

科目：英文

系所組：財經法律學系碩士班

1. The U.S. Constitution is the _____ law in this country.
(A) intermediate (B) authoritarian (C) supreme (D) autocratical
2. Neither Congress nor any state may pass a law that _____ with the Constitution.
(A) convokes (B) convenes (C) complies (D) conflicts
3. Laws that _____ business have their origin in the lawmaking authority granted by the U.S. Constitution.
(A) contradict (B) comply (C) counterplead (D) govern
4. The U.S. Constitution _____ the structure and powers of the government, as well as the limitations on those powers.
(A) delineates (B) convenes (C) mitigates (D) relays
5. _____ is the basis for the structure of the government in the United States.
(A) Dictatorship (B) Federalism (C) Totalitarianism (D) Regime
6. Congress shall make no law _____ the freedom of speech.
(A) profiling (B) abridging (C) providing (D) depicting
7. All persons born or _____ in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.
(A) registered (B) domiciled (C) existed (D) naturalized
8. No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without _____ of law.
(A) due diligence (B) due process (C) double jeopardy (D) sovereign immunity
9. The freedom of speech guaranteed by the Constitution will be restrained whenever speech becomes _____.
(A) defamatory (B) dignitary (C) actionable (D) commercial
10. Congress has power over spending and commerce, but the president can _____ that legislation.
(A) endorse (B) advocate (C) justify (D) veto
11. With this system of _____, no one branch of government can accumulate too much power.
(A) filibuster (B) coming and going (C) checks and balances (D) choice of forum
12. This power was _____ to the federal government to ensure the uniformity of rules governing the movement of goods through the states.
(A) bargained (B) delegated (C) bailed (D) arbitrated
13. An agreement includes a valid offer and a valid _____.
(A) acceptance (B) collateral (C) compensation (D) claimer
14. _____ is the inducement to enter into a contract.
(A) Burden (B) Assignee (C) Consideration (D) Consolidation
15. Both parties entering into the contract must have the contractual _____ to do so.
(A) conciliation (B) capacity (C) merger (D) performance

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16. The contract must be made to accomplish some goal that is legal and _____ public policy.
(A) precedent (B) enforcement (C) contradict (D) not against
17. Apparent consent of both parties must be _____ .
(A) deceitful (B) genuine (C) defendant (D) corporate
18. The contract must be in whatever _____ the law requires.
(A) form (B) fundamentalism (C) franchise (D) drawee
19. A _____ of contract occurs when a contractual promise is not fulfilled.
(A) performance (B) endorsement (C) breach (D) diligence
20. The consumer who is injured while using a product may attempt to sue the manufacturer because of a _____ in the product.
(A) jurisdiction (B) settlement (C) defect (D) establishment
21. Those who _____ the acts are to blame, or bear the fault, for these injuries.
(A) dispute (B) commit (C) complain (D) bring
22. _____ rules require someone to compensate the injured party without regard fault.
(A) Intentional torts (B) Negligence liability (C) Strict liability (D) Disclaimer
23. The function of tort law is to provide the injured party with some _____.
(A) remedy (B) rescission (C) discrimination (D) commission
24. The fiduciary duties of the directors and officers include the duty of care and the duty of _____.
(A) recital (B) royalty (C) loyalty (D) sanction
25. Directors are obligated to be honest and to use _____ business judgement in the conduct of corporate affairs.
(A) severable (B) injunctive (C) prima facie (D) prudent
26. Under the common law, the acceptance must correspond in all respects with the offer if it is to be effective. In contract law, this rule is known as “_____”.
(A) mirror image rule (B) supplementary rule (C) counteroffer rule (D) effective rule
27. She put her house up as _____ for the bank loan.
(A) installment (B) deposit (C) collateral (D) real property
28. He will _____ a lawsuit against you.
(A) request (B) provide (C) petition (D) file
29. In discovery, the questioning of witnesses who have knowledge about the subject matter of the dispute is called “_____”.
(A) production of documents (B) interrogatory (C) deposition (D) cross examination
30. According to Article 240 of ROC Criminal Law, a person who _____ a male or female under the age of twenty to leave his or her family or another who has the custody of the male or female shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years.
(A) abets (B) abducts (C) remits (D) perverts

