

國立高雄第一科技大學100學年度 碩士班 招生考試 試題紙

系所別：應用英語研究所

組別：不分組

考科代碼：1511

考科：一般英語

注意事項：

- 1、本科目不可使用電子計算器。
- 2、本科目不得攜帶字典及任何翻譯工具。
- 3、請於答案卷上規定之範圍作答，違者該題不予計分。

I. Vocabulary (40%)

Part A: Choose the best answer that completes each sentence.

1. My older sister always did brilliantly at school and university, so, although I did quite well, I always felt a _____ failure.
(A) comparative (B) serious (C) disgraceful (D) profound
2. No terrorist organization has yet _____ responsibility for this latest bomb outrage.
(A) announced (B) declared (C) claimed (D) responded
3. The acting was of very _____ quality. There were some great performances but Peter was terrible.
(A) unequal (B) different (C) variable (D) unstable
4. In the present economic _____, it will be an uphill struggle to get the new proposals for an increase in research spending.
(A) atmosphere (B) circumstances (C) surrounding (D) climate
5. We'll need to get rid of that old sofa. It's _____ too much space.
(A) taking up (B) giving forth (C) keeping on (D) making for
6. Good running shoes prevent injury by absorbing the _____ of the foot striking the ground.
(A) power (B) impact (C) weight (D) strength
7. Children need to learn that they can't have everything they want. You shouldn't _____ their demands all the time.
(A) get across to (B) make up for (C) put aside (D) give in to
8. The news of the outbreak of war threw investors into a _____ of panic. Many tried frantically to sell their shares.
(A) moment (B) state (C) mindset (D) mood
9. An airliner came close to disaster while approaching Kennedy Airport yesterday. Fortunately, the disaster was _____ averted by the quick reactions of the pilot.
(A) hardly (B) narrowly (C) implicitly (D) scarcely

10. Kevin's mother died when he was only four years old, so he only has a _____ memory of what she looked like.

- (A) weak (B) painful (C) fond (D) hazy

Part B: Choose the best answer that is closest in meaning to the underlined word or phrase.

11. In a hospital, segregation of contagious cases is necessary.

- (A) immunization (B) suspicion (C) separation (D) protection

12. Mrs. Tilton is meticulous in measuring out the right amount of each ingredient.

- (A) shows great precision (B) exhibits specialty
(C) shows little interest (D) tends to be forgetful

13. It takes audacity to be a lion trainer.

- (A) skillfulness (B) confidence (C) boldness (D) firmness

14. In most states in the U. S., strict laws govern the sale of guns.

- (A) stringent (B) vicious (C) precocious (D) overt

15. The police could not corroborate the suspect's claim that he had been out of town last night.

- (A) reject (B) trust (C) investigate (D) confirm

16. Every year on Mother's Day, the aroma of roses spreads through the house.

- (A) proliferates (B) pervades (C) presides (D) perpetrates

17. Climbing Mt. Everest is a hazardous adventure.

- (A) challenging (B) dangerous (C) exhausting (D) fabulous

18. Do not blame him for failing if he did his best.

- (A) reproach (B) rebate (C) retaliate (D) resent

19. The boy's apathetic eyes were half closed with weariness.

- (A) dropping (B) unenergetic (C) beaten (D) indifferent

20. Fleeting beams of sunlight filtered through the broken clouds.

- (A) impromptu (B) mediocre (C) transient (D) facile

II. Reading Comprehension (20%)

Read the following two passages and choose the best answer for each question.

Passage 1: (Questions 21 to 25)

When the iPad was launched last year, it was dubbed “the Jesus tablet” because of the quasi-religious fervour with which it was greeted by consumers worldwide, who have since snapped up more than 15m of them. Now Apple wants to create even more converts. On March 2nd Steve Jobs, its boss, returned briefly from sick leave to introduce the iPad 2, a revamped version that will compete with a host of rivals now coming to market.

Among these are devices such as Motorola’s Xoom that are based on a new version of Google’s Android operating system designed specifically for tablets. Android-based smartphones have rapidly eroded the market share of Apple’s popular iPhone. But when it comes to tablets, the iPad’s lead should prove more durable.

