

I. Vocabulary: 17%

- Don't try to sell anything to the people in that house. The sign on their door says, "No ____."
(A) reciprocation (B) incineration (C) exploitation (D) solicitation
- In the United States, women finally gained political ____ in 1920 when they were granted the right to vote.
(A) emancipation (B) sagacity (C) implication (D) affluence
- Mandy decided ____ to go to Spain for her vacation. She just asked the travel agent to reserve the cheapest tickets available from Taipei to any location in Europe.
(A) arbitrarily (B) uncannily (C) nominally (D) insatiably
- No nical trials, only ____ reports, are available to support the claim that this combination of herbs relieves headaches.
(A) reminiscent (B) ethereal (C) anecdotal (D) inquisitive
- Sen. John Barrasso said a payroll tax cut would not address all the economic issues ____ the nation and called Trump's proposal "kind of one arrow in the quiver."
(A) curating (B) crippling (C) replenishing (D) quelling
- No doubt, Owen felt cheated when he was ____ to the bench during the basketball game last Sunday.
(A) regimented (B) regenerated (C) reciprocated (D) relegated
- Many people have an unfair ____ toward people with mental illnesses because they don't understand them.
(A) stigma (B) dissenter (C) genesis (D) hurdle
- Emily ____ in oil painting for a few months, but eventually decided not to pursue it for lack of time.
(A) clambered (B) grappled (C) lumbered (D) dabbled
- The conscientious professor has been ____ to her students' needs to make sure they have access to the academic and mental support they need.
(A) attributed (B) condescended (C) attuned (D) idiosyncratic
- The film producer has been involved in ____ issues over the past few years, resulting in his tattered reputation and multiple lawsuits.
(A) contentious (B) benign (C) unfettered (D) gregarious
- Even though the president enjoys an exceptionally high approval rate, it doesn't mean how he handles the

government affairs is beyond _____.

- (A) precursor (B) coerce (C) stagnation (D) reproach
- The state government is asking its people to ____ down at home and work from home during the outbreak of the pandemic for fear of possible large-scale infections.
(A) bear (B) hunker (C) trickle (D) pipe
- Johnson is ill-tempered and _____. He constantly has fights over trivial things with his students and at times even with his colleagues.
(A) intrepid (B) disinterested (C) belligerent (D) ominous
- These illegal immigrants have been living in a(n) _____ condition, leading to many serious social and health issues, especially in times of plight.
(A) irrevocable (B) precarious (C) obsolete (D) dogmatic
- The award-winning author has been a(n) _____ reader since she was a kid. Even today, she still reads all the books she can lay her hands on and that may be the secret behind her success.
(A) voracious (B) pragmatic (C) egregious (D) incongruous
- The physical and mental influence the disaster has on the city is too enormous to _____. Thousands of people lost their loved ones while still many people are left homeless and desperate.
(A) disparage (B) repudiate (C) appraise (D) proscribe
- The report just _____ in uncovering the mayor's alleged corruption. The details are still kept under wraps and should have been dug for.
(A) went to all lengths (B) let the cat out of the bag (C) scratched the surface (D) left no stones unturned

II. Cloze: 9%

The recent apparently successful prediction by mathematical models of an appearance of El Nino—the warm ocean current that 18 develops along the Pacific coast of South America—has excited researchers. Jacob Bjerknes pointed out over 20 years ago how winds might create either abnormally warm or abnormally cold water in the eastern equatorial Pacific. 19, until the development of the models no one could explain why conditions should regularly shift from one to the other, as happens in the periodic 20 between appearances of the warm El Nino and the cold so-called anti-El Nino. The answer, is to be found in the ocean.

It has long been known that during an El Nino, two conditions exist: (1) unusually warm water extends along

the eastern Pacific, principally along the coasts of Ecuador and Peru, and (2) winds blow from the west into the warmer air rising over the warm water in the east. These winds tend to create a feedback mechanism by driving the warmer surface water into a pile that 21 the normal upwelling of deeper, cold water in the east and further warms the eastern water, thus strengthening the wind still more. The contribution of the model is to show that the winds of an El Nino, which raises sea level in the east, 22 send a signal to the west lowering sea level. According to the model, that signal is generated as a negative Rossby wave, a wave of depressed, or negative, sea level, that moves westward parallel to the equator at 25 to 85 kilometers per day. Taking months to traverse the Pacific, Rossby waves march to the western boundary of the Pacific basin, which is modeled as a smooth wall but in reality 23 irregular island chains, such as the Philippines and Indonesia.

