

國立臺北護理健康大學 101 學年度碩士班招生

英 文 試 題

注意	1. 本試題共有 8 頁。 2. 請依題號次序於答案卡上作答。
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I. Vocabulary and Grammar (40%; 2 points each)

Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. You can _____ money from a bank account to another easily through internet banking.
(A) borrow (B) property (C) transfer (D) modify
2. If only I _____ have to work overtime tonight, I could go to the movie premiere with you.
(A) will not (B) might not (C) shall not (D) did not
3. If you fall behind the schedule again, chances are that it may _____ your chances of promotion.
(A) escalate (B) optimize (C) jeopardize (D) imitate
4. The newspapers was accused of _____ the minds of young people.
(A) consecrate (B) contaminating (C) duplicating (D) reiterate
5. The ability to build emotional commitment is _____ valuable in today's business world.
(A) increasingly (B) increased (C) increasing (D) increase
6. The board suggested that we _____ operations to China in order to cut down costs.
(A) moving (B) moved (C) moves (D) move
7. Venice is _____ for being a 'City of Water' and also for its mask carnival.
(A) notorious (B) celebrity (C) notable (D) predictive
8. The bottle is quite dangerous because it contains _____ chemicals.
(A) ecological (B) distributing (C) lethal (D) congenial
9. The economic condition in Greek continued to _____ and thus the Greek government began to seek help from the European Union.
(A) alleviate (B) deteriorate (C) flourish (D) legitimate
10. China's inflation rate has become one of the world's most closely watched _____.
(A) tangibles (B) metaphors (C) numbers (D) goods
11. Our company has made it _____ for all employees to attend a training course

- every year.
- (A) mandatory (B) dispensable (C) preparatory (D) immunity
12. We try hard to _____ as many environmentally friendly features into our product as possible.
(A) dispel (B) impose (C) incorporate (D) collaborate
13. The Japanese were afraid that the Fukushima nuclear crisis would become an ecological disaster with no _____ anywhere else in the world.
(A) resentment (B) violation (C) parallel (D) hatred
14. Green energy is a rapidly _____ field since this decade as the awareness of environmental protection grows.
(A) excavating (B) expanding (C) disintegrating (D) assimilating
15. Our boss doesn't _____ to playing music at our desks if the sound is low.
(A) refuse (B) neglect (C) assert (D) object
16. After going four kilometers, this road will turn _____ an interstate highway.
(A) over (B) about (C) down (D) into
17. The quest to develop wind and other alternative energy projects _____ more than vision, planning and commitment.
(A) requires (B) requiring (C) require (D) required
18. The government has been thinking of ways to pull the country out of _____.
(A) precession (B) prosperity (C) recession (D) affluence
19. We were asked to work out _____ to deal with the difficulties our company was facing.
(A) strategies (B) incentives (C) obligations (D) initiations
20. The K-pop boy band's much _____ new album is now available.
(A) anticipating (B) anticipates (C) anticipated (D) anticipate

II. Cloze (20%; 2 points each)

Print is not dead yet, at least not when it comes to magazines. Despite ever-growing competition from television and electronic media, a new report shows that worldwide advertising expenditure in ____21____ magazines has doubled over the past decade. The report also shows that many magazines in Europe continue to enjoy ____22____ in the millions. Although there are more and more television channels, whether cable, satellite, terrestrial, analogue, or digital and despite the incursion of the internet, magazines are still a regular shopping or ____23____ item. Advertising expenditure worldwide was \$225 billion last year, according to the report World Magazine Trends. \$32 billion of this, or 14%, was taken by magazines. In Europe, the share of consumer magazine expenditure was \$12 billion or 21% of an ____24____ overall spend of \$57 billion. But the share had dropped in the past 15 years from 30%,

with _____25_____ having been particularly severe in Belgium and Germany, where commercial television was introduced relatively late. However, the type of magazines which Europeans choose to flip through still _____26_____ dramatically according to the country, with few signs that the European magazines with a common title is making inroads across nations. Interests which can create top-selling titles in one country are nowhere _____27_____ in the circulation lists of others. But whatever, their relative importance across the world, magazines have one real advantage over _____28_____ media. For advertisers such as tobacco and alcohol producers, which are barred or severely _____29_____ on television in some countries, magazines remain a safe _____30_____ for their messages. And new French research has revealed that magazines are still powerful tools for owners of brands.

