

# 國立成功大學

## 114學年度碩士班招生考試試題

編 號：3

系 所：全校系所

科 目：英文(B)

日 期：0211

節 次：第 4 節

注 意：1.不可使用計算機  
2.請於答案卷(卡)作答，於  
試題上作答，不予計分。

※ 考生請注意：本試題不可使用計算機。請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

**I. Multiple Choice: Based on the context, choose the best answer to complete the sentence. Mark your answers on the scan sheet. (單選 40 分，每題 2 分) [本大題於答案卡作答]**

- 1 Tim took out a large amount of money from his pocket, trying to \_\_\_ the police officer when he was caught selling illegal drugs. (A) bail (B) treat (C) trick (D) bribe
- 2 The state of Minnesota is near Canada, so its winter is usually \_\_\_\_\_. (A) cool (B) boiling (C) cheery (D) freezing
- 3 She believes that toy guns allow her son to act out his fantasies and actively \_\_\_ his imagination. (A) engage (B) play (C) kill (D) minimize
- 4 Yoga is quite often recommended for the recovery of \_\_\_\_\_. (A) flexibility (B) feasibility (C) disability (D) sensibility
- 5 Listening to an instructor who drones on and on without varying the pitch or tone of his or her voice can be very \_\_\_\_\_. (A) stimulating (B) wearisome (C) embarrassing (D) enlivening
- 6 Upon entering the village, one immediately notices the smoke from the chimneys of the nearby factories and the \_\_\_ that plagues the neighborhood. (A) odor (B) fragrance (C) flavor (D) aroma
- 7 Six years after the surgery, she still has to \_\_\_ her health with regular pap smears and biopsies. (A) scan (B) supervise (C) animate (D) monitor
- 8 The garage smells musty because the walls are \_\_\_ from the leaking roof. (A) painted (B) flimsy (C) dehydrated (D) damp
- 9 EMI refers to the use of the English language to teach academic subjects other than English in countries where the first language of the majority of the \_\_\_ is not English. (A) popularity (B) population (C) immigrants (D) faculty
- 10 Clear, responsible thinking requires that we examine our own opinions and \_\_\_ those that are not well-supported. (A) espouse (B) prioritize (C) discard (D) reiterate
- 11 Don't stay in one job if you have the potential for success in \_\_\_\_\_. (A) other (B) it (C) one (D) another
- 12 The Ministry of Education has recently revised the regulations regarding application \_\_\_ promotion to full professorship. (A) to (B) for (C) on (D) about
- 13 Even brief periods of unbalanced diet can have negative consequences \_\_\_\_\_. (A) by no means (B) in the long run (C) with due respect (D) to no avail
- 14 A fair evaluation demands that you \_\_\_ willing to consider the validity of an idea on the basis of the evidence presented, not on the basis of any preconceptions. (A) be (B) are (C) been (D) being
- 15 Nobody at the lecture hall had a clue \_\_\_\_\_. (A) where was the music coming from (B) where the music is from (C) where the music came from (D) from where is the music coming
- 16 As a good citizen, we mustn't litter \_\_\_\_\_. (A) everywhere (B) anywhere (C) somewhere (D) nowhere

- 17 The two brothers finally completed their college education and went abroad to study \_\_\_ their parents' divorce and financial difficulties.  
(A) regardless of (B) on account of (C) thanks to (D) despite of
- 18 This pass allows you to enter certain areas of the building where ordinary people \_\_\_\_.  
(A) are prohibited (B) have access to (C) can't be denied (D) may approach
- 19 The position, as such, does not appeal to him, \_\_\_ the salary is a lure.  
(A) so (B) for (C) but (D) and
- 20 Our bodies are remarkably \_\_\_ communicating with us, often giving subtle hints when something isn't quite right. (A) adept at (B) disinclined to (C) fond of (D) reluctant to

