

## 英文試題

適用學系：英語學系二、三年級

### I. Vocabulary and Grammar (30%; 2% each)

- This company is known for making beautiful \_\_\_ bracelets.  
(A) catalyst (B) crystal  
(C) crispy (D) captain
- In many countries the law requires that dogs be kept on a \_\_\_ on public property.  
(A) leech (B) beach  
(C) leash (D) tether
- The Yugoslavia-Soviet \_\_\_ was caused by Stalin insisting on taking over Yugoslavia.  
(A) dismiss (B) detention  
(C) dandelion (D) dispute
- \_\_\_ of tourists are heading to Taichung to see the National Opera House.  
(A) Tens of thousands (B) Ten of thousands  
(C) Tens and thousands (D) Ten thousand
- If you do not stay warm in winter you'll get \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) hypothermia (B) asphyxia  
(C) dementia (D) tuberculosis
- COVID-19 can affect both upper and lower \_\_\_ tract (sinuses, nose, throat, windpipe, and lungs).  
(A) rhonchi (B) reproductive  
(C) respiratory (D) retina
- I \_\_\_ passed the exam. I was really lucky this time. For the next exam I need to study two times harder.  
(A) hardly (B) barely  
(C) nearly (D) usually
- Have you met John? He is a friend of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) me (B) my  
(C) my brother (D) my brother's

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9. Another price increase! Well, prices never go down, \_\_\_\_  
 (A) will they? (B) won't they?  
 (C) do they? (D) don't they?
10. Vladimir Putin unleashed the biggest war in Europe since World War Two with the \_\_\_\_ that modern, Western-leaning Ukraine was a constant threat to Russia.  
 (A) evidence (B) justification  
 (C) guarantee (D) originality
11. The tragic news about the fire was broadcast \_\_\_\_ over the Internet.  
 (A) by air (B) life  
 (C) live (D) lively
12. I know this is a tough time for all of us, but \_\_\_\_ each of us can do is save a few hundred dollars each month for the very poor.  
 (A) at last (B) the least  
 (C) lastly (D) the last
13. Don't push people too hard, \_\_\_\_ you damage close friendships unnecessarily.  
 (A) lest (B) so that  
 (C) therefore (D) lastly
14. He must have seen something \_\_\_\_ the sad looks on her face or he wouldn't be so concerned.  
 (A) despite (B) beside  
 (C) besides (D) in spite of
15. He \_\_\_\_ on the ground when he was hit.  
 (A) lain (B) lied  
 (C) laid (D) lay

## II. Cloze Test (30%; 2% each)

Hi, Daniel,

I hope everything is going well with your work. I'm writing to ask if you would do me a tremendous favor. A client will be 16 from out of town tomorrow. We have meetings and appointments 17 at several different locations around the city, and I was expecting to use my car to get to them. Unfortunately, it broke down yesterday and is now at the 18.

The 19 says that he couldn't have it repaired and ready for me until sometime next week. So I was wondering if I could borrow your car tomorrow. I would pick it up at your house in the morning and bring it back to you by early evening. I would even drop you off at the subway station, so you could get to work. 20 I would greatly

appreciate it.

Thanks,

Ted

16. (A) visit (B) to visit (C) visited (D) visiting  
17. (A) plans (B) planned (C) was planned (D) planning  
18. (A) shop (B) boutique (C) garage (D) parlor  
19. (A) mechanic (B) mechanical (C) mechanism (D) mechanistic  
20. (A) I'm too busy to talk to you now.  
(B) You can send me your reply tomorrow evening  
(C) Don't hesitate to get in touch with me.  
(D) Please let me know if you can help me out.

### **Preventive Care: Key to Saving on Health Care in the Workplace?**

A study conducted by a leading university 21 that the single most effective 22 that a small business can take to prevent illness in the workplace is to 23 preventive care. Preventative care involves taking action to avoid 24 before they occur. See the following tips for preventing sickness in the workplace.

- Place signs around office reminding employees to wash their hands often. 25 handwashing prevents the spread of harmful, even illness-causing germs.

