

※ 注意：請於試卷內之「非選擇題作答區」標明題號依序作答。

中文能力 (50 %)

一、請就個人的親身體驗，說明目前臺灣的傳統媒體與社群媒體的內容有無異同？並請試著闡述原因。(25%)

二、請問何謂「知識份子」？知識份子可以為社會做些什麼？請寫出自己的看法與觀察。(25%)

英文能力 (50%)

General Instructions:

1. Answer the following questions in order. Leave space for questions unanswered.
2. Pay attention to specific instructions for each section.

Section I: Short Answers

Instructions: Choose any five from the following list and briefly describe in English what you know about. (6 pts each)

1. Kamala Harris
2. Covid-19 vaccines
3. QAnon
4. Jerusalem
5. ICAO
6. EU-China Comprehensive Agreement on Investment
7. INTERPOL
8. Scott Morrison

Section II: Translations

Instruction: Translate the following passage into Chinese. (20 pts)

Using technology to suck carbon dioxide out of the sky has long been dismissed as an impractical way to fight climate change — physically possible, but far too expensive to be of much use.

But as global warming accelerates and society continues to emit greenhouse gases at a dangerous rate, the idea is gaining support from a surprising source: large companies facing pressure to act on climate.

A growing number of corporations are pouring money into so-called engineered carbon removal — for example, using giant fans to pull carbon dioxide from the air and trap it. The companies say these techniques, by offsetting emissions they can't otherwise cut, may be the only way to fulfill lofty "net zero" pledges.

Occidental Petroleum and United Airlines are investing in a large "direct air capture" plant in Texas that will use fans and chemical agents to scrub carbon dioxide from the sky and inject it underground. Stripe and Shopify, two e-commerce companies, have each begun spending at least \$1 million per year on start-ups working on carbon removal techniques, such as sequestering the gas in concrete for buildings.