

國立高雄海洋科技大學 100 學年度碩士入學考試
海洋環境工程研究所—英文試題

(I) Read the following sentences carefully, and select the best answer for each of the blanks. (50%)

1. This scholarship program has _____ many unprivileged students the opportunity to attend university.
A. taken B. severed C. offered D. stuck
2. Although the restaurant does not require reservations, they are _____.
A. pertinent B. detrimental C. suggested D. warned
3. Though he has not made a final decision, he is _____ not to accept the proposal.
A. declined B. inclined C. defined D. refined
4. The fireworks show at the end of the concert was truly its _____.
A. highlight B. climate C. intermission D. curtain
5. Without _____ postage, the package will not be delivered.
A. efficient B. sufficient C. requisitioned D. deficient
6. The woman is so _____ that she cries every time she hears a sad story.
A. casual B. harsh C. intimate D. sentimental
7. Because of safety concerns, building materials for the laboratory were chosen for their fire _____.
A. resistance B. opposition C. antipathy D. provability
8. The technology known for pirating movies, music and software online is now being used _____ a cheap way to get video content to customers.
A. as B. for C. to D. through
9. Federal wildlife officials have asked a judge to put gray wolves in the Northern Rockies back on the _____ species list to protect them.
A. endangering B. endanger C. endangered D. dangerous
10. Hormone replacement therapy, which raises breast cancer risk for some women, appears to reduce the risk for those with a certain genetic mutation linked _____ the disease. A. on B. to C. at D. for
11. The report shows that not all students are prepared _____ college after graduating high school.
A. for B. in C. by D. from
12. After the car accident, David was in the hospital and suffered _____ pain.

- A. agonizing B. joyful C. standard D. blissful
13. The seminar begins on Monday, but I'm not sure _____, either nine or ten in the morning.
A. when B. where C. why D. how
14. Finding work is important; _____, it is not so easy in a depressed economy.
A. however B. moreover C. despite D. besides
15. It takes years _____ study to master even simple ballet techniques.
A. near B. of C. and D. the
16. We asked the interior designer _____ our home with modern furniture.
A. will decorating B. decorated C. to decorate D. will be decorated
17. Studies show there is less sea ice in the Arctic than ever _____ record.
A. to B. on C. in D. for
18. Young women's hairstyles in Taiwan _____ follow trends in Japan.
A. pretend to B. like to C. according to D. tend to
19. We were _____ to have won the lottery, making us able to travel Europe.
A. graceful B. unfortunate C. regretful D. grateful
20. The vast majority of workers are content with their current status rather than _____ positions in upper management.
A. pursue B. pursuant C. pursues D. perusal
21. Thousands of products _____ from coal are now in daily use.
A. made B. make C. making D. to make
22. Scientists, _____ expectations, found a new giant dinosaur species that lived 77 million years ago.
A. defies B. defying C. defied D. defy
23. Even after the argument, the meeting will still go _____ as planned.
A. in B. to C. ahead D. with
24. It is too late now; you _____ started earlier.
A. should B. should have C. had better D. would have
25. It's impossible _____ everyone; just do what you think is right.
A. to be pleasing B. to please C. please D. pleased

II. Please answer the following questions in English. (50%)

1. Please write about your "life plan" in English. (20%)

2. Please write a summary with your feedback in English after reading

from the text “International Culture.” (30%)

International Culture

If people want to be successful in global business, they must understand the cultures of other countries and learn how to adapt to them, or change their practices in different cultures. It is important for them to avoid business decisions that are based on misconceptions—mistaken ideas.

One cause of misconception is ethnocentrism, the belief that one’s own culture’s way of doing things is better than the way of other cultures. Ethnocentrism can exist in an individual person or in an organization. In the case of an individual person, ethnocentrism takes the form of “We’re better than anyone else.” For a global company, there are several examples of ethnocentrism:

1. The company uses the same methods abroad that it uses in the home country.
2. It does not adapt (change) a product to fit the needs of another country.
3. It sends managers with no international experience to work abroad.

To avoid ethnocentrism, it is necessary to study the different elements of culture. These include language, religion, values, customs, and material elements.

Language

A knowledge of the local language can help international businesspeople in four ways. First, people can communicate directly, without relying on someone else to translate or explain what is happening. Second, people are usually more open in their communication with someone who speaks their language. Third, an understanding of the language allows people to infer the implied meanings and other information that is not said directly. Finally, knowing the language helps people to understand the culture better.

Religion

Religion influences everything about people, including their work habits. In the United States, people talk about the *Protestant work ethic*, which simply means a belief that people should work hard and save their money. In many Asian countries, the same idea is called the *Confucian work ethic*. In Japan it is the *Shinto work*

ethic. Such a work ethic may influence even members of the culture who do not practice the religion.

Values and Attitudes

Values are people's basic beliefs about the difference between the right and wrong, good and bad, important and unimportant. An attitude is a way of thinking or acting. Values and attitudes influence international business. For example, many people in the United States believe that chocolate from Switzerland is better than chocolate from other countries (a value), and they buy a lot of it (an attitude).

Customs and Manners

Customs are common social practices. Manners are ways of acting that the society believes are polite. For example, in the United States, it is the custom to have salad before the main course at dinner, not after. American table manners include not talking with food in your mouth and keeping your napkin in your lap, not on the table. In some countries, it is acceptable to arrive at a party very late; in others it is important to be on time.

Material Culture

Material culture means the things that people make or own. When we study material culture, we need to think about how people make things (technology) and who makes them and why (economics). International businesses need to consider the country's economic infrastructure such as transportation, communication, and energy systems; the social infrastructure—for example, the health and education systems; and the financial infrastructure, such as banking services.

These—and other—elements of culture help to explain the differences among people of different cultures. Without an understanding of cultures, global businesses will not be successful. Knowledge of a country's language, beliefs, customs, and infrastructure can help businesses to avoid costly mistakes.