21. (A) forged (B) appeared (C) revealed (D) mended  
22. (A) measure (B) measurement (C) measuring (D) measures  
23. (A) predict (B) challenge (C) promote (D) create  
24. (A) dangers (B) costs (C) loses (D) illnesses  
25. (A) Careless (B) Frequent (C) Standard (D) Expected

The world is going through a deep recession. At such a time, one thing we need in abundance is jobs for the semi-skilled and unskilled. This is the only way in which equal 26 of wealth can take place. The healthcare industry is 27 poised to occupy this position. The IT industry hires people from the upper-middle 28 and rich families, usually engineers, whereas the health care industry hires nurses, to the tune of eighty percent of the jobs created, from the lower economic class. Global health care is a Rs.4.5-trillion industry, 29 only to the agro industry. Even then health cares reach

only eight percent of world's population. Policymakers should look at health care industry as not only an industry which addresses pain but also as one which can influence the economy. The last century was driven by machines that addressed human toil and it is strongly believed that this century will be driven by health care. This, however, will only happen if policy makers make a conscious effort to 30 the right policies in place soon.

26. (A) share            (B) venture            (C) distribution        (D) earning  
27. (A) commonly    (B) ideally            (C) preferably        (D) invariably  
28. (A) cohort        (B) strata            (C) margin            (D) screw  
29. (A) encouraging (B) second            (C) lesser            (D) greater  
30. (A) put            (B) derive            (C) frame            (D) figure

### III. Reading Comprehension (40%; 2% each)

Fairies today are the stuff of children's stories, little magical people with wings, often shining with light. Typically pretty and female, like Tinkerbell in *Peter Pan*, they usually use their magic to do small things and are mostly friendly to humans.

We owe many of our modern ideas about fairies to Shakespeare and stories from the 18th and 19th centuries. Although we can see the origins of fairies as far back as the Ancient Greeks, we can see similar creatures in many cultures. The earliest fairy-like creatures can be found in the Greek idea that trees and rivers had spirits called dryads and nymphs. Some people think these creatures were originally the gods of earlier, pagan religions that worshipped nature. They were replaced by the Greek and Roman gods, and then later by the Christian God, and became smaller, less powerful figures as they lost importance.

Another explanation suggests the origin of fairies is a memory of real people, not spirits. So, for example, when tribes with metal weapons invaded land where people only used stone weapons, some of the people escaped and hid in forests and caves. Further support for this idea is that fairies were thought to be afraid of iron and could not touch it. Living outside of society, the hiding people probably stole food and attacked villages. This might explain why fairies were often described as playing tricks on humans. Hundreds of years ago, people actually believed that fairies stole new babies and replaced them with a 'changeling' – a fairy baby – or that they took new mothers and made them feed fairy babies with their milk.

While most people no longer believe in fairies, only a hundred years ago some people were very willing to think they might exist. In 1917, 16-year-old Elsie Wright took two photos of her cousin, nine-year-old Frances Griffiths, sitting with fairies. Some photography experts thought they were fake, while others weren't sure. But Arthur Conan Doyle, the writer of the Sherlock Holmes detective stories, believed they were real. He published the original pictures, and three more the girls took for him, in a magazine called *The Strand*, in 1920. The girls only admitted the photos were fake years later in 1983, created using pictures of dancers that Elsie copied from a book.

31. Which of the following statements about modern ideas of fairies is true?
- (A) Fairies are always female.
  - (B) Fairies are most likely to be female.
  - (C) Fairies are likely to be female about half of the time.
  - (D) Fairies are never female.
32. All of the following contribute to ideas of fairies **EXCEPT**:
- (A) Sherlock Holmes
  - (B) stories
  - (C) tree spirits
  - (D) memories
33. Which of the following reportedly frightened fairies?
- (A) photos
  - (B) gods
  - (C) magic
  - (D) iron
34. All of the following behaviours are associated with fairies **EXCEPT**:
- (A) using magic
  - (B) playing tricks
  - (C) stealing milk
  - (D) being friendly
35. Arthur Conan Doyle is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) a photographer
  - (B) a detective
  - (C) a dancer
  - (D) an author

(背面尚有試題)

Critics of the 2015 film *Star Wars: Episode VII – The Force Awakens* have called the film unoriginal and predictable because the story so closely mirrors the very first *Star Wars* film in 1977. But, in fact, both films follow a structure that pre-dates all Hollywood films, that of the ‘hero myth’. That’s because director George Lucas based *Star Wars* on the ideas in Joseph Campbell’s 1949 book, *The Hero with a Thousand Faces*. Later editions of Campbell’s book even featured *Star Wars*’ hero Luke Skywalker on the front cover.

In his book, Campbell analyses myths from all over the world to describe the ‘monomyth’ – a pattern that you can see in myths from every culture. In short, a hero sets off from home on a journey, where he overcomes obstacles and defeats enemies to return with a prize. It’s a tale that has been told for thousands of years, from the Ancient Greeks with *The Odyssey* to JK Rowling’s *Harry Potter* books.