**II. Spot Mistake: According to standard written English, there is an error in each sentence. Identify the mistake. Mark your answers on the scan sheet. (挑錯 10 分，每題 2 分) [本大題於答案卡作答]**

- 21 After he quit the country with a runaway foreign worker, the man had various adventures from what he learned many lessons, some of which are about racial discrimination and some about human solidarity.  
(A) (B) (C)  
(D)
- 22 DW Griffith made movie history by introducing many new cinematic techniques into the industry, including contrast editing, close-ups and fade-outs, all of which had been widely used in motion pictures since their introduction.  
(A) (B) (C)  
(D)
- 23 I cannot agree more with the author that high-profile awards such as the Nobel Prize are actually damaging to society because it suggests that only a few people deserve such recognition.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- 24 It's loud, grinding sound frightened Steven and her so much that they, without a second thought, rushed out of the castle that they had been eagle to enter only a while ago.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- 25 Will you please take either the grapes on the counter or the watermelon in the refrigerator and put them into the picnic basket after finishing your meal and getting dressed?  
(A) (B) (C)  
(D)

**III. Reading Comprehension: Read the post below and answer the questions that follow. Mark your answers on the scan sheet. (閱讀測驗 24 分，每題 3 分) [本大題於答案卡作答]**

## “Brain Rot” Named Oxford Word of the Year 2024

Following a public vote in which more than 37,000 people had their say, we’re pleased to announce that the Oxford Word of the Year for 2024 is “brain rot.”

Our language experts created a shortlist of six words to reflect the moods and conversations that have helped shape the past year. After two weeks of public voting and widespread conversation, our experts came together to consider the public’s input, voting results, and our language data, before declaring “brain rot” as the definitive Word of the Year for 2024.

### Why “Brain Rot”?

“Brain rot” is defined as “the supposed deterioration of a person’s mental or intellectual state, especially viewed as the result of overconsumption of material (now particularly online content) considered to be trivial or unchallenging. Also: something characterized as likely to lead to such deterioration.”

Our experts noticed that “brain rot” gained new prominence this year as a term used to capture concerns about the impact of consuming excessive amounts of low-quality online content, especially on social media. The term increased in usage frequency by 230% between 2023 and 2024.

The first recorded use of “brain rot” was found in 1854 in Henry David Thoreau’s book *Walden*, which reports his experiences of living a simple lifestyle in the natural world. As part of his conclusions, Thoreau criticizes society’s tendency to devalue complex ideas, or those that can be interpreted in multiple ways, in favour of simple ones, and sees this as indicative of a general decline in mental and intellectual effort:

*“While England endeavours to cure the potato rot, will not any endeavour to cure the brain-rot – which prevails so much more widely and fatally?”*

The term has taken on new significance in the digital age, especially over the past 12 months. Initially gaining traction on social media platform—particularly on TikTok among Gen Z and Gen Alpha communities—“brain rot” is now seeing more widespread use, such as in mainstream journalism, amidst societal concerns about the negative impact of overconsuming online content.

In 2024, “brain rot” is used to describe both the cause and effect of this, referring to low-quality, low-value content found on social media and the internet, as well as the subsequent negative impact that consuming this type of content is perceived to have on an individual or society.

It has also been used more specifically and consistently in reference to online culture. Often used in a humorous or self-deprecating manner by online communities, it is strongly associated with certain types of content—including creator Alexey Gerasimov’s viral *Skibidi Toilet* video series, featuring humanoid toilets, and user-generated “only in Ohio” memes, which reference bizarre incidents in the State. This content has given rise to emerging “brain rot language”—such as “skibidi,” meaning something nonsensical, and “Ohio,” meaning something embarrassing or weird—which reflects a growing trend of words originating in viral online culture before spreading offline into the “real world.”

Now also gaining momentum is a broader, more serious conversation about the potential negative impact that excessively consuming this content might have on mental health, particularly in children and young people. Earlier this year, a mental health centre in the US even published advice online about how to recognize and avoid “brain rot.”

