

I. Vocabulary (10%)

1. It is hard to deal with _____ people who hold on to their ideas and opinions, which leaves no room for negotiations.
(A) mural (B) oblivious (C) tenacious (D) explicable
2. The ballet dancers' impeccable performance _____ the audience who fixated their eyes on the stage the whole time.
(A) notched (B) divulged (C) mesmerized (D) succumbed
3. The applicant's _____ that manifested itself for lack of confidence discouraged the manager from choosing him as one of the employees.
(A) demeanor (B) perpetrator (C) haven (D) arbitration
4. The extreme climate change could bring heavy rain to a flood-prone region, _____ agricultural damage.
(A) exacerbating (B) waning (C) vindicating (D) shuffling
5. The reason why the project was successfully carried out was due to the _____ planning beforehand.
(A) paradoxical (B) meticulous (C) jubilant (D) emphatic
6. When the 7.3-magnitude earthquake struck Kumamoto, _____ must have broken out among the defenseless residents.
(A) flamboyance (B) effrontery (C) pandemonium (D) munificence
7. Though my windows are closed, I can still hear my _____ neighbors loudly gossip and prattle on with frivolities in the dead of night.
(A) auspicious (B) pugnacious (C) spontaneous (D) garrulous
8. After discovering that his wife was having an affair, he sank into _____, at one point even thinking about suicide. However, a few months later, he was beginning to pull his life together when he met a woman with whom he fell in love.
(A) distention (B) dereliction (C) denouement (D) despondency
9. Salah Abdeslam, the sole surviving suspect in the November terrorist attacks in Paris, was arrested in Brussels on March 18 after four months on the run as Europe's most wanted, and then _____ to France from Belgium in April.
(A) exculpated (B) extradited (C) expurgated (D) expounded
10. In China, as elsewhere, domestic violence is a hidden epidemic. Chinese feminists have fought for decades to get the government to take notice, an effort _____ in recent years by a string of brutal cases.
(A) fulminated (B) galvanized (C) relinquished (D) scrutinized

II. Cloze (15%)

If you have ever placed yourself in the theme park and got caught between a loud conversation on one side and extremely loud music on the other, the idea of being able to eliminate that background noise probably sounds like blessing. Now, new earbuds that are __11__ Android and iOS devices can meet the requirement you ever ask for.

Wearable devices such as fitness trackers and smartwatches have hit the market successfully, and “hearables” may become the next popular accessories. The IQbuds from Nuheara in San Francisco can use Bluetooth to wirelessly connect to a smartphone. __12__, these earbuds can act like wireless earpieces, allowing you to listen to music, make hands-free phone calls, engage with Siri and other __13__ apps. Users can also answer phone calls and start to or stop audio with a simple tap of the earbuds. __14__, IQbuds are equipped with noise-deleting technology to generate sounds that can minimize background noise in public places. In addition, microphones in each IQbuds capture incoming audio such as someone talking to you. People can actually experience the ability to __15__ their hearing in noisy surroundings. So far, over 300 people have tested IQbuds and will reach the market in early 2017.

11. (A) resilient to (B) compatible with (C) bestowed with (D) rich in
12. (A) As such (B) As with (C) As of (D) As for
13. (A) fast-paced (B) mind-blowing
(C) almanac-related (D) voice-enabled
14. (A) However (B) Namely (C) Otherwise (D) Furthermore
15. (A) switch (B) dismiss (C) augment (D) refute

We need not fear Google’s self-driving car, but perhaps the self-driving car should fear us. In several years of testing, Google’s autonomous cars could certainly __16__ a safe-driver insurance discount. They always do the right thing, like a youth who just passed a permit test and remembers all those fussy little rules merged with a computer that betrays no emotion. But these cars seem to be such sticklers for the law __17__ they have had a hard time dealing with human drivers who don’t worry quite so much about these things.

In Google’s latest accident report, released on Tuesday, one incident highlights that __18__: While nearing a crosswalk, the Google car slowed. The “safety driver” inside (these cars are a long way from being allowed to go about town on their own) reasonably applied the brakes as well. The pedestrian was fine, but the car was hit

from behind by another car that couldn't stop in time.

Interestingly, a Google examination of the accident determined that __19__ on its own, it would have stopped closer to the crosswalk, giving the car behind it more time to stop. Would it have been enough to avoid the accident? That's hard to say, but it __20__ credibility to the notion that the roads would be a lot safer if humans were removed from the equation.

