

靜宜大學 104 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

學系：英國語文學系

科目：英文

- I Vocabulary and Structure (1—20, two points each item) 40%
1. On formal nights, shorts and blue or worn denim (for men and women), sandal and sleeveless tops (for women) are not considered ___ within the ship.
(A) inappropriate (B) appropriate (C) inappropriately (D) appropriately
 2. For those ___ in Hong Kong, be sure to fill in your guest questionnaire form today and put it in the drop boxes provided at the gate.
(A) disembarking (B) disembark (C) disembarkation (D) embark
 3. I was very scared when our flight was passing through ___ from the nearby storm.
(A) turbulence (B) breeze (C) currency (D) brilliance
 4. Take a tour behind the scenes and see where all that wonderful food comes from. Please note: sensible non-slip closed footwear is _____.
(A) recommended (B) recommending (C) to recommend (D) recommends
 5. Effective publicity helps a company keep a high profile by reminding the public of ___ most successful or innovative products.
(A) they (B) their (C) its (D) it
 6. Because the boardroom is being painted, the meeting this afternoon will ___ in the conference room on the second floor.
(A) have held (B) be holding (C) hold (D) be held
 7. Please take note ___ your receipt numbers in case you need to contact us about your order.
(A) for (B) from (C) of (D) off
 8. All receipts for travel expenses should be ___ to Mr. Lee for processing before the end of the month.
(A) substituted (B) subtracted (C) subjected (D) submitted
 9. Working so many hours of overtime to meet the deadline has left the design staff feeling _____.
(A) exhaust (B) exhausted (C) exhausting (D) exhaustive
 10. It is imperative that computer passwords ___ kept confidential.
(A) were (B) be (C) being (D) had been
 11. ___ to the national park and a five-minute walk from it, this hotel offers you the best location for your holiday accommodation.
(A) Adjacent (B) Aggressive (C) Applicable (D) Approximate
 12. Oil price ___ is always regarded as the barometer of worldwide economy.
(A) confrontation (B) fluctuation (C) prevention (D) substitution
 13. Most countries have passed laws to protect their national ___ such as valuable historical buildings or things that are important to cultural preservation.
(A) habitat (B) continent (C) anthem (D) heritage
 14. More budget is needed to improve the ___ of the rural areas including building roads and establishing clinics.
(A) infrastructure (B) obstacle (C) commodities (D) diagnosis
 15. Many parents send their children to some after-school programs such as music class or painting class in order to explore their interest and ___ their talents.
(A) cultivate (B) disguise (C) subsidize (D) modify
 16. Taking a photograph in a court is often ___ sometimes can even be seen as a serious offense.
(A) accumulated (B) prohibited (C) celebrated (D) arranged
 17. Cloud Gate, an international ___ dance group from Taiwan, demonstrated that the quality of modern dance in Asia could be comparable to that of modern dance in Europe and North America.
(A) refunded (B) reflected (C) retained (D) renowned

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18. Mary bought a beautiful dress in a ___ in a fashionable district in Taipei.
(A) bouquet (B) balcony (C) brochure (D) boutique
19. The tragedy could have been avoided but for the ___ of the driver.
(A) carefulness (B) prediction (C) negligence (D) alertness
20. The heavy rain in the valley often affects my ___, so I sometimes have to pull my car over to the side of the road and wait until the rain stops.
(A) landscape (B) sight (C) image (D) taste

II. Reading Comprehension (21-30, two points each item) 20%

(1)The word *noise* is derived from the Latin word *nausea*, meaning “seasickness.” Noise is among the most pervasive pollutants today. Noise pollution can broadly be defined as unwanted or offensive sounds that unreasonably intrude into our daily activities. Noises from traffic, jet engines, barking dogs, garbage trucks, construction equipment, factories, lawn mowers, leaf blowers, televisions, boom boxes, and car radios, to name a few, are among the audible litter that is routinely broadcast into the air.

(2)One measure of pollution is the danger it poses to health. Noise negatively affects human health and well-being. Problems related to noise include hearing loss, stress, high blood pressure, sleeplessness, fright, distraction, and lost productivity. Noise pollution also contributes to a general reduction in the quality of life and eliminates opportunities for tranquility.

(3)A number of factors contribute to problems of growing noise levels. One is increasing population, particularly when it leads to increasing urbanization and urban consolidation, because activities associated with urban living generally lead to increased noise levels. Another is the increasing volume of road, rail, and air traffic. Some people would add to this list a diminishing sense of civility and a growing disrespect for the rights of others.

