

科目：英文

編號：43E

適用：諮入系(輔導與諮商碩士班)

考生注意：

1.請依次序作答，答案必須劃記在答案卡上，否則不予計分。

2.限用 2B 鉛筆作答；試題須隨卷繳回。

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I. Vocabulary: Choose the best answers to complete the passage. (26%; 2% for each question)

Practical skills are very important and it could be argued that they are as important as _1_ qualifications when it comes to getting a job. Nevertheless, it is _2_ that academic qualifications will ever become unnecessary.

There are certain _3_ jobs such as cleaning and laboring where formal qualifications are less important. Employers in these industries are more likely to _4_ people with a good working knowledge of the job and what it entails. However, even in these jobs it is important for people to have a minimum level of education, especially if they want to _5_ above the lowest working level. How can a person without good writing and mathematical skills balance a budget or _6_ staff? How can such a person make informed _7_ about which products to use or safety issues in the workplace?

Having said this, a student graduating from university with the highest level of qualifications, but limited practical skills, still has _8_ to learn. None of us would expect or want a doctor without many years of _9_ experience and training to perform an essential operation. Students from all disciplines need to understand that entering the job market with a degree in management, for example, does not automatically _10_ them for a managerial role.

Clearly, education is important in teaching the _11_ side of any profession. This theoretical knowledge forms an important basis for practical skills which are also _12_. In truth neither one nor the other is dispensable when it comes to _13_.

(Adapted from IELTS)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1 (A) simple | (B) academic | (C) physical | (D) tactic |
| 2 (A) unlikely | (B) available | (C) probably | (D) potential |
| 3 (A) batty | (B) pleasant | (C) manual | (D) senior |
| 4 (A) retire | (B) evaluate | (C) supervise | (D) employ |
| 5 (A) feature | (B) volunteer | (C) attend | (D) rise |
| 6 (A) propose | (B) manage | (C) ought to | (D) reincarnate |
| 7 (A) balances | (B) placements | (C) decisions | (D) promotions |
| 8 (A) a great deal | (B) on-site | (C) go viral | (D) out of nowhere |
| 9 (A) financial | (B) annual | (C) practical | (D) creative |
| 10 (A) sign up | (B) look into | (C) arrange | (D) qualify |
| 11 (A) valid | (B) theoretical | (C) advertising | (D) mechanical |
| 12 (A) essential | (B) economical | (C) remote | (D) weightless |
| 13 (A) finding the head office | (B) getting a good job | | |
| (C) visiting a client | (D) enjoying a conference | | |

II. Grammar: Choose the best answers to fill in the blanks. (26%; 2% for each question)

At COP26, people agreed that we will have to stop using coal as soon as possible, because it is the dirtiest of fuels. Yet for some countries this will be very difficult. Most of their electricity _14_ by burning coal, so if they stop using coal, people will not have enough electricity. In developed countries, everyone uses electricity, and industry uses lots of

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electricity. No countries can stop using coal _15_ they have another source of electricity to use instead.

The cleanest electricity comes from the wind and the sun, but it takes time to build enough solar power plants and wind turbines _16_ a whole country. Then there is another big problem; we cannot depend on solar power and the wind, _17_ the sun does not shine at night, and the wind does not blow all the time. These kinds of green power are not reliable, so we need other ideas too.

Climate change is mostly caused by CO₂ and other gases in the air. Many countries are now producing less CO₂ and less air pollution than they _18_. Cars are cleaner, heating is cleaner, more things are being recycled. The problem lies in poorer countries which cannot afford the new technology, and do not have the systems in place; it also lies in countries like China or Poland or Greece, where coal is still a vital source of energy, of jobs or of exports.

Some people believe that we cannot afford to fight climate change because it will cost too much. The truth is that we cannot afford not to fight _19_ climate change, because the cost of a climate catastrophe will be even higher.