Speaking about this year’s selection process and the 2024 winner, Casper Grathwohl, President of Oxford Languages, said:

*"It's been insightful and deeply moving to see language lovers all over the world participate and help us select the Oxford Word of the Year 2024."*

*"Looking back at the Oxford Word of the Year over the past two decades, you can see society's growing preoccupation with how our virtual lives are evolving, the way internet culture is permeating so much of who we are and what we talk about. Last year's winning word, 'rizz,' was an interesting example of how language is increasingly formed, shaped, and shared within online communities. 'Brain rot' speaks to one of the perceived dangers of virtual life, and how we are using our free time. It feels like a rightful next chapter in the cultural conversation about humanity and technology. It's not surprising that so many voters embraced the term, endorsing it as our choice this year."*

*"I find it fascinating that the term 'brain rot' has been adopted by Gen Z and Gen Alpha, those communities largely responsible for the use and creation of the digital content the term refers to. These communities have amplified the expression through social media channels, the very place said to cause 'brain rot.' It demonstrates a somewhat cheeky self-awareness in the younger generations about the harmful impact of social media that they've inherited."*

Source: "'Brain Rot' Named Oxford Word of the Year 2024." *Oxford University Press*, 2 Dec. 2024, <corp.oup.com/news/brain-rot-named-oxford-word-of-the-year-2024/>

- 26 What distinction did the term "brain rot" achieve in 2024?
- (A) It was identified as a primary factor in deteriorating online discourse.
  - (B) It became the most widely used buzzword in the past two decades.
  - (C) It was designated as the Oxford Word of the Year.
  - (D) It emerged as the focus of a comprehensive sociolinguistic study.
- 27 In what historical context did Henry David Thoreau utilize the term "brain rot"?
- (A) to review the impacts of the industrial revolution on intellectual pursuits
  - (B) to advocate for a return to agrarian traditions and self-reliance
  - (C) to address the decline of literary sophistication in 19th-century England
  - (D) to highlight societal neglect of philosophical inquiry in favor of simplicity
- 28 What trend related to the term "brain rot" does the post identify as a defining feature of its modern resurgence?
- (A) the embedding of the term within academic and professional discourse
  - (B) its humor-laden appropriation by the very communities it critiques
  - (C) the deliberate avoidance of the term by mainstream media
  - (D) its association exclusively with adolescent digital behavior
- 29 What broader societal preoccupations does Oxford's 2024 selection result reflect?
- (A) the ongoing exploration of cultural narratives shaped by virtual life
  - (B) the intensifying focus on artificial intelligence and automation
  - (C) the reinvigoration of literary traditions in response to digital media
  - (D) the growing prominence of linguistic diversity in the global discourse
- 30 What was a key factor in Oxford's selection of the term "brain rot"?
- (A) It was coined by Oxford language experts.

- (B) It reflects current concerns about internet culture and mental health.  
(C) It has been part of the English language since the 1800s.  
(D) It was promoted heavily by famed influencers and mainstream media.
- 31 In 2023 which word stood out in Oxford's annual selection?  
(A) rizz  
(B) skibidi  
(C) viral  
(D) Ohio
- 32 Which statement below reflects an accurate understanding of the discussion posted by Oxford?  
(A) Most participants who joined the vote considered digital resources trivial and of low quality.  
(B) "Brain rot" was among the six words listed by Oxford's language experts for the annual event.  
(C) Casper Grathwohl, President of Oxford Languages, has reservations about the voters' judgement.  
(D) Generation Z and Generation Alpha are, in general, immune to digital content overconsumption.
- 33 Which inference can be reasonably drawn from the discussion of "brain rot" posted by Oxford?  
(A) The increased use of "brain rot" signals a decline in overall intellectual engagement among internet users.  
(B) The historical roots of the term undercut its relevance to contemporary digital culture.  
(C) The popularity of the term illustrates younger generations' self-aware critique of digital media.  
(D) The pejorative connotations associated with the term have lead to a more mindful consumption of online content.

