

國立中正大學  
108 學年度碩士班招生考試  
試題

[第 4 節]

共同科目	英文
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—作答注意事項—

※作答前請先核對「試題」、「試卷」與「准考證」之系所組別、科目名稱是否相符。

1. 預備鈴響時即可入場，但至考試開始鈴響前，不得翻閱試題，並不得書寫、畫記、作答。
2. 考試開始鈴響時，即可開始作答；考試結束鈴響畢，應即停止作答。
3. 入場後於考試開始 40 分鐘內不得離場。
4. 全部答題均須在試卷（答案卷）作答區內完成。
5. 試卷作答限用藍色或黑色筆（含鉛筆）書寫。
6. 試題須隨試卷繳還。

作答說明：本測驗共四部分，共 50 題，每題配分為 2 分，試題皆為單一選擇題，請選出一個最適當的答案，答錯不倒扣。答案需依題號順序清楚填答在答案卷。考完後將「答案卷」及「試題卷」一併繳回。

**Part 1. Vocabulary (40%, 2 point for each)**

**Directions: Choose the appropriate words or usages that best fit.**

1. A group of artificial intelligence researchers recently \_\_\_\_\_ a report that described how increasingly affordable AI technologies could be used for malicious purposes.  
 (A) released (C) transmitted  
 (B) piled (D) relieved
2. New AI systems sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ strange and unexpected behavior because the way they learn from large amounts of data is not entirely understood.  
 (A) issue (C) exhibit  
 (B) disclose (D) reveal
3. While leading household brands and tech giants have been competing to dominate the kitchen with internet-connected \_\_\_\_\_, the “smart kitchen” remains a tough sell.  
 (A) appliances (C) campaigns  
 (B) functions (D) gears
4. \_\_\_\_\_ speed continues to be a persistent factor in motor vehicle crashes each year; it's involved in nearly one third of all deaths. And little progress has been made to reduce speeding-related crashes, because the issue does not receive the attention it should.  
 (A) Flexible (C) Durable  
 (B) Excessive (D) Secure
5. When photos began \_\_\_\_\_ of migrant children separated from their parents and placed in what looked like giant cages in detention centers, some young novelists had an immediate response.  
 (A) searching (C) alerting  
 (B) approaching (D) circulating
6. When a degree today is unlikely to be enough for the challenges of tomorrow, some community colleges and universities have worked together to train the \_\_\_\_\_ needed for technology of the future.  
 (A) workloads (C) workforces  
 (B) credentials (D) measurements
7. Nutrition experts have long debated whether there is an ideal diet that humans \_\_\_\_\_ to eat. But a study published found that there is likely no single natural diet that is best for human health.  
 (A) evolved (C) estimated  
 (B) projected (D) constructed
8. A new study has found that in casual interactions, people almost always complied with requests for help, but they were \_\_\_\_\_ thanked – in about 1 of 20 occasions, nor did they seem to expect it.  
 (A) rarely (C) approximately  
 (B) unconvincingly (D) temporarily
9. The pain and fear around childhood vaccinations contributes to the development of needle phobias, which can make people \_\_\_\_\_ to get flu shots and other potentially lifesaving vaccines.  
 (A) declined (C) reluctant  
 (B) incapable (D) incompetent
10. A report warns that unless humanity takes forceful actions to control carbon emissions, some places could face \_\_\_\_\_ natural disasters. For example, many Southeast Asian countries battled tropical storms, floods, and earthquakes at the same time in 2018.  
 (A) reputable (C) fundamental  
 (B) simultaneous (D) progressive
11. Many wealthy countries' reduced carbon emissions are in fact a result of 'outsourcing' a large proportion of their carbon pollution overseas, by importing goods rather than producing them \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) conventionally (C) collectively  
 (B) domestically (D) universally

12. Climate-related crises such as droughts have pushed millions of the world's poorest to the edge of survival. More than 650,000 children under five in West Africa, for example, are \_\_\_\_ malnourished.  
 (A) irregularly (C) severely  
 (B) distinctively (D) promptly
13. Noise that humans create can be dangerous to animals who rely on hearing to seek their \_\_\_\_ and avoid predators.  
 (A) temptation (C) entity  
 (B) trail (D) prey
14. Hundreds of authors of children's books \_\_\_\_ under the banner in cities including San Francisco, New York and Pittsburgh, for the welfare of children.  
 (A) distributed (C) marched  
 (B) obstructed (D) detected
15. Fine particles (PM2.5) \_\_\_\_ a great health risk because they can get deep into lungs and some may even get into the bloodstream.  
 (A) adopt (C) reveal  
 (B) pose (D) abide
16. Governments and technology companies must find a way to educate users – young and old – about how to \_\_\_\_ what's real and what's fake. Part of this is about encouraging users to research issues themselves.  
 (A) terminate (C) disrupt  
 (B) dislocate (D) decipher
17. The \_\_\_\_ of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (Industry 4.0) are bringing rapid disruptions and great uncertainty. Industries are being reshaped across the globe.  
 (A) advances (C) restorations  
 (B) ambiguities (D) engagements
18. Since too much eye contact can make people uncomfortable, psychologists who tried to \_\_\_\_ the preferred length of eye contact concluded that, on average, it is three seconds long.  
 (A) process (C) separate  
 (B) access (D) establish
19. A psychologist suggests that short periods of boredom can encourage the minds to wander and daydream and thus increases the \_\_\_\_ of finding creative solutions.  
 (A) probability (C) incident  
 (B) tendency (D) range
20. The Global CEO Index shows that in the United States, top CEOs need less than two days to earn more than a worker's \_\_\_\_ income.  
 (A) allocated (C) universal  
 (B) annual (D) reliable