But that's still science fiction. For now, autonomous cars — or their programmers — will have to learn to deal with angry bike messengers, people who drive too close, distracted drivers and the other obstacles of an imperfect and very human world.

16. (A) qualify for (B) serve as (C) relate to (D) impose on
17. (A) that (B) even if (C) which (D) ever since
18. (A) patrimony (B) conundrum (C) nonentity (D) moratorium
19. (A) if the car were left (B) should the car leave
(C) but that the car had left (D) had the car been left
20. (A) aims (B) grows (C) owes (D) lends

A remote tribe, known as the Yanomami, in the Venezuelan Amazon appears to be resistant to modern antibiotics even though its members have had barely any contact with the outside world. Scientists found that the tribespeople's microbiome — the community of bacteria, fungi and viruses that live in and on the body — was __21__ seen in comparison communities of rural Venezuelans and Malawians. Their microbiome was twice as diverse as observed in a reference group of Americans. The remote villagers are generally healthy, and that may be __22__ a microbiome that "contains perhaps the highest levels of bacterial diversity ever reported in a human group," said the study in the journal *Science Advances*.

__23__ the Yanomami had some T-shirts, machetes and metal cans, suggesting some limited contact with civilization, they have not been exposed to the many elements of contemporary life that can cut down on microbes, such as eating processed foods, taking antibiotics, and delivering babies by Caesarean section.

Scientists expected to find some resistance to antibiotics in the population, because these resistance genes have existed in soil bacteria for millions of years or more, so it makes sense that they would __24__ into people, too, even without antibiotic use. What came as a surprise was the discovery that the tribespeople had nearly 30 antibiotic resistant genes that were never before known to science. Even more, these genes were resistant to some of the world's most recently developed

synthetic antibiotics.

Widespread use of antibiotics in people and livestock has raised concern about an approaching era when antibiotics may not work at all, __25__ the return of stubborn infections that turn fatal instead of treatable. Already, drug-resistant superbugs are on the rise, particularly in hospitals. The latest research, thus, emphasizes the need to ramp up our research for new antibiotics because otherwise we're going to lose this battle against infectious diseases.

21. (A) far more diverse than (B) the most diverse among
(C) none the more diverse for (D) not so diverse as
22. (A) prior to (B) along with (C) thanks to (D) ahead with
23. (A) Since (B) Unless (C) While (D) If only
24. (A) migrate (B) subdue (C) convert (D) extrude
25. (A) affronting (B) heralding (C) instating (D) suborning

III. Grammar (5 %)

26. A set of emoticons satirizing Thailand's royal family has been removed by the
(A) (B)
messaging application Line, in a country where discussion of the monarchy
(C)
is tightly controlled by a draconian royal insult law. No Error.
(D) (E)
27. Per Kyodo News, some 265 books in total have been vandalized at 31 libraries
(A) (B)
since January, with one library describing its affected books as unreadable after 10
(C)
to 20 pages were torn from them. No Error.
(D) (E)
28. Pooling results from three observational studies involving 187,453 men and
(A)
women followed for more than 25 years, researchers found that compared to
(B)
eating potatoes only once a month, having one potato — baked or boiled —
(C)
four to six times a week increases the risk of hypertension for 11 percent.
(D)
No Error.
(E)

29. A Taiwanese couple, inspired by the Instagram-famous Russian photographer
 (A)
 Murad Osmann and his unique Follow Me To project, have taken a fun and
 (B)
 creative approach to their own travel photos, with hand holding substituted by
 (C) (D)
 hair pulling, ear tugging and even nose dragging. No Error.
 (E)
30. The police officer who shot dead an unarmed man running away from a traffic
 (A)
 infraction initially claiming he felt threatened, but the emergence of the video so
 (B)
 fundamentally contradicted his account that it has fueled calls for more
 (C) (D)
 widespread use of police body cameras. No Error.
 (E)

IV. Reading Comprehension (20%)

Child marriage is pervasive in developing and underdeveloped countries. While both boys and girls fall victim to this practice, it affects girls disproportionately. In Nepal, over 3 million girls under the age of 19 are currently married or in union, according to UNICEF. More than half of them become mothers before their teen years are over. Currently there are over 1.3 million girls between the ages of 10 to 19 who are at the risk of being forced into marriage. The numbers are harrowing, and so are the consequences. Being forced into early marriage is a severe violation of the girls' human rights.