21. (A) consume (B) consuming (C) consumer (D) consumed
 22. (A) innovations (B) circulations (C) pollutions (D) prescriptions
 23. (A) prescription (B) manuscript (C) subscription (D) conscription
 24. (A) estimated (B) estimate (C) estimating (D) estimates
 25. (A) descend (B) dependence (C) deposit (D) decline
 26. (A) varies (B) varied (C) vary (D) varying
 27. (A) seen (B) see (C) to be seen (D) saw
 28. (A) broadcast (B) commercial (C) controlling (D) paper
 29. (A) permitted (B) withdrawn (C) banning (D) restricted
 30. (A) discrimination (B) haven (C) quest (D) subconscious

III. Reading Comprehension (40%; 2 points each)

Passage 1: Hazardous Haze

Eating too much fatty food, exercising too little and smoking can raise your future risk of heart disease. But there's another factor that can trigger your ticker more immediately: the air you breathe. Previous studies have linked high exposure to environmental pollution to an increased risk of heart problems, but two analyses now show that poor air quality can lead to heart attack or stroke within as little as a few hours after exposure. In one review of the research, scientists found that people exposed to high level of pollutants, including carbon monoxide and fine particulates emitted by cars and manufacturing facilities, were up to 5% more likely to suffer a heart attack within days of exposure than those with lower exposure. A separate study of stroke patients showed that even air that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) considers to be of 'moderate' quality and relatively safe for our health can boost the risk of stroke as much as 34% within 12 to 14 hours of exposure. While the authors of both studies stress that these risks are relatively low for healthy

people—and certainly modest compared with other risk factors such as smoking and high blood pressure—they are important to recognize because everyone is exposed to air pollution regardless of lifestyle choices. So stricter regulation by the EPA of pollutants may not only improve environmental air quality but could also become necessary to protect public health.

31. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- (A) To show that there are many factors that can increase the risk of heart problems in the environment.
 - (B) To show that smoking is less harmful than air pollution.
 - (C) To provide examples of how air pollution should be reduced.
 - (D) To raise the awareness of how air pollution can be harmful to the heart.
32. What is **NOT** true about this passage?
- (A) Poor air quality can not only increase the risk of heart problems, but also the risk of high blood pressure.
 - (B) Smoking is a higher risk factor than air pollution for heart disease.
 - (C) The risk of air pollution to heart disease needs to be recognized because unlike smoking as a lifestyle choice, people are inevitably exposed to air pollution.
 - (D) Even considerably good quality air can still increase the risk of stroke after long hours of exposure.
33. According to the passage, what is **NOT** mentioned as factors that can raise the risk of heart disease?
- (A) too little exercise
 - (B) air pollution
 - (C) high blood pressure
 - (D) drinking
34. According to this article, why is reducing air pollution so important?
- (A) Because it can improve environmental quality.
 - (B) Because it is more dangerous than smoking.
 - (C) Because everyone is exposed to air pollution.
 - (D) Because there is no regulation to minimize the air pollution.
35. What does the author suggest at the end of the passage?
- (A) Air pollution should be reduced immediately.
 - (B) Similar studies should be conducted.
 - (C) The EPA should have stricter regulations on pollutants.
 - (D) The EPA should have stricter regulations on risk factors.

Passage 2: Best Spellers

Americans have proved themselves to be the worst spellers in the English-speaking world. A Gallup spelling quiz found the best spellers to be in Australia, followed by Canada, the United Kingdom, and then the United States. Americans misspelled an average of more than six out of ten words on the quiz, and America's best turned out to be between the ages of thirty-five and forty-four. But, **if it's any consolation**, in the four countries only one in twenty adults could spell all ten words correctly. Great Britain was the only country in which women did not **excel** men—the spellers being of equal ability regardless of sex. The ten words on the quiz were magazine, sandwich, kerosene, calamity, penitentiary, picnicking, deceive, accelerator, cauliflower and parallel. Can you spell all of these words correctly?

36. According to the passage, which of the following countries had the second best spellers on the Gallup spelling quiz?
- (A) The United States
 - (B) Great Britain
 - (C) Australia
 - (D) Canada
37. What does the expression '**if it's any consolation**' say about the fact that in the four English-speaking countries only 5% could spell all ten words on the quiz?
- (A) Education is the crucial factor behind the poor results of spelling.
 - (B) The author does not think that this fact provides any evidence for the people's disappointment towards the results.
 - (C) It is a comfort that all the misspelled vocabulary words are of great difficulty.
 - (D) The fact can bring some comfort to Americans who are disappointed in the results.
38. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned of the quiz results in the passage?
- (A) age
 - (B) gender
 - (C) average numbers of misspelling words
 - (D) amount of education received
39. The word '**excel**' is closest in meaning to
- (A) win
 - (B) lose
 - (C) equal
 - (D) compromise

Passage 3: Methods of Research Studies

It is useful to think, on the one hand, in terms of public versus private data, and on the

other in terms of manipulated versus natural data. Science has tended to place the highest value on data that are public and manipulated, but understanding language and the mind requires that we recognize both the advantages and the disadvantages of each pole of each opposition. Public, behavioral data are verifiable, but as manifestations of the mind **they** are indirect and often misleading. Private, introspective data provide a more direct access to the mind but suffer from the absence of public verifiability. One of the advantages of approaching the mind through the language is that language can provide a rich check on introspective observations. Manipulated data are useful in allowing the investigator to focus on certain questions without waiting for the relevant observations to offer themselves in nature, but they often deviate significantly from naturalness. Whereas natural data suffer from their accidental quality, they have the advantage of being, like introspections, closer to reality. Observations of both kinds are necessary, but more attention needs to be paid to manipulating data in ways that remain sensitive to what naturally occurs.

