-being.
(B) Psychologists have shown that bystanders help to calm people in a crowd.
(C) People who are very socially connected do not have many health problems.
(D) Émile Durkheim created the term *collective effervescence* in the 19th century.
47. In paragraph B sentence 3, *They* refers to _____.
(A) cancers (B) heart disease (C) socially connected people (D) vaccinations
48. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
(A) Today, more than 50 percent of people in the world live in cities.
(B) When more people move into cities, the city does not create as much art.
(C) At Woodstock, everyone worked together and there were no difficulties.
(D) The United States has a higher life expectancy than anywhere in the world.
49. Which of the following is NOT given as an example of a crowd that has a positive effect?
(A) A music festival (B) An urban riot (C) A parade (D) A religious pilgrimage
50. In the first sentence of paragraph G, *We may be paying the price* means _____.
(A) this is costing all of us a lot of money
(B) this is resulting in something negative
(C) we need to decide how much to pay
(D) we should pay attention to this situation