**Part 2. Cloze (30%, 2 point for each)**

**Directions: Choose the appropriate words or phrases that best fit the blanks.**

Our relationship with exercise is complicated. Research shows it is something we persistently struggle with. Why do we want to exercise? We all know we are supposed to be exercising, (21)\_\_\_\_ hundreds of millions of us can't face actually doing it. It is just possible the problem lies (22)\_\_\_\_ the heart of the idea of exercise itself. Exercise is movement of the muscles and limbs for a specific outcome, usually to (23)\_\_\_\_ physical fitness. As such, for most of us, it is an optional (24)\_\_\_\_ to the working day. Thus, at the end of the working day, millions of us prefer to indulge in sedentary leisure activities (25)\_\_\_\_ what we all think is good for us: a workout.

21. (A) besides (C) even if  
 (B) but (D) despite
22. (A) of (C) at  
 (B) as (D) to

23. (A) supplement (C) highlight  
(B) extend (D) enhance
24. (A) chemical (C) additive  
(B) addition (D) composition
25. (A) instead of (C) used as  
(B) due to (D) substitute for

Food really is the best preventive medicine. We see this in real life when we look at the cultures that live the longest. Though they're (26)\_\_\_\_\_ the world— (27)\_\_\_\_\_ Okinawa, Japan, to Greece, to Sardinia, Italy—they all have one thing (28)\_\_\_\_\_: good food. Generally, in these communities, (29)\_\_\_\_\_ it's not uncommon to live to be 100, people eat loads of whole fruits and vegetables, plenty of fish and olive oil, beans, whole grains, minimal red meat, and maybe drink some red wine in (30)\_\_\_\_\_.

26. (A) distributed to (C) exposed from  
(B) extended to (D) scattered around
27. (A) on (C) at  
(B) from (D) in
28. (A) falling apart (C) engaged in  
(B) in common (D) in use
29. (A) which (C) where  
(B) in case that (D) in order that
30. (A) depth (C) moderation  
(B) temperature (D) contribution

Australia has a complicated relationship with its national symbol. Kangaroos are among the world's most iconic species—the bounding emblems of the country's unique biodiversity. But there are twice (31)\_\_\_\_\_ many kangaroos as people in Australia, and many Aussies consider them pests. Landholding farmers say that the country's estimated 50 million kangaroos damage their crops and compete with livestock for (32)\_\_\_\_\_ resources. In the (33)\_\_\_\_\_ of traditional predators such as dingoes and Aboriginal hunters, the thinking goes, killing kangaroos is crucial to balancing the ecology. In the meantime, however, a growing number of scientists argue that population estimates are highly (34)\_\_\_\_\_ as kangaroo populations can expand by only 10 to 15 percent a year, under the best of circumstances. So in many ways, the controversy boils down to a root question: What is a kangaroo? To some, it's a pest to be eliminated. To others, it's a beloved native animal to be (35)\_\_\_\_\_.

31. (A) like (C) of  
(B) as (D) than
32. (A) scarce (C) random  
(B) concerned (D) preserved
33. (A) wilderness (C) absence  
(B) midst (D) location
34. (A) skeptical (C) intolerable  
(B) debatable (D) fundamental
35. (A) reserved (C) recommended  
(B) collected (D) conserved

### Part 3. Reading comprehension (20%, 2 point for each)

**Directions: Read and choose the best answer.**

It is not a problem many vacation destinations spend much effort worrying about or money trying to fix: the wrong kind of tourist. But that is the challenge increasingly faced by Amsterdam, where visitor numbers have increased more than 60 percent in the past decade, boosted by low-cost flights, cheap accommodation and the ease of traveling across open European borders. With its centuries-old canals, **vibrant** historic center and flourishing art scene, Amsterdam takes pride in its cultural riches. But most of the destinations globally have all expressed concern about over-tourism, with technology, including apps like Airbnb. However, it is not just the number of tourists that pose a problem in Amsterdam. It's

how they behave. Officials are trying to address the issue. The administration of the new mayor announced a set of measures intended to control misconduct. They include on-the-spot collection of fines as high as 140 euros for drunkenness or excessive noise (**enforcement** agents will be equipped with hand-held devices to take card payments); rigorous street cleaning; and the hiring of additional hosts, or security workers in orange T-shirts, who are trained to give information and remind people of the rules. Now the city is now planning an important campaign to persuade visitors to respect the city and its rules.

