

國立臺灣海洋大學114學年度碩士班考試入學招生考試試題

考試科目：英文

學系組名稱：航運管理學系碩士班商業管理組

1.答案以橫式由左至右書寫在答案卷上。2.請依題號順序，並標示題號作答。

一、選擇題（每題 2 分，共 50 分）

- () 1. Economics is the study of how society manages its
(A) limited wants and unlimited resources.;
(B) unlimited wants and unlimited resources.
(C) limited wants and limited resources.
(D) unlimited wants and limited resources.
- () 2. The property of society getting the most it can from its scarce resources is called
(A) efficiency. (B) equality. (C) externality. (D) productivity.
- () 3. Which of the following is true?
(A) Efficiency refers to the size of the economic pie; equality refers to how the pie is divided.
(B) Government policies usually improve upon both equality and efficiency.
(C) As long as the economic pie continually gets larger, no one will have to go hungry.
(D) Efficiency and equality can both be achieved if the economic pie is cut into equal pieces.
- () 4. The basic tools of supply and demand are
(A) useful only in the analysis of economic behavior in individual markets.
(B) useful in analyzing the overall economy, but not in analyzing individual markets.
(C) central to microeconomic analysis, but seldom used in macroeconomic analysis.
(D) central to macroeconomic analysis as well as to microeconomic analysis.
- () 5. In the actual economy, households
(A) spend all of their income.
(B) divide their income among spending, taxes, and saving.
(C) buy all goods and services produced in the economy.
(D) save all of their income.
- () 6. The consumer price index is used to
(A) monitor changes in the level of wholesale prices in the economy.
(B) monitor changes in the cost of living over time.
(C) monitor changes in the level of real GDP over time.
(D) monitor changes in the stock market.
- () 7. The inflation rate is defined as the
(A) price level in an economy.
(B) change in the price level from one period to the next.

- (C) percentage change in the price level from the previous period.
 (D) price level minus the price level from the previous period.
- () 8. What basket of goods and services is used to construct the CPI?
 (A) A random sample of all goods and services produced in the economy.
 (B) The goods and services that are typically bought by consumers as determined by government surveys.
 (C) Only food, clothing, transportation, entertainment, and education.
 (D) The least expensive and the most expensive goods and services in each major category of consumer expenditures.
- () 9. Productivity is the amount of goods and services
 (A) an economy produces. It is not linked to a nation's economic policies.
 (B) an economy produces. It is linked to a nation's economic policies.
 (C) produced for each hour of a worker's time. It is not linked to a nation's economic policies.
 (D) produced for each hour of a worker's time. It is linked to a nation's economic policies.
- () 10. There are _____ modes of transportation.
 (A) three, (B) four, (C) five, (D) six.
- () 11. The four basic components of the marketing mix include all of the following except:
 (A) price, (B) production, (C) place, (D) promotion.
- () 12. Logistics clearly contributes to _____ and _____ utility.
 (A) time; place, (B) form; time, (C) place; form, (D) possession; time.
- () 13. Consignees are _____.
 (A) extremely large less-than-truckload carriers, (B) shippers of freight
 (C) receivers of freight, (D) preferred suppliers.
- () 14. _ Which transport mode comprises the largest share of freight tonne-kilometres:
 (A) Sea, (B) Air, (C) Road, (D) Rail.
- () 15. The acronym 'FCL' stands for:
 (A) Final container load, (B) Full container load, (C) Final cargo load, (D) Full cargo load.
- () 16. The ability of a system to return to its original (or desired) state after being disturbed can be described as:
 (A) Robustness, (B) Richness, (C) Resilience, (D) dunnage.
- () 17. Budgeting, analysis of investment proposals, and provision of funds are activities associated with the _____ function.
 (A) operation, (B) marketing, (C) purchasing, (D) finance, (E) internal audit.
- () 18. Warehousing and _____ are substitutes for each other.
 (A) transportation, (B) materials handling, (C) packaging, (D) inventory management,
 (E) none of the above