When the waves meet the western boundary, they are reflected and the model predicts that Rossby waves will be broken into numerous coastal Kelvin waves carrying the same negative sea-level signal. These eventually shoot toward the equator, and then head eastward along the equator propelled by the rotation of the Earth 24 a speed of about 250 kilometers a day. When enough Kelvin waves of sufficient amplitude arrive from the western Pacific, their negative sea-level signal 25 the feedback mechanism tending to raise the sea level and they begin to drive the system into the opposite cold mode. This produces a gradual shift in winds, 26 that will eventually send positive sea-level Rossby waves westward, waves that will eventually return as cold cycle-ending positive Kelvin waves, beginning another warming cycle.

18. (A)periodically (B)abruptly (C)permanently (D)temporarily
 19. (A)Nonetheless (B)Thus (C)Instead (D)Besides
 20. (A)fabrications (B)intimidation (C)oscillations (D)altercations
 21. (A)accelerates (B)blocks (C)fortifies (D)delivers
 22. (A)unwittingly (B)inadvertently (C)respectively (D)simultaneously
 23. (A)breaks down into (B)is subject to (C)consists of (D)subscribes to
 24. (A)with (B)at (C)for (D)in
 25. (A)overdoes (B)overlooks (C)overcomes (D)overhauls
 26. (A)one (B)ones (C)those (D)X

III. Contextual Filling: 10%

For those parents who have children that barely have time to say hello as they hunch over a computer, headsets on, talking with friends while blasting their digital enemies to 27, here is some advice. Take them to a competitive video-gaming, or e-sports, tournament, like the Counterstrike: Global Offensive (CS:GO) “major” in Katowice, Poland in March. It is an orgy of creative destruction—in the glorious, goriest sense.

Amid the razzmatazz and cosplay, it may not feel like a 28 threat to mainstream entertainment. The Spodek, a Soviet-era arena shaped like a flying saucer in the heart of Katowice, only seats 11,500. But that is 29. The action takes place online as well as in the stadium. Fans are obsessed by the fierce strategising and skill behind teams shooting each other, throwing digital grenades and setting off bombs. As many CS:GO fanatics will watch the

final as boxing fans watch a title fight.

Most 30 for fans, though, is the ecosystem around e-sports. CS:GO fans are also CS:GO gamers. They discuss the tournaments with their CS:GO teammates. They stream games on Amazon’s Twitch, listen to CS:GO “casters” (commentators) on YouTube, and go behind the scenes with—and even tip—their favourite players. It is an adrenalin-filled 31 to social media. The intense, year-round relationship between e-sports and its fan base should strike fear into the heart of the sports and entertainment industries whose core audiences are ageing fast. Trigger-happy 15-35 year-olds are literally calling the shots. They have the dependable era of the couch-potato in their sights.

The line between e-sports and video gaming is blurry. Gaming long ago 32 from the bedroom to big business. Its global revenues, estimated at almost \$150bn this year, rival those of traditional sports. In America last year, the industry earned as much as Hollywood. E-sports is professional gaming, which builds on the huge popularity of competitive gaming among amateurs. Newzoo, a consultancy, says its revenues will exceed \$1bn for the first time this year, mostly from media rights, advertising and sponsorship. That is just \$5.45 per serious fan. Yet already the smart money has caught the sweet smell of digital 33.

Take Team Liquid, a Los Angeles-based outfit that is one of the hottest teams in Katowice. A few years ago, its CS:GO manager, Steve Perino, earned \$500 a month, and would lie to people about his job because it was too 34. His players, self-taught in their bedrooms, had exceptional talent but were sullen and insecure. Then they hit the big time. Liquid now has teams spanning 14 different video games, each with its own fan base (similar to, say, soccer and basketball). Its financial backers include Michael Jordan, a basketball legend, Peter Guber, a film and baseball mogul, and David Rubenstein, a private-equity bigshot, giving it a valuation estimated by *Forbes* last year at \$200m.

