



逢甲大學 100 學年度 碩士班招生考試試題

科 目

英 文

【注 意 事 項】

- 1、本試題共 50 題，每題 2 分，共 100 分，答錯不倒扣。
- 2、本試題均為單一選擇題，每題都有(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四個選項，請選出一個最適當的答案，然後在答案卡上同一題號相對位置方格內，用 2B 鉛筆全部塗黑。
- 3、考完後將「答案卡」及「試題」一併繳回。

【答案卡填寫注意事項】

- 1、答案卡畫記時，必須用黑色 2B 軟心鉛筆，畫記要清晰，且須畫滿方格但不超出格外。更正時，請用橡皮擦完全擦拭乾淨，再行畫記，切勿使用修正液或修正帶。

畫記範例

正確



不正確



- 2、答案卡非採用黑色 2B 軟心鉛筆畫記或畫記不明顯、污損、折疊、捲角、撕毀等情事，致讀卡機無法辨識者，其責任自負，不得提出異議。
- 3、答案卡邊緣之黑色條紋及黑點，不得任意增減或污損。
- 4、考生不得竄改答案卡上之應考證號碼，違者該科不予計分。

逢甲大學100學年度碩士班招生考試試題 編號：020 科目代碼：401

科目	英文	適用系所	經濟學系、企業管理學系、國際貿易學系、財經法律研究所 法律專業組、國際經營管理碩士學位學程(IMBA)、風險管 理與保險學系、財務金融學系、材料科學與工程學系、土地管 理學系、運輸科技與管理學系甲乙組	時間	100 分鐘
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※請務必在答案卷作答區內作答。

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Part I: Vocabulary-- Complete each of the following sentences with the most appropriate word. (30%)

- “The salary for this job is _____ depending on your education or experience,” said the interviewer.
A. negotiable B. tremendous C. impressive D. incredible
- Those who _____ doctor-assisted suicide say the terminally ill should not have to suffer.
A. advocate B. oppose C. amend D. appeal
- His English language skills are a great _____ to his job in international trade.
A. access B. bonus C. award D. asset
- Business in the computer industry is really _____ these days.
A. beaming B. blooming C. booming D. grooming
- There are a few payment _____: credit cards, personal checks or cash in all major currencies.
A. warrantees B. options C. opportunities D. parcels
- When she died, she left all her money to a _____ which helps children in developing countries.
A. domain B. charity C. component D. heritage
- Japan has _____ the ownership of the Pinnacle Islands with Taiwan and China since 1971.
A. disturbed B. distorted C. distracted D. disputed
- You will be _____ for a permanent position in this company once you have successfully passed the three-month trial period.
A. eligible B. legible C. edible D. disqualified
- Please don't _____; put your garbage in the trash can.
A. linger B. litter C. lather D. lecture
- This toy was designed in the US, _____ in China, and packaged in Mexico.
A. meditated B. migrated C. manufactured D. mastered
- This company has a _____ reputation for its poor benefits and long working hours.
A. neutral B. radical C. notorious D. valid
- Based on the _____ findings of the study, researchers now say that the chemical reaction is different from what they originally expected.
A. outdated B. modest C. preliminary D. fashionable
- The _____ goal of this training program is to help employees develop mature thinking skills.
A. urgent B. ultimate C. undertaking D. united
- Recent conflicts in the Korean Peninsula have endangered _____ for a peaceful settlement between South and North Korea.
A. prospects B. emphasis C. incorporation D. acquirement
- The best solution is to face and _____ the problem, not to avoid facing it.
A. thrive B. pose C. sustain D. tackle

Part II: Cloze Test—Choose the most appropriate word or phrase to complete each sentence. (20%)

Because a letter of application must sell your 16, it must do more than simply restate your résumé in paragraph form. 17 the résumé must be factual, objective, and brief, the letter is your chance to interpret and expand. It should state explicitly 18 your background relates to the specific

job, and it should emphasize your strongest and most pertinent characteristics. Besides, a letter of application must communicate your ambition and enthusiasm. Yet it must, at the same time, be modest. It should be 19 aggressive 19 meek. In other words, you should not pat yourself on the back or ask for sympathy. Above all, it should never express dissatisfaction 20 a present or former job or employer.