- () 19. Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of public warehousing?
- (A) It requires no capital investment from users.
(B) Users have a fairly exact determination of their warehousing costs.
(C) It is good for users dealing with large volumes of inventory.
(D) There is a lack of control by users.
- () 20. The acronym 'TEU' stands for:
- (A) Two-foot equivalent unit. (B) Twenty-foot evaluation unit.
(C) Twenty-foot equivalent unit. (D) None of the above.
- () 21. Which of the following security initiatives focuses primarily on port security:
- (A) C-TPAT, (B) ISPS, (C) CSI, (D) AEO.
- () 22. In logistics LCL refers to:
- (A) Low cost logistics, (B) Large container load, (C) Less than full container load,
(D) Low container load.
- () 23. _____ refers to determining a shipment's location during the course of its move.
- (A) Expediting, (B) Calibration, (C) Reparation, (D) Tracking.
- () 24. _____ is the actual, physical movement of goods and people between two points.
- (A) Logistics, (B) Transportation, (C) Materials handling, (D) Materials management
- () 25. The acronym 'NTOU' stands for:
- (A) National Tainan Ocean University. (B) National Taipei Ocean University.
(C) National Taiwan Ocean University. (D) None of the above.

二、翻譯題

(一) 請將以下文章翻譯成中文：(25%)

UK lawmakers voted on Nov. 29 in favor of assisted dying for terminally ill people in England and Wales, advancing the emotive and contentious legislation to the next stage of parliamentary scrutiny. MPs (Member of Parliament 國會議員) voted by 330 to 275 in support of legalized euthanasia in the first vote on the issue in the House of Commons (英國下議院) for nearly a decade. The result came following an emotionally-charged debate that lasted almost five hours in a packed and hushed chamber, and as competing protestors made their voices heard outside parliament.

The Terminally Ill Adults (End of Life) Bill (末期病患 (生命終結) 法案) now progresses to the committee stage where lawmakers can table amendments, a process likely to be vexed. The legislation would then face further votes in the Commons and House of Lords (英國上議院) upper chamber. The process will likely take months and if it is ultimately passed then a change in the law is expected to be several years away.

The House of Commons last debated, and defeated, a euthanasia bill in 2015, but public support

for giving terminally ill people the choice to end their lives has since shifted in favor, polls show. A change in the law would see Britain emulate several other countries in Europe and elsewhere who allow some form of assisted dying.

Labour (工黨) MP Kim Leadbeater (金・利德比特), who is behind the bill, told the debate that changing the law would give terminally ill people “choice, autonomy and dignity at the end of their lives.” “We are not talking about a choice between life or death,” she said. “We are talking about giving dying people a choice of how to die.” Advocates also argue that it would make some deaths less painful.

(二)請將以下文章翻譯成英文：(25%)

你有數過鋼琴上有幾個琴鍵嗎？在一架標準的現代鋼琴上，琴鍵的數目是八十八個。那麼，為什麼會是這樣呢？

鋼琴被認為是在十八世紀初期左右發明的。它最初是作為大鍵琴(harpsichord)經改造而成的版本來創造的。當時大多數的大鍵琴有六十個琴鍵—涵蓋五個八度(octave)，每個八度包含七個白鍵和五個黑鍵。那就是為什麼最早的鋼琴也有六十個琴鍵。鋼琴上的白鍵被稱為自然鍵，相當於 A、B、C、D、E、F 和 G 這些音符。黑鍵則被稱為升鍵(sharp key)或降鍵(flat key)，其代表就音高而言，介於兩個相鄰自然鍵之間的音。

隨著年月的流逝，作曲家在其作品中變得更加有實驗性，許多人渴望用含有超出六十鍵範圍之音符的鋼琴來譜曲。因此，作曲家開始向鋼琴製造商訂購更大的鋼琴，到了十九世紀中葉，七個八度的鋼琴變得普遍。而在 1880 年代晚期，鋼琴製造商史坦威(Steinway)創造出第一架八十八鍵鋼琴。這種鋼琴包含五十二個白鍵和三十六個黑鍵，橫跨七個八度，加上四個額外的音符。很快地，其他製造商紛紛仿效，這種形式成為了我們現今所熟知的鋼琴標準。

八十八鍵鋼琴的採用也受到實際考量的影響。在鋼琴鍵盤的兩端—特別是在最低和最高的八度—人耳通常難以分辨不同音高的音符。這也是八十八鍵的鋼琴被廣泛採用為業界標準的原因之一。