E-sports has picked up a lot from mainstream sports and entertainment. But those industries ignore its advance at their peril. The first lesson is 35. E-sports “athletes” have direct contact with their fans, via Twitch, YouTube and social media, streaming to them live via webcams to their bedrooms. That creates a more intimate relationship than most fans have with stars. The second is global reach. Team Liquid transmits to its Brazilian fans in Portuguese, and its Chinese fans in Mandarin. Victor Goossens, who founded the team in his teens, revels in being a “citizen of nowhere,” rather than being tied to a home-town club. That broadens the appeal. The third is experimentation. Fortnite, a gaming 36, is combining e-sports with entertainment. In February a game hosted by Marshmello, a DJ, attracted 10.7m viewers.

- (A)vaulted (B)potent (C)sensation (D)perfunctory (E)corollary (F)hoarded
 (G)engagement (H)deceptive (I)disruption (J)smithereens (K)obscure (L)compelling

IV. Reading Comprehension: (16%)

(I)

The world has always been messy,” President Barack Obama said in 2014 after a string of doom-and-gloom news events. “In part, we’re just noticing now because of social media and our capacity to see in intimate detail the hardships that people are going through.”

As a number of people similarly commented in the wake of recent videos of police violence against African-Americans, these episodes have been happening for a long time; it’s only lately that smartphones have facilitated their widespread visual documentation.

Social media, too, has begun to play a prominent role in broadcasting tragedy. The shooting of Philando Castile was streamed as it happened on Facebook Live, which figured in another violent video since then. The app Periscope has also live-streamed its share of grisly and objectionable content, including the rape of an Ohio teenager and a suicide in France.

The effect on audiences can be traumatic. Historically, traditional mass media has also shown graphic images and horrifying videos like terrorist attacks or the 1991 Rodney King beating while **barraging** audiences with related content. For some people, it may not matter through which medium they consume their news: A video is a video and an article an article, whether it’s on a TV screen, laptop or newspaper.

But there are several reasons to suspect that the emotional impact of such intimate social-media images or internet-derived news is different, and perhaps even longer-lasting in some cases, than that from old-media sources. Contact with violence through any media can lead to what is called vicarious traumatization — and may, for some people, be more upsetting than an unmediated experience.

A 2013 study in the journal PNAS compared the acute stress symptoms of those with “direct exposure” to that year’s Boston Marathon bombing (being present at the site or in the Boston-area lockdown, or knowing someone in either of those circumstances) with those who had only media exposure. People who were exposed to six or more daily hours of bombing-related media exposure reported higher levels of acute stress than those with direct exposure.

“Unlike direct exposure to a collective trauma, which can end when the acute phase of the event is over, media exposure keeps the acute stressor active and alive in one’s mind,” the study concluded. “In so doing, repeated media exposure may contribute to the development of trauma-related disorders by prolonging or exacerbating acute trauma-related symptoms.”

37. What is the main idea of the article?

- (A) It is relatively easy for people to take distressful things in stride if they experience them indirectly.
- (B) People should take whatever they see on the Internet with a pinch of salt.
- (C) Intimate social-media exposure to a tragic event brings about traumatic impact because it seems to live on in the sufferer’s mind.
- (D) Social media and live-streaming apps have indirectly facilitated crimes and violence.

38. According to the article, which of the following statements is **True**?

- (A) Compared to modern social media, traditional mass media don’t reveal trauma-induced images to viewers.
- (B) In the 2013 study of Boston Marathon bombing, the victims as well as the witnesses on the site experienced higher level of stress than the viewers who were exposed to related content.
- (C) People with vicarious traumatization can’t be cured easily due to a lack of a direct experience of the tragedy.
- (D) Direct exposure to a collective trauma is less likely to keep the stressor acute, so the trauma ends when the acute phase of the event is over.