George Lucas was one of the early film directors to directly base his story on the 17 stages of the hero’s journey. Typically the hero starts the story living an ordinary life, but something happens that calls them to an adventure that changes everything. At the beginning of *Star Wars*, Luke lives an ordinary life with his aunt and uncle, repairing robots. When he finds Princess Leia’s message to Obi-Wan Kenobi inside the robot R2D2, it is ‘the call to adventure’ that starts the hero on his journey.

According to Campbell, the hero at first refuses the call to adventure, but a mentor appears who helps them and they decide to ‘cross the threshold’ and travel into the ‘special world’ where the adventure happens. The next stage consists of passing tests, fighting enemies and meeting friends as the hero prepares to face their biggest challenge. For Luke the mentor is, of course, Obi-Wan, the friends are Han Solo and the robots R2D2 and C3PO and the enemy is Darth Vader inside the special world of the Death Star.

Next, the hero overcomes obstacles on the way to facing their greatest challenge. There often comes a moment when they face death or loss and that experience gives them the strength to finally defeat the enemy. Luke loses his mentor when he sees Darth Vader kill Obi-Wan, which helps him find the strength he needs later on. When heroes succeed, they return from the special world, changed by their experiences forever. Luke’s change comes when he remembers Obi-Wan saying, ‘Use the force’, and he uses it to help him aim his laser into the heart of the Death Star. Luke takes his first steps to becoming a Jedi, and the hero myth restarts in *The Return of the Jedi*, except this time his mentor is Yoda.

36. Which statement best describes the main criticism of *Star Wars: Episode VII*?
- (A) It is based on the ‘hero myth’.
  - (B) It is unpredictable.
  - (C) It had Luke Skywalker on the front cover.
  - (D) It was more or less the same as the original *Star Wars* film.
37. In the article, which of the following statements about Luke Skywalker is **false**?
- (A) He repairs robots.
  - (B) He finds Princess Leia.
  - (C) He uses the force.
  - (D) He sees Obi-Wan die.
38. How many mentors does Luke Skywalker have?
- (A) 0
  - (B) 1
  - (C) 2
  - (D) 3
39. All of the following are Luke Skywalker’s friends **EXCEPT**:
- (A) Princess Leia
  - (B) Han Solo
  - (C) R2D2
  - (D) C3PO
40. Which of the following best describes the author’s main purpose for writing the article?
- (A) to describe how *Star Wars* films follow the ‘hero myth’
  - (B) to provide a profile of Luke Skywalker
  - (C) to promote Joseph Campbell’s book, *The Hero with a Thousand Faces*
  - (D) to provide reasons why *Star Wars: Episode VII* is awful

Social media, magazines and shop windows bombard people daily with things to buy, and British consumers are buying more clothes and shoes than ever before. Online shopping means it is easy for customers to buy without thinking, while major brands offer such cheap clothes that they can be treated like disposable items – worn two or three times and then thrown away.

In Britain, the average person spends more than £1,000 on new clothes a year, which is around four per cent of their income. That might not sound like much, but that figure hides two far more worrying trends for society and for the environment. First, a lot of that consumer spending is via credit cards. British people currently owe

approximately £670 per adult to credit card companies. That's 66 per cent of the average wardrobe budget. Also, not only are people spending money they don't have, they're using it to buy things they don't need. Britain throws away 300,000 tons of clothing a year, most of which goes into landfill sites.

People might not realise they are part of the disposable clothing problem because they donate their unwanted clothes to charities. But charity shops can't sell all those unwanted clothes. 'Fast fashion' goes out of fashion as quickly as it came in and is often too poor quality to recycle; people don't want to buy it second-hand. Huge quantities end up being thrown away, and a lot of clothes that charities can't sell are sent abroad, causing even more economic and environmental problems.

However, a different trend is springing up in opposition to consumerism – the 'buy nothing' trend. The idea originated in Canada in the early 1990s and then moved to the US, where it became a rejection of the overspending and overconsumption of Black Friday and Cyber Monday during Thanksgiving weekend. On Buy Nothing Day people organise various types of protests and cut up their credit cards. Throughout the year, Buy Nothing groups organise the exchange and repair of items they already own.