16. A. qualities B. qualifies C. qualifiers D. qualifications
 17. A. If B. While C. As long as D. What
 18. A. how B. what C. which D. where
 19. A. either ... or B. neither ... nor C. both ... and D. not only ... but also
 20. A. of B. about C. for D. with

An oil tanker became 21 on a reef in Alaska. The rocks in the reef tore a hole in the ship. Lots of oil spilled out of the hole and into the ocean. This oil began getting on everything. A person from the oil company said, "We are trying to clean it up 22 we can. We will pay for the entire clean up."

When the oil pipes were put across Alaska, the pipe builders said that this would not happen. Those who live in Alaska 23 that they were told that they would never see this kind of problem. Besides, the people at the pipeline company thought they were ready for a spill. They had even practiced it with a model in their office. 24, the problem was that they did not practice with real equipment.

People complained that the clean up was not being done right. The number of workers cleaning up the mess was cut back. When the ship hit the reef, the first call was for tarps. Actually, they 25 for equipment to contain the oil. The oil company could not do much about cleaning it up quickly. In 36 hours, the oil spread for twenty miles. The oil company could only put out a few thousand feet of boom to contain it. The oil spill could not be stopped.

21. A. stick B. sticking C. stuck D. to stick
 22. A. as fast as B. as fastly as C. faster than D. as fast so
 23. A. say B. are saying C. said D. were said
 24. A. Therefore B. However C. Moreover D. Finally
 25. A. should ask B. should be asked C. should be asking D. should have asked

Part III: Reading—Choose the most appropriate answer to each question based on what is stated or implied in each reading selection. (50%)

Passage 1

Institute of International Communication

Have you always wanted to speak a foreign language? Or two or three?

Now you can! We offer classes for adults in:

English—French—German—Spanish—Japanese—Chinese—Russian

All levels from beginning through advanced

Register for summer classes now!

We have both day and evening schedules.

Call 564-1375, M-F, 7:00 a.m.-9:30 p.m.

Or visit us at 6894 Independence Boulevard, Suite 1002

26. What kind of business is the Institute of International Communication?
- Telecommunications company
 - Translation service
 - Travel agency
 - Language school
27. When is the Institute open?
- Every day of the week
 - Monday through Friday
 - In the mornings only
 - In the evenings only
28. Who would probably NOT use the Institute's services?
- Beginners
 - Adults
 - Children
 - Office workers
29. Which of the following languages is NOT offered in the Institute?
- Chinese
 - French
 - Spanish
 - Korean
30. Which of the following is NOT correct?
- Registration for summer classes is open now.
 - Classes are offered on weekdays only.
 - The Institute is located on Independence Boulevard.
 - You can contact the Institute by email.

Passage 2

The price of gas has been going up. We do not know when it will end. Many people want to know how they can conserve fuel. The best way to do so is to change driving habits. First, the **accelerator**, or gas pedal, has a lot to do with how much gas you can save. The faster you drive, the more gas you use. Driving at a steady speed or accelerating slowly to get to the speed you want helps conserve gas.

Next, think about the places you need to go before leaving your home. You should run as many errands that you need to do in one trip. Always try to pick the shortest route when going somewhere. Besides, take care of your vehicle. Make sure the engine is running well and is tuned-up often. Cars that are in good working condition use less fuel.

Tires are important too. Keep the tires inflated properly on a car. It will help the vehicle roll better and will get you better mileage. If a car's tires are worn, then they should be replaced. Finally, think about using your car less. Walk or ride a bike if you don't have to go far. Carpool or take public transportation when you can. Leaving your car at home really saves gas.