39. What does “**barraging**” in the third paragraph mean?

- (A) to hoax somebody
- (B) to bombard somebody
- (C) to denounce somebody
- (D) to implore somebody

40. Which of the following examples can be regarded as a “**vicarious experience**”?

- (A) A married woman who has an affair with her colleague feels a sense of guilt.
- (B) A teenager who chooses the role of a soldier in a video game feels thrilled when playing the game.
- (C) A composer is accused of pirating the ideas from other musicians, which is exposed on the Internet.
- (D) A politician who is faced with a scandal feels threatened when questioned by the media.

(II)

A special mucous coating that serves as a chemical camouflage allows clown fish to live among deadly tentacles of the unsuspecting sea anemone. Utterly dependent on this unlikely host for protection from predators, clown fish have evolved in isolated communities, a pattern that has led to unusual behavioral adaptations.

The rigidly defined hierarchy of each clown-fish community is dominated by a monogamous breeding pair of the largest fish, a female, and the next largest, a male, attended by a fixed number of sexually immature fish ranging in size from large to tiny. A remarkable adaptation is that the development of these juveniles is somewhat arrested until the hierarchy changes; then they grow in lockstep, maintaining their relative sizes. While the community thus economizes on limited space and food resources, life is risky for newly spawned clown fish. On hatching, the hundreds of larvae drift off into the plankton. If, within three weeks, the defenseless larval clown fish locates a suitable anemone (either by pure chance or perhaps guided by chemicals secreted by the anemone), it may survive. However, if an anemone is fully occupied, the resident clown fish will repel any newcomer.

Though advantageous for established community members, the suspended and staggered maturation of juveniles might seem to pose a danger to the continuity of the community: there is only one successor for two breeding fish. Should one of a pair die, the remaining fish can't swim off in search of a male, nor is one likely to arrive. It would seem inevitable that reproduction must sometimes have to halt, pending the chance arrival and maturation of a larval fish of the appropriate sex.

This, however, turns out not to be the case. In experiments, vacancies have been contrived by removing an established fish from a community. Elimination of the breeding male triggers the prompt maturation of the largest juvenile. Each remaining juvenile also grows somewhat and a minuscule newcomer drops in from the plankton. Removal of the female also triggers growth in all remaining fish and acceptance of a newcomer, but the female is replaced by the adult male. Within days, the male's behavior alters and physiological transformation is complete within a few months. Thus, whichever of the breeding pair is lost, a relatively large juvenile can fill the void, and reproduction can resume with a minimal loss of time. Furthermore, the new mate has already proved its ability to survive.

This transformation of a male into a female, or protandrous hermaphroditism, is rare among reef fish. The more common protogynous hermaphroditism, where females change into males, does not occur among clown fish. An intriguing question for further research is whether juvenile clown fish can turn directly into a female or whether it must function first as a male.

41. According to the passage, adult clown fish would be at a disadvantage if they were not associated with sea anemones because the clown fish would _____.
- (A) be incapable of sexual transformation
 - (B) be vulnerable to predators
 - (C) have no reliable source of food
 - (D) face competition from other clown fish
42. It can be inferred from the passage that sex change would have been less necessary for the clown fish if _____.
- (A) the male clown fish were larger than the female
 - (B) each sea anemone were occupied by several varieties of clown fish
 - (C) many mature clown fish of both sexes occupied each sea anemone
 - (D) both male clown fish and female clown fish were highly territorial
43. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage as one of the characteristics of the "rigidly defined hierarchy" of the clown fish community?
- (A) There are equal numbers of male juveniles and female juveniles.
 - (B) The maximum number of clown fish is fixed
 - (C) The growth of clown fish is synchronized.
 - (D) At any time only one female clown fish can be reproductively active.
44. Which of the following, if true, would be **LEAST** consistent with the author's explanation of the advantage of hermaphroditism for clown fish?
- (A) The number of individuals in a clown fish community fluctuates significantly.
 - (B) Juvenile clown fish rarely reach maturity.
 - (C) The sea anemone tolerates clown fish only during a specific stage of the anemone's life cycle.
 - (D) Clown-fish communities are capable of efficiently recruiting solitary adult clown fish.

請注意：第五大題 Test Editing 與第六大題 Essay Questions 題目列印於答案卷上，請在答案卷上繼續作答。