

國立臺北大學 104 學年度碩士班一般入學考試試題

系(所)組別：都市計劃研究所甲、乙組

科 目：英文

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I. Vocabulary: Choose the word closest in meaning to the word surrounded by apostrophes ('word'). Each question has only one correct answer. 30%

- The criminal was asked to aid police in their 'enquiry'.
(a). interview (b). investigation (c). question (d). interrogation.
- He 'marshaled' the troops for the offensive.
(a). ordered (b). expelled (c). arranged (d). called
- The use of penicillin is 'diffuse'.
(a). limited (b). popular (c). widely available (d). increasing
- I like Ken-ting because of the 'balmy' winters.
(a). warm (b). windy (c). humid (d). cold
- He 'pored over' the questions until he couldn't keep his eyes open anymore.
(a). examined (b). memorized (c). asked (d). answered
- He found the smell of the lotus blossom 'repugnant', and asked for a different type of flower.
(a). enjoyable (b). disgusting (c). delightful (d). digesting
- His diligence in everything he did was 'impressive'.
(a). incorrect (b). unnecessary (c). remarkable (d). important
- His boss 'streamlined' company procedures.
(a). complicated (b). standardized (c). lost (d). made easier
- Teenage 'lethargy' is often due to lack of proper nutrients.
(a). sluggishness (b). boredom (c). enthusiasm (d). energy
- His position was 'contrary' to that of the teacher's.
(a). similar (b). opposite (c). related (d). appropriate
- Mozart's 'partiality' for chocolate from Salzburg resulted in today's famous Mozart Kugeln.
(a). preference (b). dislike (c). aversion (d). decision
- The lion's 'ferocious' behavior was attributed to its lack of edible flesh.
(a). tame (b). relaxed (c). savage (d). frivolous
- The 'crooked' use of gambling schemes are often found while surfing the Internet.
(a). difficult (b). enjoyable (c). pleasant (d). dishonest
- The whole family was 'ambivalent' about the move to the suburbs.
(a). regretted (b). anticipating (c). hesitant (d). happy
- If the chairman or dean made a prompt, 'irrevocable' decision, things would go a lot quicker.
(a). correct (b). irrefutable (c). indecisive (d). inclusive

II. Cloze Test: Read the paragraphs and find the correct choice. 20%

After months of colder weather, the days get longer, the buds 1 in the trees, birds sing, and the world 2 a green dress. Spring passes 3 summer. Everyone knows that summer will not 4. The power of all the wisest men and women in the world cannot keep it for us. The corn becomes ripe, the leaves turn brown and then drop to the ground 5 the world changes its green dress for a dress of autumn colors.

- (a). fall off (b). take up (c). put off (d). come out
- (a). looks after (b). puts on (c). carries on (d). comes round
- (a). into (b). by (c). from (d). on
- (a). forego (b). evaluate (c). evolve (d). last
- (a). yet (b). therefore (c). and (d). since

試題隨卷繳交

接背面

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Starting a 6 data entry business is easier than trying to work from job to job. Having a business means that people will come to your business whenever they need a service you 7. This also means that instead of having to always 8 for job on freelancing websites, you will be able to have clients come to you as needed. One important thing to 9 when starting a data entry business is that customer service is really important. It is hard to get anywhere in the data entry field if you do not provide your customers with all the services they need. It is important that you take your time to really care for your customers completely. Once you are ready to start your data entry business, it is time to start building a great team. You want to have a team that can do a(n) 10 range of tasks so that your business can fill customer's needs. You want to always test your team before giving them the task of working with a client.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 6. (a). complete | (b). blank | (c). intact | (d). exhaustive |
| 7. (a). bid | (b). advance | (c). refuse | (d). offer |
| 8. (a). assign | (b). apply | (c). demand | (d). appeal |
| 9. (a). discuss | (b). remember | (c). count | (d). change |
| 10. (a). narrow | (b). affordable | (c). wide | (d). open |

III. Reading Comprehension: Read the passages and choose the best answer for each question. 20%

Sweden's Parliament narrowly approved a contentious law that gives authorities sweeping powers to eavesdrop on all e-mail and telephone traffic that crosses the Nordic nation's borders. The right-leaning government's slim majority helped secure 143-138 approval, despite strong opposition from left-leaning parties led by Social Democrats. Supporters argued the law which takes effect in January will provide a level of security against potential terrorists plotting attacks. But critics have slammed it as an invasion of privacy and an infringement on civil liberties. Hundreds of protesters gathered outside Parliament, some handing out copies of George Orwell's famed "1984," dealing with a fictional police state.

The new powers will give Swedish defense officials the right to scan international phone calls, e-mails and faxes for sensitive keywords without a court order. The companies Swedish telecom Telia Sonera AB and Google Inc. and have called the measure the most far-reaching eavesdropping plan in Europe, comparable to a U.S. government program. After the Sept. 11 attacks, President Bush granted intelligence officers the power to monitor without court approval, international calls and e-mails between people in the United States and suspected terrorists overseas. The Protect America Act, passed last July, extended that authority, but it expired Feb. 15 and a replacement law is being debated.

The Swedish government rejects the claims that the law will give it unlimited powers to spy on its own citizens. On the contrary, it maintains that the law will filter out domestic communications and is interested only in international traffic.

Four ruling coalition lawmakers forced additions to the bill, hoping the measures would protect individual privacy. But critics said the changes, which included monitoring by independent institutions, do not alter the fundamental problems with the law. "This is just as absurd as before," said Per Strom of The New Welfare Foundation think tank. "It will still create a society characterized by self-censorship and anxiety." The European Federation of Journalists argued that electronic monitoring of phone and e-mail communications contravenes international and European legal standards.