There are many ways a person can conserve fuel. These are just a few ideas that can help you save some money at the gas pump. Try changing the way you drive and see how much it saves you!

31. What is the main idea of this article?
- Car maintenance is important to driving safety.
 - To save money on gas, drive safely.
 - Changing driving habits can save money on fuel.
 - Gas price has been accelerating recently.
32. According to the reading, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- Taking public transportation is more economical.
 - Doing many errands at a time can save gas.
 - Driving faster can conserve fuel.
 - Take care of your car if something seems wrong.
33. In the first paragraph, "**accelerator**" means something to _____.
- stop the car
 - speed up the car
 - save gas
 - contain gas

34. How many suggestions are proposed regarding changing driving habits?
A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
35. Where can you read an article like this?
A. In the editorial column of a newspaper
B. In a magazine like *Consumers' Guide*
C. In a flyer promoting public safety
D. In a library brochure

Passage 3

Obviously if a situation needs resolving urgently, you must phone, but that's different from complaining. When something goes wrong, the temptation is often to get on the phone straight away, and give someone "a piece of your mind" about whatever has disappointed or annoyed you, but phoning to complain in this way is rarely a good idea. This is because:

"Heat of the moment" complaints almost always produce confrontation, emotion, and misunderstanding, which are not conducive to the cooperation necessary for good solutions and outcomes.

For organizations to handle complaints properly, they need to be able to deal with facts and written records. Written details are essential to their complaints processing, and a letter is a far more reliable way of communicating these things than a verbal phone exchange.

You will need a copy of your own record of the complaint to establish accountability that you have actually complained, when you complained, and to whom. Telephone conversations do not automatically create a record. With a phone complaint, there is nothing for you to refer back to; no copies can be produced when and if you need to follow up the complaint.

A letter gives you the chance to present your case in the best possible way. Telephone conversations can quickly get out of control.

Writing a letter helps you to calm down and do things properly. Calling people immediately on the phone often fuels your emotions, especially if the person at the other end isn't good at handling you. When you lose control of your emotions, you lose control of the situation, your credibility, clarity, cooperation, goodwill and objectivity; all of which you need if you want to achieve the best possible outcome.

For very serious matters, you should be using recorded or registered post, which effectively guarantees that your letter reaches the recipient. There is of course no equivalent by telephone.

36. Why is writing a complaint letter a more effective way of communication?
A. It is more direct to solve an urgent situation.
B. The organization can process the complaints more properly.
C. You can easily release your disappointment.
D. It saves more time and efforts.
37. What need NOT be included in a letter of complaint?
A. To whom the letter is addressed
B. The date
C. What the complaint is about
D. Your anger
38. According to the passage, what do you usually get when complaining by phone?
A. Disappointment or annoyance
B. A quick solution
C. A well-written record
D. Cooperation from the other party
39. Why keeping a written record is important for complaining?
A. You will get immediate attention from the organization.
B. It will be more direct to express your disappointment.
C. It will be easier for you to follow up the complaint.
D. The organization will handle your complaint more politely.

40. To ensure that your complaint reaches the other party, you'd better _____.
- A. stay calm and objective
 - B. keep a record of the facts and details
 - C. send the letter by registered mail
 - D. all of the above

Passage 4

Plants or animals that have been scientifically changed in a lab to include new or different DNA are considered to be genetically modified, GM. For example, animals like the AquaAdvantage salmon are considered GM foods. Previously, if farmers wanted animals or plants with certain characteristics, they had to breed the animals over a long period of time. With genetic modification, these steps are removed and the DNA of choice is inserted directly into the animal itself, as opposed to being bred into it. Like the AquaAdvantage salmon, this DNA often comes from a different source than the animal species itself.

One of the most famous and controversial examples of GM food is the tomato. Tomato plants are inherently very fragile and frequently die if the temperature drops even slightly below freezing, making it difficult to farm them. Thus, various biotech companies are trying to improve tomatoes genetically and make them **hardier**. Much like the case of the AquaAdvantage salmon, researchers inserted the antifreeze gene from the flounder into the tomato genes. Unlike the genetically modified salmon, however, is the fact that the DNA being combined in this case comes from a completely different source, vegetable DNA combining with fish DNA.

