I. Grammar (20%): Choose the **best** answer for each blank. (10 Items)

1. ____ the day went on, the weather got worse.
   A. So B. As C. While D. Since E. If

2. Sarah couldn't meet us, _____ was a shame.
   A. that B. it C. what D. which E. whose

3. We couldn't buy anything because ____ of the stores were open.
   A. all B. no one C. none D. nothing E. no

4. I haven't seen her for _____, I've forgotten what she looks like.
   A. so long a time B. so long time C. a such long time D. such a long time E. long time

5. _____ a hotel, we looked for somewhere to have dinner.
   A. Finding B. We have found C. Founded D. We found E. After finding

6. Are you looking forward _____ on vacation?
   A. going B. to go C. to going D. that you go E. go

7. There's somebody walking behind us. I think _____.
   A. we are following
   B. we are being following
   C. we are followed
   D. they followed us
   E. we are being followed

8. Lisa suggested that Mary ____ some new clothes.
   A. buy B. buys C. bought D. is buying E. not to buy

9. The convention center is _____ the office but on the other side of the river.
   A. near B. between C. against D. along E. next

10. ____ visitors from China like visiting Ali San which is famous for its sunrise scene.
    A. Almost B. Each C. Every D. Any E. Most

II. Vocabulary (30%): Choose the **best** word to complete each sentence. (10 Items)

11. The bridge collapsed because it could not _____ the weight of all these trucks.
A. attain B. sustain C. obtain D. detain E. distain

12. I ___ to a monthly magazine about English learning.
A. subscribed B. described C. prescribed D. scribbled E. demonstrated

13. She spoke so quickly that I understood only a _____ of what she said.
A. contagious B. disturb C. fragment D. fragile E. telegraph

14. After a week the jury still hadn't reached a _____.
A. diction B. verdict C. dictator D. jurisdiction E. convict

15. After the tide _____ from the shore, we were able to look for shells.
A. receded B. proceeded C. recurred D. exceeded E. ascribed

16. The government has decided to tighten its ____ policy to help prevent possible terrorist attacks.
A. emergency B. corrosion C. inhabitant D. immigration E. food

17. One of human beings' fears is the terrible ____ power of nuclear weapons.
A. structure B. suppressed C. constrained D. destructive E. trepidation

18. The ____ is likely to have serious consequences in future negotiations.
A. incident B. residence C. incidentally D. incidental E. incidence

19. She wouldn't _____ her friend's whereabouts to the police.
A. enclose B. exclusive C. conclude D. induce E. disclose

20. Mary ____ to clean up the kitchen without anyone asking her to.
A. volunteered B. impeded C. diverted D. inferred E. transferred

III. Reading Comprehension (15%): Choose the **best** answer for each item. (5 Items)

Questions 21-24 are based on the following passage:

We generally recognize people by their faces, or photos, which are typically unique to individuals. However, this type of identification can be faulty. People's appearance changes and we do not tend to scrutinize photos very closely. Today, biometric technology is being developed to perfect the process of facial identification. Face recognition technology can scan the face for certain features and measure the distances between different parts of the face. These things do not change, so growing a beard or wearing glasses will not fool the scanner. Since it is very difficult to mimic another person's face, this type of identification is quite reliable.

Facial recognition presents a risk of invasion of privacy. Face scanners can be placed in public places, and people's images can be scanned without their knowledge. This allows their movements to be tracked and can also give criminals information that may help them victimize people.

On the other hand, security can be improved by using face scanners in public places. For example, at large sporting events, cameras can monitor the crowds, secretly capturing images of individuals. These images can then be compared to photos of known terrorists. If a match comes up, the terrorist can be located and removed from the premises before he or she can do any harm. One problem with this idea is that the accuracy of face scanners diminishes when they are tracking people in large crowds. Because the people aren't posing, the angle may be off. This increases the chances of false positives, putting people's rights in jeopardy.

21. Why is regular facial recognition unreliable?

A. It is easy to mimic someone else's face.

B. People move too fast.

C. People's appearances change over time.

D. Criminals can victimize people.

22. According to the reading, how does facial recognition present a risk?

A. It can stop terrorists.

B. It causes injuries to the face.

C. It can track people's movements without their knowledge.

D. It can solve crimes.

23. What does the word "scrutinize" in line 3 mean?

A. to examine carefully B. to conclude C. to protect D. to be critical

24. How can officials use scanners in large, public places to prevent crime?
    A. They can access more areas in the building.
    B. They can sell the pictures.
    C. They can have a search warrant.
    D. They can match faces to know suspects.

Question 25 is based on the following passage:

According to the theory of continental drift, the continents are not fixed in position but instead move slowly across the surface of the earth, constantly changing in position relative to one another. This theory was first proposed in the eighteenth century when mapmakers noticed how closely the continents of the earth fit together when they were matched up. It was suggested then that the present-day continents had once been one large continent that had broken up into pieces which drifted apart.

25. What is the main idea of this passage?
    A. The continents have had fixed positions.
    B. Mapmakers are very skillful.
    C. The continents have been moving dramatically.
    D. How mapmakers discovered the fit of the earth's plates.

IV. Translation (20%): Translate Items 26-29 from English into Chinese

26. Cyberbullying is bullying that takes place using electronic technology including devices and equipment such as cell phones, computers, and tablets as well as communication tools including social media sites and text messages. (5%)

27. Decades of research by scientists, psychologists, sociologists, economists and demographers show that socially diverse groups (that is, those with a diversity of race, ethnicity, gender and sexual orientation) are more innovative than homogeneous groups. (5%)

28. The Paris Agreement was notable for being high on ambition. It aims to keep warming well below 2℃ above pre-industrial averages, and to pursue efforts to curb it to 1.5℃. But national pledges made under it fall well short of the actions needed to actually meet those ambitious targets. (5%)

29. In early March, the AlphaGo program from Google DeepMind defeated one of the world's top players in the board game called Go, 4 games to 1. The achievement is a milestone in artificial intelligence and has led to intense debate about the long-term implications to society. (5%)

V. Short Composition [短篇作文] (15%): Answer the question below **in English with at least 120 English words.** (請用英文回答，文長至少 120 個英文單字。)

30. One of the prestigious universities in Taiwan has recently announced their new requirements for all newly recruited faculty to give one English-taught course in each semester in order for the school to become more internationalized. What is your opinion on this issue? Do you agree or disagree with the idea that having more English-taught courses will help a university to be more internationalized?