

科目：英文

編號：42E

適用：諮人系(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。

本 試 題

共 5 頁

第 1 頁

I. Vocabulary: Choose the best answers to complete the passage. (36%; 3% for each question)

Happiness is something everyone wants, but it is not always easy to _1_. Many people think that being happy is simple and depends on having money, success, or nice things. While these things can bring some joy, true happiness is often more _2_. It comes from how we think, how we feel, and how we _3_ with life's challenges.

One reason why happiness is difficult is that life is not perfect. Everyone faces problems at some point. You might have difficulties at school or work, lose a loved one, or experience health _4_. These situations can make you feel sad, stressed, or even hopeless. It is normal to feel this way sometimes, and it does not mean you cannot be happy. Happiness does not mean having a perfect life; it means finding ways to stay strong and _5_ even during hard times.

Another reason happiness is hard is that people often _6_ themselves to others. Social media shows pictures of people who seem to have perfect lives. They may look happy, successful, and _7_. However, these pictures only show one part of their lives. Everyone has struggles, even if they do not share them. Comparing yourself to others can make you feel like you are not good enough, which _8_ your happiness. Instead, focus on your own life and what makes you happy.

Happiness also takes effort. It is not something that happens by itself. You need to do things that help you feel good. Spending time with people who make you smile, doing activities you enjoy, and taking care of your body through exercise and healthy food can all _9_ your mood. Being grateful is another way to feel happier. Even when life is hard, there are always small things to _10_, like a sunny day, a kind word, or a good meal.

In conclusion, happiness is not easy because life is full of challenges, and it is easy to get distracted by comparisons. However, by _11_ on the good things in your life and making an effort to take care of yourself, you can find happiness. Remember, it is okay to have bad days, but working _12_ a positive mindset can make a big difference. What are the things that help you feel happy?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 (A) assume | (B) avoid | (C) forget | (D) achieve |
| 2 (A) nurturing | (B) meaningless | (C) complicated | (D) overwhelming |
| 3 (A) compile | (B) deal | (C) attract | (D) lead |
| 4 (A) issues | (B) advantages | (C) shortcuts | (D) processes |
| 5 (A) superficial | (B) positive | (C) mental | (D) obvious |
| 6 (A) swipe | (B) criticize | (C) perceive | (D) compare |
| 7 (A) subtle | (B) pessimistic | (C) confident | (D) addictive |
| 8 (A) takes away | (B) speeds up | (C) influences by | (D) looks at |
| 9 (A) afford | (B) abuse | (C) improve | (D) allow |
| 10 (A) deny | (B) appreciate | (C) measure | (D) weather |
| 11 (A) preventing | (B) altering | (C) becoming | (D) focusing |
| 12 (A) toward | (B) around | (C) over | (D) out |

科目：英文

編號：42E

適用：諮人系(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。

本 試 題

共 5 頁

第 2 頁

II. Grammar: Choose the best answers to fill in the blanks. (10%; 2% for each question)

Puli, a small town in Nantou County, Taiwan, is a beautiful and peaceful place that attracts many visitors. It is known 13 the "geographic center" of Taiwan and is close to famous spots like Sun Moon Lake and Cingjing Farm. However, Puli itself has 14 to offer with its natural beauty, culture, and traditions.

The town is surrounded by green mountains and has clear springs, which are known 15 the pure water. This water is used to make Shaoxing wine, a local specialty. Visitors can visit the Puli Winery to learn about the wine-making process and try some of the wine.

Nature lovers will enjoy Puli's scenery. The Guanyin Waterfall and nearby hiking trails are perfect for spending time outdoors. Because of its central location, Puli is also a good base for trips to places like Sun Moon Lake and Mount Hehuan.