Early marriage has severe implications for the overall well-being of a girl child. Child marriage impedes the psychological and social development of girls. They are married at an age when they are not yet ready to shoulder the responsibilities of marriage. They are forced to bear children when they are themselves children. Girls who are forced into early marriage are also deprived of educational opportunities. They will have very few vocational skills for income-earning opportunities. This further entrenches the gendered nature of poverty.

There are many reasons why child marriage takes place but economic factor stands out. Child marriage mostly takes place in families with lower income or in rural settings. Parents perceive girls to be an economic burden; among some groups, the amount of dowry increases with a girl's age. Sometimes, religious and cultural

factors are also behind child marriage. The stigma associated with premarital sex forces some parents to seek early marriage for a girl child.

Many studies have shown clear correlations between poverty level, education level in the family and age of marriage. Poverty and low education level are both causes and consequences of child marriage. Ending the scourge of child marriage requires a multi-pronged approach. Implementation of the law and penalizing parents can work as deterrence, but they do nothing to address poverty and lack of educational opportunities — the real culprit behind this age-old stigma. It also calls for behavioral changes in society.

31. What is the central idea of this passage?
- (A) Females in poverty-stricken countries are deprived of their rights.
 - (B) The key to ending child marriage is ending widespread poverty.
 - (C) Religious beliefs are to blame for child marriage in poor countries.
 - (D) The problem of child marriage mostly originates from gender inequality.
32. Which of the following is mentioned as a possible reason for child marriage?
- (A) Some girls think they are mature enough to shoulder the responsibility.
 - (B) The later a girl marries, the harder it is for her family to afford the dowry.
 - (C) Getting married is a way for miserable girls to escape their troubled families.
 - (D) Girls in poor countries tend to be psychologically and socially retarded.
33. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Punishing parents is the least effective way to stop child marriage.
 - (B) Lack of educational opportunities normally leads to few vocational skills.
 - (C) Child marriage is a critical issue that frequently makes headlines worldwide.
 - (D) There are in fact as many boys suffering from child marriage as girl victims.

In sci-fi movies, space habitats are huge structures with maze arrangements. However, Hollywood doesn't have to deal with the issues real aerospace engineers face when deliberating future space homes, such as gravity and financial constraints.

NASA reckons that the International Space Station cost up to \$100 billion in the 1990s and required more than 115 space flights. That's why scientists are endeavoring to develop expandable and flexible space habitats. Instead of rigid metal structures, they can be sent into space when they are deflated. With reduced weight and volume, these types of habitats would be easier and cheaper to launch. Bigelow's Expandable

Activity Module, or BEAM, is designed to start out small and expand to four times its size in space. The company recently attached a prototype to the International Space Station. It only took one launch with a price tag of \$17.8 million. Once inflated, BEAM will add a space – about the size of a bedroom – to the orbiting research lab. The module will stay attached to the space station for two years to see how it withstands the harsh environment of space.

During the test period, NASA will be paying close attention to the structural integrity of the BEAM module. Bigelow is tight-lipped about the proprietary material from which the modules are made, but he reveals that it is a multiple-layered structure. When it hits the first outer layer, it fractures and breaks up.

Astronauts will enter BEAM every few months to evaluate and monitor things such as temperature, pressure and radiation sensors. If the module performs well, inflatables could play a critical role in the future of space exploration. Bigelow hopes they would like to be part of the process of establishing a lunar station and other kinds of space outposts and helping to support Mars ambitions someday.

34. According to the passage, why are scientists working on the expandable space habitats?
- (A) To deal with Hollywood. (B) To deal with financial issues.
(C) To deal with the maze. (D) To deal with engineers.
35. Which of the following statements is not one of the features of BEAM?
- (A) It's lighter than the traditional material.
(B) It's smaller than the original module.
(C) It's made of rigid material.
(D) It's easier to launch.
36. Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) BEAM will be inflated when launched.
(B) The building material of BEAM has been made public.
(C) Astronauts will help monitor BEAM in their cabin.
(D) The ultimate goal of BEAM is to support habitats in outer space.

First came mansplain, a word to describe male windbags who can't help but preach at women. Then we got manspread, the habit some men have of taking up too much space in public places. And now we have manslam, "the sidewalk M.O. of men who remain apparently oblivious to the personal space of those around them," as well as "manterrupt," "manscaping," "mandal" and "bropropriating."

Oh man. Enough.

It's time to stop man-izing all problematic behavior.

Beyond the obvious reason — that it's annoying as hell — there are a number of reasons everyone, feminists included, should start blanket-banning these words from their lexicons.