(4)We experience noise in a number of ways. On some occasions, we can be both the cause and the victim of noise, such as when we are operating noisy appliances or equipment. There are also instances when we experience noise generated by others, just as people experience secondhand smoke. In both instances, noise is equally damaging physically. Secondhand noise is generally more troubling, however, because it is put into the environment by others, without our consent.

(5)The air into which secondhand noise is emitted and on which it travels is “a commons.” It belongs not to an individual person or a group, but to everyone. People, businesses, and organizations, therefore, do not have unlimited rights to broadcast noise as they please, as if the effects of noise were limited only to their private property. Those that disregard the obligation to not interfere with others’ use enjoyment of the commons by producing noise pollution are, in many ways, acting like a bully in a school yard. Although they may do so unknowingly, they disregard the rights of others and claim for themselves rights that are not theirs.

(6)Noise pollution differs from other forms of pollution in a number of ways. Noise is transient; once the pollution stops, the environment is free of it. This is not the case with air pollution, for example. We can measure the amount of chemicals and other pollutants introduced into the air. Scientists can estimate how much material can be introduced into the air before harm is done. The same is true of water pollution and soil pollution. **Though we can measure individual sound that may actually damage human hearing, it is difficult to monitor cumulative exposure to noise or to determine just how much noise is too much.** The definition of noise pollution itself is highly subjective. To some people the roar of an engine is satisfying or thrilling; to others it is an annoyance. Loud music may be a pleasure or a torment, depending on the listener and the circumstances.

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(7)The actual loudness of a sound is only one component of the negative effect noise pollution has on human beings. Other factors that have to be considered are the time and place, the duration, the source of the sound, and even the mood of the affected person. Most people would not be bothered by the sound of a 21-gun salute on a special occasion. On the other hand, the thump-thump of music coming from the apartment downstairs at 2 AM, even if barely audible, might be a major source of stress. The sound of a neighbor's lawn mower may be unobjectionable on a summer afternoon, but if someone is hoping to sleep late on a Saturday morning, the sound of a lawn mower starting up just after sunrise is an irritant.

21. The word 'routinely' in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
(A) regularly (B) accidentally (C) recently (D) unfortunately
22. The phrase 'this list' in paragraph 3 refers to a list of
(A) types of noise pollution
(B) factors that explain why noise pollution is getting worse
(C) activities that are associated with life in the city
(D) methods of transportation
23. In paragraph 4, the author implies that secondhand noise pollution
(A) Is not as damaging physically as noise that one generates oneself
(B) damages a person's health as much as secondhand smoke
(C) makes people both the cause and the victim of noise pollution
(D) is usually more annoying because it is out of one's control
24. Which of the following is NOT an example of a "commons" as it is defined by the author in paragraph 5?
(A) a national park
(B) a factory
(C) the air over a city
(D) the water supply for a city
25. In paragraph 5, the author explains the concept of interfering with others' use and enjoyment of a commons by
(A) comparing it to another common negative experience
(B) pointing out ways in which people, businesses, and organizations sometimes interfere with the rights of others
(C) explaining that sometimes this interference is intentional and sometimes unintentional
(D) giving examples of various forms of commons and of ways people interfere with them
26. The word 'transient' in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to
(A) irritating (B) persistent (C) temporary (D) immeasurable
27. Which of the following sentences best expresses the information in the sentence below?
Though we can measure individual sound that may actually damage human hearing, it is difficult to monitor cumulative exposure to noise or to determine just how much noise is too much.
(A) It is hard to monitor cumulative exposure to sound because it is difficult to measure individual sounds.
(B) The louder the sound, the more difficult it is to measure.
(C) Individual sounds can be measured, but not the effects of long-term exposure to noise, and it is hard to say what level of sound is safe.
(D) Individual sounds are not usually very damaging to human hearing, but multiple sounds that occur at the same time can be very harmful.

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28. The word 'thrilling' in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to
(A) unusual (B) exciting (C) irritating (D) unexpected
29. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the components of the negative effects that noise pollution has on people?
(A) the volume of the sound
(B) the time when the sound is heard
(C) the source of the sound
(D) the combination of one sound and another
30. In paragraph 7, the author mentions a 21-gun salute as an example of
(A) a particularly irritating form of noise pollution
(B) a type of noise pollution that can cause physical damage and fright
(C) a loud noise that most people tolerate on special occasions
(D) a noise that is much more annoying than soft music

III. Essay Writing

Write an English essay based on the following topic. (at least 250 words) 40%

' Some people believe that school should teach students how to **compete** with others. Other people believe that schools should teach students how to **cooperate** with others. Which do you prefer? Use examples or reasons to support your opinion.'