Research results on this "Aqua Tomato" thus far are mixed, as is the public's response to this GM food idea.

41. What is the main topic of this reading?
- A. Similarities between tomatoes and salmon
 - B. Genetically modified tomatoes
 - C. The good and bad points of GM tomatoes
 - D. How flounder DNA is used in genetic modification
42. What does the word "hardier" mean?
- A. Less soft
 - B. Live longer
 - C. Stronger
 - D. More delicate
43. What type of DNA is inserted into AquaAdvantage salmon?
- A. Fruit DNA
 - B. Vegetable DNA
 - C. Bird DNA
 - D. Fish DNA
44. According to the reading, which of the following would the author disagree with?
- A. One advantage of genetic modification is that it saves time.
 - B. Some people do not like GM foods.
 - C. Tomatoes should not be changed.
 - D. Genetic modification usually combines DNA from different species.
45. In which part of the reading does the author indicate that the general public may not like GM foods?
- A. The first paragraph
 - B. The second paragraph
 - C. The third paragraph
 - D. The first sentence

Passage 5

In 2005, Genda Yuji, an associate professor at the University of Tokyo, and Maganuma Mie, a freelance writer, published NEET, a sociological work that draws attention to the employment troubles of contemporary Japanese youth. The book immediately sparked debate on the NEET lifestyle—Not in Employment, Education, or Training, i.e. done with school but seeking neither employment nor marriage—now prevalent among young Japanese. While they think only of escaping their “boring lives” as rapidly as possible, they are incredibly passive about making the necessary changes. They ultimately decide that their only option is to live at home, thus becoming NEETs.

The reasons for the younger generation’s reluctance to grow up and their unwillingness to leave the parental nest vary from nation to nation. For example, automation and globalization have created a far more competitive employment market both in the US and around the world. Jobs are harder to find now that companies are demanding more highly skilled workers. In Taiwan, without a master’s degree, it can be difficult to find white-collar employment. The slumping economy, the disappearance of whole categories of jobs, and headcount reductions have made job hunting more difficult, with the result that many young people are simply moving back in with their parents. These returners are known as “boomerang kids” in the US.

In recent years, Taiwan has seen the emergence of a similar phenomenon. One difference is that the importance Taiwanese place on education and diploma provides young people with a plausible means of living the NEET lifestyle without being categorized as NEETs—they simply delay their graduation from school.

Chen Yu-hua, an assistant professor at NTU who studies family demographics, says that the NEET phenomenon is not as visible in Taiwan as it is in Japan, but that does not mean that Taiwan’s young people are doing any better. “In Taiwan,” she explains, “it’s very ‘normal’ for parents to support their children through school and even until they marry.” This masks how widespread the problem is.

46. Which of the following people could be said to have a NEET lifestyle?
 - A. People who have jobs but live with their parents.
 - B. People who live with their parents and do not work.
 - C. People who live with their parents and go to college.
 - D. People who go to college but live by themselves.
47. According to the passage, why do many young people follow the NEET lifestyle?
 - A. They feel it is more exciting.
 - B. They are too passive to change.
 - C. They love their parents too much.
 - D. They want to keep on studying.
48. In this passage, what is NOT mentioned as one of the reasons why jobs are hard to find?
 - A. The market has globalized.
 - B. Better skills are required.
 - C. There are too many graduates.
 - D. There is more automation.
49. The NEET phenomenon is less obvious in Taiwan because of _____.
 - A. job availability
 - B. education systems
 - C. poor economy
 - D. parental attitudes
50. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - A. NEET is the title of a book.
 - B. Boomerang kids are young people who move back to live with their parents.
 - C. Taiwanese students who delay their graduation from school are NEETs.
 - D. The Taiwanese stress the importance of education and diploma.