(Adapted from *Climate Change – Can We Stope It?*)

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 14 (A) generated | (B) is generated | (C) to generate | (D) to be generated |
| 15 (A) on | (B) from | (C) unless | (D) likewise |
| 16 (A) by | (B) about | (C) with | (D) for |
| 17 (A) because | (B) so | (C) therefore | (D) yet |
| 18 (A) reserved | (B) utilized | (C) used to | (D) turned back the clock |
| 19 (A) off | (B) away | (C) at | (D) against |

Most people would prefer the world's problems _20_ through non-violent actions and there have been many successful peaceful protests over the years. One of the most famous took place when a 42-year-old African American woman changed the course of history – just by sitting on a bus. In 1955 in the United States, black people _21_ to give up their seats on public transport for white passengers. So one day, when a white man boarded a full bus which Rosa Parks was on, the driver tried to get four black people _22_ their seats. They law at the time said that he couldn't have a white person _23_ while black people had seats. Rosa Parks wanted this law _24_, so she refused to give up her seat for the white man. Not surprisingly for that time, the authorities had the police _25_ her. But her actions made the rest of the USA _26_ notice, and this was the start of non-violent mass protests in support of civil rights.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 20 (A) to solve | (B) to be solved | (C) solved | (D) be solved |
| 21 (A) make | (B) was made | (C) were made | (D) were making |
| 22 (A) leaving | (B) left | (C) to leave | (D) to be left |
| 23 (A) standing | (B) stood | (C) to stand | (D) were stood |
| 24 (A) change | (B) changes | (C) changing | (D) changed |
| 25 (A) arrest | (B) to arrest | (C) arresting | (D) be arrested |
| 26 (A) take | (B) to take | (C) taken | (D) is taken |

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III. Reading Comprehension: Read the following passages and select the best answer for each question. (48%; 3% for each question)

Passage One

Facial recognition technology is increasingly being used today in many places in the United States and overseas. Such systems use machine learning tools to scan faces in an attempt to recognize particular individuals.

Many police agencies across the world have long used facial recognition technology to search for and help catch criminals. The technology has also been used at some US airports to help confirm the identity of passengers and get them on flights. It is also used to unlock phones or other electronic devices, and in some cases, even cars. Some robots use facial recognition to recognize the people it is communication with.

Now, a similar technology – known as facial detection – is entering a new filed: the business of advertising. Facial recognition technology is meant to identify a specific individual. Facial detection systems aim to detect the presence of a person and try to predict some facts about them. In the United States, such systems are currently being tested in a small number of stores.

Businesses use cameras set up inside the stores or public area. The cameras scan the faces of individuals and predict their age and sex. Some systems are also designed to judge a person's emotions. That information can then be used to target people with real-time advertisements on video screens during their visit to the store.

One facial detection system developed by a company called Mood Media aims to judge a person's "happiness" or "fear" level. Businesses could use such information to get real-time reactions from people as they look at products or video ads in the store. Such a system could also be used as part of a company's efforts to test the popularity of specific products.

Another company, Cineplex Digital Media, showed off a camera-powered system designed for use in retail businesses, on the street or at bus stops. The company says its product can detect things like whether someone is wearing eyeglasses or has facial hair. That information could then be used to target those people with ads for new glasses or shaving equipment.

Some privacy groups have criticized the use of such facial detection systems. Pam Dixon heads the World Privacy Forum, a not-for-profit group that researches privacy issues. "The creepy factor here is definitely a 10 out of 10", she told the AP. Dixon added that the technology could lead to some discriminatory methos. For example, a business could raise the price of a product or service based on a person's age. Or it could target a person with an ad for an anti-depression drug if the individual appears to have a sad facial expression. "We shouldn't be gathering the emotional state of anyone", Dixon said.

One company testing the technology in two of its US stores is large food retailer Kroger. The company told the AP its cameras aim to predict a shopper's age and sex. But Kroger said the personal information is anonymous and not stored away.

Supporters of the technology say it could improve the buyer's experience by drawing attention to products they might like or by offering them special deals.

(Adapted from *AI Cameras Aim to Guess Shopper's Age, Sex and Mood*)

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Decide if the statements are true or false according to Passage One.

27 AI cameras have been used in police investigations in the Europe only.

(A) True (B) False

28 The facial recognition technology can be used to open a car.

(A) True (B) False

29 The facial recognition technology is the facial detection technology.

(A) True (B) False

30 The facial detection technology is tested in many airports and stores around the world.

(A) True (B) False

31 The facial detection cameras videotape people in retail stores and send the information to people to their emails.

(A) True (B) False

32 Kroger believes that the facial detection technology does not violate privacy of its customers.

(A) True (B) False

Passage Two

Although couples will rarely believe it, scientific factors have a lot to do with falling in love. Research has shown that scent plays an important role in choosing a mate. Other experiments have demonstrated the love is caused by combinations of chemicals in the brain. Furthermore, New York psychologist Arthur Aron applied the principles of science to demonstrate that the process of falling in love could be speeded up ... to just 45 minutes!