The trend has now reached influencers on social media who usually share posts of clothing and make-up that they recommend for people to buy. Some YouTube stars now encourage their viewers not to buy anything at all for periods as long as a year. Two friends in Canada spent a year working towards buying only food. For the first three months they learned how to live without buying electrical goods, clothes or things for the house. For the next stage, they gave up services, for example haircuts, eating out at restaurants or buying petrol for their cars. In one year, they'd saved \$55,000.

The changes they made meant two fewer cars on the roads, a reduction in plastic and paper packaging and a positive impact on the environment from all the energy saved. If everyone followed a similar plan, the results would be impressive. But even if you can't manage a full year without going shopping, you can participate in the anti-consumerist movement by refusing to buy things you don't need. Buy Nothing groups send a clear message to companies that people are no longer willing to accept the environmental and human cost of overconsumption.



41. In the article, all of the following try to persuade you to buy things **EXCEPT**:
- (A) shop windows
  - (B) magazines
  - (C) credit card companies
  - (D) social media
42. When did the ‘buy nothing’ trend start?
- (A) during the early 1990s
  - (B) on Black Friday
  - (C) on Cyber Monday
  - (D) during Thanksgiving weekend
43. Which of the following statements is **false**?
- (A) The ‘buy nothing’ trend agrees with consumerism.
  - (B) Britain throws away over 250,000 tons of clothing per year.
  - (C) Some Canadians gave up haircuts.
  - (D) Charity shops have difficulty selling some unwanted clothes.
44. Which of the following best describes the central idea of the article?
- (A) second-hand clothes
  - (B) Thanksgiving weekend
  - (C) online shopping
  - (D) the ‘Buy Nothing’ movement
45. The average person in Britain spends how much on new clothes per year?
- (A) £670
  - (B) 66% of their budget
  - (C) roughly 4% of their income
  - (D) £300

*A Plastic Ocean* is a film to make you think. Think, and then act. We need to take action on our dependence on plastic. We've been producing plastic in huge quantities since the 1940s. Drink bottles, shopping bags, toiletries and even clothes are made with plastic. We live in a world full of plastic, and only a small proportion is recycled. What happens to all the rest? This is the question the film *A Plastic Ocean* answers. It is a documentary that looks at the impact that plastic waste has on the environment. Spoiler alert: the impact is devastating.

The film begins as a journey to film the largest animal on the planet, the blue whale. But during the journey the filmmakers (journalist Craig Leeson and environmental activist Tanya Streeter) make the shocking discovery of a huge, thick layer of plastic

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floating in the middle of the Indian Ocean. This prompts them to travel around the world to look at other areas that have been affected. In total, they visited 20 locations around the world during the four years it took them to make the film. The documentary premiered in 2016, and is now on streaming services such as Netflix.

It's very clear that a lot of research went into the film. There are beautiful shots of the seas and marine life. These are contrasted with scenes of polluted cities and dumps full of plastic rubbish. We see how marine species are being killed by all the plastic we are dumping in the ocean. The message about our use of plastic is painfully obvious.

But the film doesn't only present the negative side. In the second half, the filmmakers look at what we can do to reverse the tide of plastic flowing around the world. They present short-term and long-term solutions. These include avoiding plastic containers and 'single-use' plastic products as much as possible. Reuse your plastic bags and recycle as much as you can. The filmmakers also stress the need for governments to work more on recycling programmes, and look at how technology is developing that can convert plastic into fuel.

We make a staggering amount of plastic. In terms of plastic bags alone, we use five hundred billion worldwide annually. Over 300 million tons of plastic are produced every year, and at least 8 million of those are dumped into the oceans. The results are disastrous, but it isn't too late to change. Once you've seen *A Plastic Ocean*, you'll realise the time is now and we all have a role to play.

46. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the article?

- (A) to change people's behaviour towards plastic
- (B) to teach us how to make plastic
- (C) to encourage people to travel more
- (D) to encourage people to watch Netflix

47. All of the following are included in *A Plastic Ocean* **EXCEPT**:

- (A) a shocking discovery
- (B) marine life
- (C) scenes of polluted cities
- (D) shots of cars

48. How many tons of plastic are produced each year?

- (A) five hundred billion
- (B) 8 million
- (C) 300 million
- (D) more than 300 million

49. On which streaming service can *A Plastic Ocean* definitely be seen?
- (A) MOD
  - (B) Netflix
  - (C) Disney
  - (D) Apple
50. According to the article, which of the following best describes how much plastic we recycle?
- (A) most of what we use
  - (B) about half of what we use
  - (C) a small percentage of what we use
  - (D) a large percentage of what we use