**IV. Unity Check: In each paragraph below, some sentences disrupt the unity of the passage as they digress from the main idea. Find them and mark your answers on the scan sheet.** 在下面的每個段落中，有些句子偏離了主題，因而破壞了文章的統一性。找出這些句子，將答案填於答案卡。(6 分，每題 3 分) [本大題於答案卡作答]

Passage A:

(1) The names of the seven days of the week have some rather interesting origins. (2) The names *Sunday* and *Monday*, for example, come from Old English words that refer to the sun (sunne) and moon (mona), respectively. (3) *Tuesday*, *Wednesday*, *Thursday*, and *Friday* all refer to gods in Germanic mythology. (4) Tiu (for Tuesday) was a god of war. (5) Most cultures have some kind of name for a war god. (6) The Roman name was Mars; the Greek name was Ares. (7) Woden (for Wednesday) was the chief Germanic god. (8) He is known to many people as Odin. (9) The corresponding chief god in Roman mythology is Jupiter, and in Greek mythology it is Zeus. (10) Thor (for Thursday) was the Germanic god of thunder; Freya (for Friday) was the goddess of love and beauty. (11) Interestingly, *Saturday* comes from the name of a Roman god, not a Germanic one. (12) Saturn was the Roman god of agriculture. (13) How agriculture is related to the huge planet we know as Saturn may be confusing to some people, but it obviously did not worry the Romans very much.

34. Which sentences break the unity of the paragraph above?

- (A) 2, 3, 5 and 6    (B) 2, 3, 8 and 9    (C) 6, 9, 12 and 13    (D) 5, 6, 9, and 13

Passage B:

(1) Cities became possible when humans invented agriculture. (2) Although we may never know exactly when agriculture was invented, many historians claim it may have been independently invented around 12,000 years ago in several different areas: the Middle East, West Africa, North Africa, India, and China. (3) Agriculture made it possible for humans to stay in one place and develop a reliable supply of food. (4) Nutrition is very important for humans. (5) Today, many people study the relationship between organic agriculture and good nutrition. (6) Once a reliable food supply could be grown, harvests and fields also had to be protected. (7) Larger numbers of people could offer better protection. (8) Large numbers of people in close proximity also make diseases spread faster. (9) Once larger numbers of people congregated, specialization became a necessity. (10) Not all people would devote all their time to growing food: some would serve as craftspeople, some as soldiers, some as administrators. (11) Only a stable supply of food and a surplus of food made these developments possible.

35. Which sentences depart from the main focus of the passage?

- (A) 4, 5 and 8    (B) 3, 4 and 7    (C) 2, 8, and 10    (D) 5, 8 and 10

V. **Translation:** Translate into English the two underlined sentences in the passage below. Use only one single English sentence for each translation, and the translated sentences must match the context of the original passage. Write your translations on the answer sheet. 將下列短文中畫線的兩個句子譯成英文。每個翻譯僅能使用一個英文單句，且譯句必須與原始段落的上下文契合。（翻譯 20 分，每句 10 分。）[本大題於答案卷作答]

Mother Nature is both kind and fierce. (1) 她給了我們美麗的風景、新鮮的空氣和其他許多我們賴以生存的資源，但她也能帶來強大的風暴、乾旱和自然災害，提醒我們她的力量。 It's important to recognize how lucky we are to receive so many gifts from the Earth, as they are not always guaranteed. We need to appreciate these blessings and take great care of our planet in return. (2) 這意味著我們必須透過明智地利用資源，減少浪費，確保所有物種及其棲息地的安全，不遺餘力地來保護環境。

Sustainable practices, like recycling, conserving water, and supporting clean energy, help preserve the Earth's beauty for years to come. By protecting the environment today, we ensure that future generations can also experience the wonders of nature. This way, we can live in harmony with Mother Nature, maintaining a balance that benefits everyone.