Some scientists claim that we take between ninety seconds and four minutes to decide if we fancy someone. However, the leap from being attracted to someone to falling in love with them is a big one, and Aron wanted to find out if the closeness associated with feelings of being in love could be created artificially.

Aron produced a paper that included 36 questions designed to encourage intimacy if couples answered them together. The questions came in three sets with each set covering increasingly intimate ground. They covered many personal opinions and experiences; for example, 'Would you like to be famous?', 'What does friendship mean to you?' and 'When did you last cry in front of another person?' After answering the questions together, the couples were directed to stare into each other's eyes for four minutes without saying anything.

Aron tested his questions on pairs of strangers and then asked them to stare at each other. All of the participants reported feeling close to their partners and many of them swapped contact details after the experiment. So if you're keen on someone and would like to get closer to them, it would seem that Aron's questions could help you to achieve your objective.

(Adapted from *Love in 36 Questions*)

33 According to Arthur Aron, which of the following statements is true?

(A) The reasons why couples fell in love are mistaken.

(B) People are attracted to each other because of smell.

(C) Love is a kind of chemical reactions.

(D) Falling in love could be fast.

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- 34 What is the purpose of Arthur Aron's research?
- (A) To find out the magic scent.
(B) To shorten the time of falling in love.
(C) To encourage intimacy.
(D) To be famous.
- 35 Aron's questions ____.
- (A) make people laugh
(B) provoke hostile attitudes
(C) connect people together
(D) help people cry in front of another person
- 36 What is the result of the experiment of Aron's theory?
- (A) Some people got married.
(B) Some people fell in love in four minutes.
(C) Some people refused to stare at each other.
(D) Some people wanted to stay in touch.
- 37 What does **intimate** mean?
- (A) public (B) close (C) biological (D) mutual

Passage Three

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered corona virus. The outbreak was first identified in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China, in December 2019. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak to be a pandemic on March 11, 2020 with cases of COVID-19 having been reported in over 200 countries and territories.

Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus experience mild to moderate **respiratory** illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people, and those with underlying health conditions like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness.

The COVID-19 virus spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes.

At this time, there are no specific vaccines or treatments for COVID-19. However, there are many ongoing clinic trials evaluating potential treatments. WHO will continue to provide updated information as soon as clinical findings become available.

Those suffering with Coronavirus disease may experience a persistent cough, a high fever and shortness of breath. In extreme cases, it can lead to pneumonia and respiratory failure. However according to the WHO, the majority of people who get the virus, only suffer from mild symptoms, with many, especially children, having no symptoms at all.

The best way to slow down transmission is to follow hygiene and social distancing rules.

Hygiene

- Wash your hands for twenty seconds with soap and hot water.
- Use an alcohol-based rub frequently.
- Don't touch your face, unless you have washed your hands.

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- Cover your mouth when you cough or sneeze with a tissue or your sleeve.
- Dispose of used tissues.
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects.

Social Distancing

- Stay at home unless you need to shop for essential food or medical supplies.
- Stay at home unless you need to travel to care for elderly people, children or other vulnerable people.
- Keep 2 meters between you and other people.
- Don't shake hands or make close contact with others where possible.
- Self-isolate if you have symptoms.

(Adapted from *What is COVID-19?*)

38 What is COVID-19?

- (A) It is not fatal. (B) It is an infectious disease.
(C) WHO discovered it. (D) It may cause cancer.

39 What does **respiratory** mean?

- (A) breathing (B) deceased (C) contagious (D) controlled

40 Which one is the symptom of COVID-19?

- (A) cardiovascular disease (B) diabetes
(C) droplets of saliva (D) a persistent cough

41 Which statement is true according to Passage Three?

- (A) Young people are more likely to develop serious illness.
(B) It is too late to treat an infected person if he/she coughs.
(C) If you don't wash your face, you may experience mild illness.
(D) If you follow social distancing rules, you may slow down transmission.

42 The World Health Organization ____.

- (A) declared that COVID-19 was from the norther China
(B) will provide available clinical findings to the public
(C) announced that children suffer from different symptoms
(D) asks people to work from home