40. What does the bold word '**they**' in this passage refer to?
- (A) disadvantages of each pole
 - (B) manifestations of the mind
 - (C) private, introspective data
 - (D) public, behavioral data
41. What is this passage mainly about?
- (A) research methods of language and the mind
 - (B) How manipulated data are bad for research
 - (C) Researchers are putting more and more focus on introspective data.
 - (D) research studies of human using language
42. As inferred from this passage, what is the author's intent?
- (A) The author's intent is to show that all ways of understanding language and the mind have value, but that each by itself is inevitably limiting.
 - (B) The author's intent is to provide a platform for researchers to debate which research method would be better in collecting data.
 - (C) The author's intent is to argue against the lack of attention on the disadvantages of natural data.
 - (D) The author's intent is to show that there are in fact a large variety of ways to do research on language and the mind other than public and manipulated data.
43. According to the author, what is the disadvantage of private, introspective data?
- (A) Introspective data can often be misleading.
 - (B) Introspective data are not close to reality.

- (C) Introspective data cannot be verified publicly.
 - (D) Introspective data are too sensitive to what naturally occurs.
44. According to the author, what is the advantage of public, manipulated data?
- (A) Manipulated data provide manifestations of the mind indirectly.
 - (B) Manipulated data can allow researcher to focus on certain questions and are verifiable.
 - (C) Manipulated data do not deviate from naturalness.
 - (D) Manipulated data are more sensitive to what naturally occurs.

Passage 4: Modesty and Clothing

- A. The word costume refers to dress or clothing, especially to the clothing worn during different time periods by different nations or classes of people. The word appears in English in the 18th century, and was first applied in literature and art to the correct manners, dress and furniture of a particular scene. By the early 19th century, the word was more restricted and referred mainly to the fashion or style of personal appearance.
- B. The subject of clothing is very broad. To the average person, there is a difference between clothing and ornament; clothing is whatever is worn to cover the body and ornament appeals to a sense of fashion and style. **It** is more a personal statement than the fulfillment of a basic need. The distinction between the two does not exist for science.
- C. Modesty is not a natural quality in man, and it obviously changes from culture to culture. For example, with Mahometan people it is necessary for a woman to cover her face. Japanese women think it is bad to show their feet. In Sumatra and Celebs tribes consider it unacceptable to expose the knee. In Central Asia the fingertips are covered and the navel is not shown in public. In Tahiti and Tonga it is acceptable to simply take off clothing, as long as the person is tattooed.
- D. To discover the origins of modesty, the most primitive tribes must be observed. In places such as Africa, South America and Australia where little clothing is worn, the men always have more ornaments, such as rings and earrings, than the women. Also, many forms of clothing seem to call attention to parts of the body which are to be concealed in Western civilization. Clothing almost always seems to enhance rather than hide the differences between the sexes.
45. According to the passage, what does **modesty** mean?
- (A) being able to know who to put on clothing appropriately
 - (B) knowing that clothing is more than the fulfillment of basic needs

- (C) the desire to show one's best traits
 - (D) hiding one's outstanding quality
46. When did the word 'costume' begin to mean the fashion or style of personal appearance?
- (A) By the early 18th century
 - (B) In the 18th century
 - (C) By the end of the 19th century
 - (D) By the early 19th century
47. What does the word 'it' in Paragraph B refer to?
- (A) ornament
 - (B) a sense of fashion and style
 - (C) a restricted meaning of clothing
 - (D) clothing
48. The author provides several examples in Paragraph C. What do you think the author is trying to convey through the examples?
- (A) People are born with modesty.
 - (B) Most cultures share similar ideas of modesty.
 - (C) Modesty seems to be differently defined in different cultures.
 - (D) Culture has little to do with modesty.
49. Which of the following does the author convey in Paragraph D?
- (A) Clothing seems to cover the differences between genders.
 - (B) Modesty seems to have originated from sex differences.
 - (C) Primitive men wear more ornaments to reveal their social status.
 - (D) Primitive men and women share similar ideas of modesty with people around the world.
50. According to the passage, what does the author do to help better understanding the meaning of being modest?
- (A) by providing definitions in different languages
 - (B) by providing different meanings through history
 - (C) by giving specific examples
 - (D) by explaining how gender influences the meaning of modesty.

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英文試題標準答案

1	C	11	A	21	C	31	D	41	A
2	D	12	C	22	B	32	A	42	A
3	C	13	C	23	C	33	D	43	C
4	B	14	B	24	A	34	C	44	B
5	A	15	D	25	D	35	C	45	D
6	D	16	D	26	A	36	D	46	D
7	C	17	A	27	C	37	D	47	D
8	C	18	C	28	A	38	D	48	C
9	B	19	A	29	D	39	A	49	B
10	C	20	C	30	B	40	D	50	C