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31. _____ is a false spoken statement about someone that is intended to damage the good opinion that people have.
(A) Tampering (B) Larceny (C) Slander (D) Apprehension
32. Where the parties to an agreement stipulate in advance that, if a breach occurs, the one who committed the breach shall pay to the other a fixed sum of money, the amount so agreed upon is called _____ if it is the intention of the parties that it shall represent the loss sustained and it does actually approximately represent such loss.
(A) liquidated damages (B) nominal damages
(C) compensatory damages (D) consequential damages
33. A _____ is a person who has full legal capacity.
(A) trustee (B) minor (C) major (D) waiver
34. The _____ doctrine is a legal metaphor in the United States used to describe evidence that is obtained illegally. It includes evidence gathered from just about any kind of police conduct that violates a defendant's constitutional rights.
(A) fish of the polluted water (B) fruit of the poisonous tree
(C) soil of the contaminated land (D) virus of the contagious disease
35. A _____ is either a government minister with no specific responsibilities or a minister who does not head a particular ministry.
(A) minister without office (B) co-minister (C) cabinet minister (D) minister without portfolio
36. A(n) _____ is a person who affects the legal position of another, called a principal, in dealings with third parties.
(A) offerer (B) director (C) lender (D) agent
37. A contract of marine insurance is a contract whereby the insurer undertakes to _____ the assured against marine losses, that is to say, the losses incident to a marine adventure.
(A) impeach (B) indemnify (C) incriminate (D) interpellate
38. A _____ is the name given to a bundle of monopoly rights which give the person the exclusive right to exploit an invention for a stated period of time.
(A) patent (B) disclosure (C) mortgage (D) service mark
39. The purpose of an action for _____ is to prevent one trader from misappropriating the goodwill and reputation which has been built up by another.
(A) copyright (B) contract (C) passing off (D) forgery
40. A _____ is a sale of a security (stocks, bonds, options) at a loss and repurchase of the same or substantially identical security shortly before or after.
(A) short sale (B) wash sale (C) margin sale (D) profit sale
41. For the law to become effective, it must be passed by a _____ in the legislature.
(A) quest (B) quote (C) quorum (D) quantum
42. The term _____ denotes a company organized by two or more or one government or corporate shareholder, with the total capital of the company being divided into shares and each shareholder being liable for the company in an amount equal to the total value of shares subscribed by him.

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(A) Company Limited by Shares

(B) Unlimited Company with Limited Liability Shareholders

(C) Limited Company

(D) Unlimited Company

43. The practice of selling goods in Taiwan at a price below the price at which the same or similar goods are sold in the home market is known as “_____”.

(A) tie-ins (B) price fixing (C) boycott (D) dumping

44. A(n) _____ clause requires a country to provide any concessions, privileges, or immunities granted to one nation in a trade agreement to all other World Trade Organization member countries.

(A) subsidy (B) appropriate action (C) most-favored-nation (D) customs valuation

45. _____ are the rules to attribute a country of origin to a product in order to determine its "economic nationality".

(A) Rules of production (B) Rules of origin (C) Rules of geography (D) Rules of nationality

46. In the case of a check payable to Sarah Smith (the payee), a _____ would be the signature of Sarah Smith on the back side of the check without any other words above or below his signature.

(A) restrictive endorsement

(B) blank endorsement

(C) total endorsement

(D) unlimited endorsement

47. A _____ is an unconditional promise in writing made by one person to another signed by the maker, engaging to pay, on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time, a sum certain in money, to, or to the order of, a specified person or to bearer.

(A) promissory note (B) bill of exchange (C) cheque (D) letter of credit

48. He gained access to the building by _____ a police officer.

(A) committing (B) confessing (C) impersonating (D) ransoming

49. According to Article 36 of ROC Criminal Law, which of the following is an “Accessory punishment”?

(A) Deprivation of citizen’s rights (B) Confiscation (C) Forced collection (D) Custody

50. The director owes a _____ duty to the company and its shareholders.

(A) fiduciary (B) evanescent (C) coextensive (D) inexcusable