36. Which of the followings is closest in meaning to the word "**vibrant**" in the passage?  
 (A) respective (C) likely  
 (B) prosperous (D) lively
37. Which of the followings is closest in meaning to the word "**enforcement**" in the passage?  
 (A) consequence (C) implementation  
 (B) claim (D) outcome
38. Which of the followings is NOT one of the reasons for the increase of tourists?  
 (A) Cheap airfares. (C) Easy to cross borders in Europe.  
 (B) Cultural treasures. (D) Inexpensive accommodation.
39. What causes over-tourism in tourist attractions globally, according to the passage?  
 (A) Technology. (C) Art scenes.  
 (B) Rich cultures. (D) Historic centers.
40. What can be inferred from the passage?  
 (A) Tourists will be trained if they have misconduct. (C) The measures to control misconduct are effective.  
 (B) It is important to collect high fines. (D) It is important for tourists to respect the local rules.

Since 1900, average life expectancy around the globe has more than doubled, thanks to better public health, sanitation and food supplies. But new study of long-lived Italians indicates that we have yet to reach the upper bound of human **longevity**. If there's a fixed biological limit, we are not close to it, according to a research in Italy. The current record for the longest human life span was set 21 years ago, when Jeanne Calment, a Frenchwoman, died at the age of 122. No one has grown older since as far as scientists know. In 2016, a team of scientists argued that humans have reached a fixed life span limit, which they estimated to be about 115 years. A number of critics criticized this research, because the data set in their research was very poor, and the statistics were profoundly **flawed**. Anyone who studies the limits of longevity faces two major statistical challenges. There aren't very many people who live to advanced ages, and **people that old often lose track of how long they've actually lived**. At these ages, the problem is to make sure the age is real.

41. Which of the followings is closest in meaning to the word "**longevity**" in the passage?  
 (A) stable life (C) afterlife  
 (B) long life (D) lifecycle
42. Which of the followings is closest in meaning to the word "**flawed**" in the passage?  
 (A) fluctuating (C) unbalanced  
 (B) insecure (D) imperfect
43. Why was Jeanne Calment mentioned?  
 (A) Her age was not real. (C) She didn't reach a fixed life span limit.  
 (B) She was the oldest in France. (D) She was the oldest human whose age was well-documented.
44. What can be inferred from the following statement?  
**...people that old often lose track of how long they've actually lived.**  
 (A) People are lost if they get old. (C) They are too old to remember their ages.  
 (B) It takes long to know the age. (D) It is difficult to find the age record of very old people.
45. Which of the followings is NOT one of the reasons why humans can live longer?  
 (A) No biological limit. (C) Public health.

(B) Food supplies.

(D) Sanitary condition.

**Part 4. Writing Skills (10%, 2 point for each)****Directions: Choose the appropriate wordings for the topic sentence, which states the main idea of a paragraph.**

46. The United States \_\_\_\_\_. If the problem is not addressed or most Americans are *not* aware of the nature of the problem, it will continue to worsen severely. Fire statistics show that the USA lags behind its peer nations in fire security. Each year, there are hundreds of fires, thousands of deaths, tens of thousands of injuries, and billions of dollars lost in the country. These figures far exceed comparable statistics for other industrialized countries.
- (A) organizes a long-term project
  - (B) is under far-reaching change
  - (C) faces a national security challenge
  - (D) has a disastrous fire problem
47. Animals' sleeping habits \_\_\_\_\_. They differ according to what time of day they sleep. Some animals sleep during daylight hours while others sleep during darkness. They also differ in the length of time they sleep. Other animals sleep for weeks or months at a time when they sleep through the winter.
- (A) vary in a number of ways
  - (B) create different ecological systems
  - (C) change with their environment
  - (D) develop with their surroundings
48. Fresh water is \_\_\_\_\_ in developing countries. More than one billion people still lack access to safe drinking water, about three billion do not have access to adequate sanitation services, and about two million deaths each year are traced to waterborne diseases. Thus, water there is especially costly or inaccessible to the poorest, while the rich there have it piped into their homes. In addition, because of the infrastructure used to control water, whole seas are being lost, rivers are running dry, or millions of people have been displaced to make room for dams to reserve water.
- (A) a serious distress
  - (B) a limiting resource
  - (C) a competitive advantage
  - (D) an startling phenomenon
49. In order to be successful in academic study, college students need to \_\_\_\_\_ available in the university. One important resource that all college students should use is tutorial services. Another important resource is frequent use of the library. In addition to using tutoring services and the library, college students should consult with their advisor regularly to monitor their learning of disciplinary knowledge or professional skills.
- (A) develop academic skills
  - (B) observe learning progress
  - (C) utilize the resources
  - (D) apply professional knowledge
50. Course requirements in university systems \_\_\_\_\_ in different countries around the world. In most of the European universities, students are not required to attend classes. However, students in the United States are required to attend all classes and may be penalized if they do not. Besides, in the European system, students usually have to take one comprehensive examination at the end of the entire four or five years of study. But, there are usually numerous quizzes, assignments, or final papers in each course at the end of the semester in the university systems in the United States.
- (A) should be reformed drastically
  - (B) will be transformed steadily
  - (C) may reshape education comprehensively
  - (D) can differ considerably