1. The new Swedish law is _____.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a). seen as a good thing by everyone. | (b). the brainchild of the ruling Social Democrats. |
| (c). causing a lot of controversy. | (d). prevention for possible terrorist attacks. |

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2. What is the thing that opponents of the law are worried about?
 - (a). Illegal immigration.
 - (b). The loss of privacy.
 - (c). The lack of communication between political parties.
 - (d). Terrorist attacks.
3. The new law gives Swedish government officials the right to monitor _____.
 - (a). local phone calls.
 - (b). Swedish citizens living abroad.
 - (c). immigrants.
 - (d). international phone calls.
4. Who will oversee the process to make sure that individual privacy is protected?
 - (a). Independent organizations.
 - (b). A special government organization.
 - (c). None.
 - (d). The lawmakers.
5. According to the article, do any other countries in Europe have similar eavesdropping laws?
 - (a). The article does not say.
 - (b). Yes.
 - (c). No.
 - (d). Perhaps.

Japan's 24-hour convenience stores, already struggling with lagging sales and growth, may soon face yet another threat - moves to limit business hours and close the stores late at night. The prefecture of Saitama, which borders Tokyo, may follow in the footsteps of the western city of Kyoto and urge convenience stores to close during late night hours in an effort to limit carbon dioxide emissions, Japanese media reported.

Kyoto, a former capital, wants to persuade convenience and other 24-hour stores to close late at night so as to improve evening views of the city and cut down on energy use. The Nikkei business daily said closures could last from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. The move is strongly opposed by the industry, which fears a withering impact on an already troubled sector also grappling with the specter of a higher tobacco tax, which could hit overall sales.

"Even if we only operate the stores for 16 hours, we can't stop the refrigerators," said Toshiro Yamaguchi, the president of Seven-Eleven Japan Co., which is owned by Seven & I Holdings Co. Ltd., at a news conference in Saitama. He said such cuts in operating hours would reduce each store's profit by 20 percent. "If this happens, our current business model will lose its foundation."

Analysts said that while it is difficult to estimate the potential impact of the move without a concrete plan, their overall impression was that it was likely to be negative. "This could cut profits and lead to less efficient operations and the increased loss of opportunities," said Masafumi Shoda, an analyst at Nomura Securities. "But it depends on the store -- urban stores do better than others. There are some in the countryside that are inefficient."

Some have suggested that if governments were sincere about reducing carbon emissions there were much more efficient methods, such as cutting back on the huge number of automatic vending machines.

6. Which Japanese city was the first to try to limit convenience store hours?
 - (a). Saitama
 - (b). Tokyo
 - (c). Kyoto
 - (d). Nomura
7. What is the main goal behind the proposal?
 - (a). To give employees more free time.
 - (b). To warn the increased loss of opportunities.
 - (c). To sell more tobacco products.
 - (d). To limit carbon dioxide emissions.
8. How is the convenience store sector doing in Japan?
 - (a). It is doing great. Business is booming.
 - (b). It is hard to find employment because of long working hours.
 - (c). It is barely making any profits.
 - (d). The article does not say.
9. According to the article, which convenience stores are generally more successful?
 - (a). The ones in big cities.
 - (b). The ones in the countryside.
 - (c). The ones that sell alcohol.
 - (d). The ones that limit the purchase of tobacco under age 18.

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10. According to the convenience store industry, what impact would closing for the night have on the earnings of a typical store?

- (a). It could cause a 10% increase in sales.
- (b). It could cause a 20% decrease in profits.
- (c). Its effect would be minimal. People would simply shop earlier.
- (d). Closing for the night has caused a great loss.

IV. Grammar: Choose the word or phrase that will correctly complete the sentence. 20%

1. The woman was ___ someone might recognize her.
(a). afraid of (b). afraid about (c). afraid for (d). afraid that
2. "Have you had enough to eat?"
"I'd like ___, please."
(a). another (b). one more (c). some more (d). any more
3. The organization ___ twenty-five years ago.
(a). found (b). was founded (c). was found (d). founded
4. Until last year, she was the largest ship that _____.
(a). was ever built (b). has ever built (c). has ever been built (d). had ever been built
5. They are rich enough to own _____.
(a). not a helicopter only, but a yacht as well (b). not only a helicopter, but a yacht as well
(c). only a helicopter, but a yacht as well (d). as well as a helicopter, not only a yacht
6. There was not a single person ___ at the beach.
(a). in sight (b). on sight (c). seeing (d). to see
7. If one is to learn a language well, _____.
(a). it must be spoken regularly (b). one must be spoken regularly
(c). it must speak regularly (d). one must speak it regularly
8. ___ me for a few minutes?
(a). Would you to help (b). Would you be helped
(c). Would you mind helping (d). Would you mind to help
9. We won't be able to go to the club ___ our parents give us permission.
(a). although (b). nevertheless (c). unless (d). without
10. "Did you give John his share of the money?"
"No. I ___ it to him, but I didn't have enough time."
(a). was to have gave (b). was to have given
(c). was to have been giving (d). was to have been given

V. Translation: Translate the following passage into Chinese. 10%

Unemployed Britons in Europe are drawing much more in benefits and allowances in the wealthier EU countries than their nationals are claiming in the UK, despite the British government's arguments about migrants flocking in to the country to secure better welfare payments.