For one, it commits the sin of gender essentialism, i.e. attributing one's behavior to one's gender. Is a man's windbagery a consequence of his gender or the fact that he's just a jerk? Must we reinforce the connection between speechifying and penises? Women have long tried to undo the idea that gender is destiny, both as nurture and nature, because it limits everyone. Why bring it back? As Meghan Daum recently pointed out, both genders are capable of being blowhards. As a commenter called Joe wrote on the Times website, "The coining of the term 'manspreading' seems sexist to me, against men. I've seen women spreading out, as well—not just with shopping bags, but also by spreading their hips and legs. Why not just call it spreading?" It's true, as Joe says, that these words are aimed at men, sometimes with gentle humor and sometimes more pointedly. However, their linguistic weaponry — what's known in the field as "gender marking" — merely rights a balance that has been tipped massively in favor of men for centuries. The very reason these words are so unexpected and satisfying (for women, at least) is that they do to male words what English has done to female words for as long as people have been speaking the language.

The other problem is that "man-izing" makes criticism too easy to deflect. The origins of "mansplain" lie in a fantastic essay by Rebecca Solnit called "Men Explain Things to Me," which opens with a story about the time a man explained to her a book she had just written. That guy definitely sucks. But most men, or people for that matter, are not that deluded and deserve to be heard out. After "mansplain" caught fire, it became all too easy for women to avoid conversations with men who disagree with them; all they had to do is charge them with "mansplaining" and case closed. (I am not innocent. I tried this with my husband a number of times until I realized that I was just shutting down arguments in which I couldn't stand not being right. It was probably the third time he said "I'm not mansplaining, I am disagreeing" that I realized he was right.)

Then there is the whole problem with **confirmation bias**. Look at life through a man-ized lens and you are bound to see a bunch of, well, assholes. Be careful what you look for. Especially if you are planning to slam into them while walking on the street.

Let's be clear about one thing though: men do indeed dominate conversations. Studies show that men speak more, in schools and in boardrooms, make up the majority of opinion writers, and are even more likely to get re-tweeted. Recent research found that men are more likely to interrupt women than women are to interrupt men. However — and this is important — women are also more likely to interrupt other women than they are men.

But the fixation on male entitlement creates a world in which the genders are at war, and women must spend their days stationed on enemy lines. Not only is this bound to exhaust all the energetic young women, it's also a distraction from the big issues at hand. We've got reproductive rights to protect, universal family leave to pass, and sexual violence to fight!

Sure, male arrogance is a factor in all these things, but in order to solve them we'd be better off seeking out good guys than giving all of our attention to jerks.

37. Which is the best title for the passage?

- (A) Manspreading: Why Are Men Oblivious to Personal Space in Public?
- (B) From Manspreading to Mansplaining—Here's Some Other Skills for Dudes to Master
- (C) From “Mankind” to “Mansplain,” the Descent of “Man”
- (D) Manspreading, Mansplaining, Now, “Man Periods”

38. Which of the following is most likely to be the correct definition of the newly coined words?

- (A) Manspreading describes men assembling and clamoring on crowded subways.
- (B) Bropropriating refers to the act of men taking credit for a woman's idea.
- (C) Manscaping indicates men speaking to a woman in a condescending tone.
- (D) Manslamming defines the behavior of men besmirching a woman in public.

39. What do people with “**confirmation bias**” tend to do?

- (A) They have a way of seeking out instances that uphold their preexisting belief.
- (B) They have a tendency to accentuate information that contradicts their claim.
- (C) They tend to harbor prejudice against people who gainsay their hypothesis.
- (D) They attach disproportionately less significance to stereotypes confirming their conviction.

40. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Since men dominate most conversations in our daily life and contribute more constructive opinions, mansplaining is inevitable.
 - (B) The word “mansplaining,” coined by a noted gender activist, unexpectedly inspired a host of “manisms” which reflect badly on males.
 - (C) Recent coinages prefixed with “man” aggravate sexual discrimination and give rise to more gender issues, sparking off outrage from feminists.
 - (D) Such “manisms” may be stretched to the extent that women sometimes use it as a pretext to evade a losing debate with a male interlocutor.

英文科試題詳解

Answers:

01-05	CCAAB	06-10	CDDBB
11-15	BADDC	16-20	AABDD
21-25	ACCAB	26-30	BEDDB
31-33	BBB	34-36	BCD
37-40	CBAD		