In Puli, you can enjoy local wine, visit cultural landmarks, and explore nature all in one trip. It's a great place to relax and experience the perfect mix of culture and 17 beauty.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| 13 (A) to | (B) by | (C) for | (D) as |
| 14 (A) nothing | (B) many | (C) much | (D) little |
| 15 (A) for | (B) as | (C) with | (D) of |
| 16 (A) use | (B) uses | (C) using | (D) is used |
| 17 (A) nature | (B) natural | (C) naturally | (D) in naturally |

III. Reading Comprehension: Read the following passages and select the best answer for each question. (54%; 3% for each question)**Passage One**

Workplace bullying is a serious problem that can harm both employees and the work environment. Unlike the physical bullying often seen in schools, workplace bullying is usually more subtle and emotional. It includes actions like making fun of others, spreading false rumors, criticizing too much, excluding people from meetings or projects, and blaming others unfairly for mistakes. These behaviors create a toxic workplace and can leave victims feeling powerless, stressed, and unappreciated. Over time, the mental and emotional effects of bullying can get worse, leading to poor mental health and a loss of well-being.

Bullying in the workplace can happen for different reasons, such as power differences, personal insecurities, or competition at work. For example, a manager might misuse their position to control or **intimidate** employees, thinking it shows authority. Coworkers might use bullying to make others look bad so they can stand out or gain rewards. Even smaller actions, like leaving someone out of team discussions or not sharing important information, can contribute to a negative atmosphere. No matter where it comes from, bullying hurts teamwork and productivity, making the workplace unhealthy for everyone.

The effects of workplace bullying are wide-reaching. For individuals, it can lower self-esteem, cause anxiety, and lead to burnout. This can result in employees missing work or performing poorly. For organizations, bullying can cause higher staff turnover, lower job satisfaction, and damage to the company's reputation. In some cases, ongoing bullying might even lead to legal issues if the company is seen as supporting an unhealthy work

科目：英文

編號：42E

適用：諮人系(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。

本試題
共 5 頁
第 3 頁

environment.

Dealing with workplace bullying requires action and planning. Employers should promote a culture of respect and fairness by creating clear anti-bullying policies and making sure they are enforced. Training sessions on conflict resolution and effective communication can help employees manage problems in a positive way and build better relationships. Companies should also provide safe and confidential ways for employees to report bullying so victims feel heard and protected.

In the end, stopping workplace bullying is a shared responsibility. Employees need to recognize and report harmful behaviors, while organizations should work to create a safe, respectful, and supportive workplace. By taking these steps, companies can build an environment where employees feel valued, work well together, and achieve success.

18 What distinguishes workplace bullying from physical bullying in schools?

- (A) Workplace bullying is more physical.
- (B) Workplace bullying is always intentional.
- (C) Workplace bullying is usually subtle and emotional.
- (D) Workplace bullying is encouraged by management.

19 Which of the following is an example of workplace bullying?

- (A) Organizing team-building activities.
- (B) Encouraging open communication.
- (C) Offering constructive criticism to improve performance.
- (D) Spreading false rumors about a colleague.

20 What can workplace bullying lead to for the victims?

- (A) Poor mental health and loss of well-being.
- (B) Increased job satisfaction.
- (C) Feelings of empowerment.
- (D) Enhanced teamwork and productivity.

21 What does **intimidate** mean in the third paragraph?

- (A) expose (B) reward (C) frighten (D) collapse

22 Why might a manager engage in workplace bullying?

- (A) To improve team morale.
- (B) To show authority.
- (C) To encourage employee development.
- (D) To increase workplace diversity.

23 What is a possible consequence of workplace bullying for organizations?

- (A) Higher employee engagement.
- (B) Improved public reputation.
- (C) Lower job satisfaction among staff.
- (D) Increased innovation and creativity.

24 How can employers address workplace bullying?

- (A) By ignoring minor complaints.
- (B) By promoting a culture of respect and fairness.

科目：英文

編號：42E

適用：諮人系(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。

本試題
共 5 頁
第 4 頁

- (C) By focusing only on productivity goals.
- (D) By reducing employee training sessions.

25 Which of the following is NOT a reason for workplace bullying?

- (A) Encouraging a positive atmosphere.
- (B) Power differences.
- (C) Personal insecurities.
- (D) Competition at work.

26 What is the ultimate goal of stopping workplace bullying?

- (A) To increase competition among employees.
- (B) To create a safe, respectful, and supportive workplace.
- (C) To promote a culture of individualism.
- (D) To allow organizations to avoid legal consequences.

Passage Two

Carl Jung was a famous Swiss psychiatrist who made important contributions to psychology. He was born on July 26, 1875, in Kesswil, Switzerland. Jung grew up in a family where religion played a big role because his father was a pastor. This early influence shaped many of his ideas later in life.

Jung is best known for creating analytical psychology, a field he developed after working with Sigmund Freud, another famous psychologist. At first, Jung and Freud worked closely together, but they eventually disagreed on many ideas. Freud believed that childhood experiences and sexual desires were the main influences on a person's personality. Jung, however, thought that the human mind was more complex. He introduced new ideas, such as the collective unconscious, archetypes, and individuation.

One of Jung's most important ideas is the collective unconscious. He believed that, besides our personal thoughts and memories, there is a part of the mind that all humans share. This collective unconscious contains universal images and symbols, which he called archetypes. Examples of archetypes include the Hero, the Mother, and the Shadow. Jung said these archetypes **appear** in dreams, myths, and stories from all over the world.

Another key idea from Jung is individuation. This means becoming your true self by understanding and accepting all parts of your personality. Jung believed that people should explore both their conscious and unconscious minds to find balance. This often involves facing inner conflicts and understanding the hidden or darker sides of one's personality, called the Shadow.

Jung was also interested in philosophy, art, religion, and even alchemy (ancient chemistry). He believed these subjects could help us understand the human mind better. He studied different cultures and **religions**, including Hinduism and Buddhism, to learn how people from around the world think and find meaning in life. This wide range of interests made his work influential in many areas, not just psychology.

Jung's ideas continue to influence modern psychology. For example, his work on personality types led to tools like the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI). While some of his theories, such as the collective unconscious, are still debated, his impact is clear.

科目：英文

編號：42E

適用：諮人系(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。

本 試 題

共 5 頁

第 5 頁

Carl Jung died on June 6, 1961, in Küsnacht, Switzerland. His work continues to inspire people who want to understand the mind and explore life's deeper meanings.

- 27 What field of psychology did Carl Jung create?
- (A) Behavioral Psychology
 - (B) Analytical Psychology
 - (C) Developmental Psychology
 - (D) Cognitive Psychology
- 28 What is one main difference between Carl Jung and Sigmund Freud's theories?
- (A) Freud believed in the importance of childhood experiences, while Jung introduced the idea of the collective unconscious.
 - (B) Freud focused on collective unconscious, while Jung focused on childhood experiences.
 - (C) Jung emphasized sexual desires, while Freud focused on archetypes.
 - (D) Jung and Freud agreed on most psychological ideas.
- 29 What is the collective unconscious, according to Jung?
- (A) Personal memories stored in the unconscious mind.
 - (B) The conscious awareness of cultural norms.
 - (C) A set of beliefs unique to an individual.
 - (D) A part of the mind that all humans share, containing universal symbols and images.
- 30 Which of the following is NOT an example of a Jungian archetype?
- (A) The Teacher (B) The Hero (C) The Mother (D) The Shadow
- 31 What does **appear** mean in the third paragraph?
- (A) vanish (B) show (C) minimize (D) discuss
- 32 What does **religions** mean in the fifth paragraph?
- (A) records (B) meditations (C) faith (D) standards
- 33 What is individuation, according to Jung?
- (A) The process of becoming aware of cultural norms.
 - (B) A method of rejecting unconscious thoughts.
 - (C) Developing a strong focus on conscious mind activities.
 - (D) Becoming your true self by understanding and accepting all parts of your personality.
- 34 What personality tool was influenced by Jung's work?
- (A) Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI)
 - (B) Rorschach Inkblot Test
 - (C) Big Five Personality Test
 - (D) Stanford-Binet IQ Test
- 35 How old was Carl Jung when he passed away?
- (A) 75 (B) 80 (C) 85 (D) 90