For a start, Apple has had the tablet field to itself for a year, allowing it to refine its offering and raise the bar for rivals. The iPad 2 is considerably thinner, lighter and faster than its predecessor and offers videoconferencing and other capabilities whose absence in the first iPad were widely criticized.

Another reason to bet Apple will maintain its lead is that rivals with similar capabilities have turned out more expensive, whereas the new iPad, despite its extra features, will cost the same as the old one. In America the Xoom costs \$800 without a wireless contract and \$600 with a two-year one from Verizon. The cheapest iPad 2 will cost \$499 without a contract. Sarah Rotman Epps of Forrester, a research firm, reckons high prices will prove fatal for these rivals. Apple has other advantages too, such as an online store full of software programs, or apps, designed for iPads, as well as content that can be downloaded to them.

Yet the closed nature of such stores also makes some people hesitate to buy tablets. In a recent survey by the Boston Consulting Group (BCG), more than 80% of American respondents said being able to access content from anywhere would be an important factor in their choice of e-reader or tablet. John Rose of BCG reckons Apple’s iTunes music store succeeded because it had to strike deals with only the handful of firms that dominate the record business; it will be far harder to reach exclusive agreements with the diverse owners of the many other types of content tablet users might buy.

That is unlikely to stop Apple from trying, though. Mr Jobs is a notorious control freak. He is also a tech visionary whose notion of tablet computing has delivered yet another smash hit for Apple. The father of the Jesus tablet is no doubt already planning his next miracle.

(Adopted from March 2nd 2011, *The Economist*.)

QUESTIONS FOR PASSAGE 1:

21. The best title for this passage would be:
- (A) The origin of iPad technology
 - (B) Difference between iPad I and iPad II
 - (C) The iPad’s second coming
 - (D) The market for tablet

22. What can be inferred about the consumers' overall attitude toward iPad from paragraph 1?
- (A) They did not think much of themselves buying.
 - (B) They were over-triumphant.
 - (C) They had mixed feelings about the arrival of iPad.
 - (D) They were trapped in the chase of becoming iPad patrons.
23. Which of the following is NOT true among the competitors of tablet producers in paragraph 2 and 3?
- (A) Motorola and Google have set up a shared operating system.
 - (B) Some cellphones have taken over the market of Apple.
 - (C) Apple is still in the lead when it comes to mobile data-processing devices.
 - (D) Apple is more experienced and controls its own strength and weakness.
24. Which of the following is NOT true about the so-called "2nd generation iPad?"
- (A) It has brought success to not only Apple but its related and contracted suppliers.
 - (B) It was a big scale project participated in by people of different specialties.
 - (C) It provides access to software programs widely used by the world.
 - (D) It was designed and produced with additional features with highly competitive prices.
25. This reading passage will most likely go on to discuss issues on:
- (A) Tablets galore at the consumer electronic shows.
 - (B) The impact of iPad worldwide.
 - (C) The relation between smartphones and tablets.
 - (D) Fears of economic crisis proceeding Apple technology.

Passage 2: (Questions 26 to 30)

At first, the postings on a popular Web site last week seemed innocuous enough: a user soliciting help for answers to a series of difficult math and English questions. But it later became clear that the questions were taken straight from an entrance exam to prestigious Kyoto University. And they were being posted — and being answered by other users — while the exam was still under way. On Tuesday, the police began a manhunt for one or possibly more users who are believed to have used a single online handle, "aicezuki," to cheat on exams at Kyoto University and three other top universities. The schools say they suspect test takers used cellphones to post the questions on the site and get the answers while the tests were still in progress.

While it is unclear whether more than one person was involved, the episode has become a national scandal, raising questions about how to monitor the grueling exams, the main route to success in Japan, in an era of smartphones and instant Internet access. It also touched a nerve in a proudly egalitarian nation that has struggled to come to terms with its growing economic and social inequalities. Many here are wondering aloud whether admission to top universities — a ticket to a top corporate or government job — remains as merit-based as it used to be, or whether some young people are unfairly getting a leg up, in this case from misuse of new technologies.

"This is a **heinous** act that undermines the fairness that should be the basis of the university entrance system," Japan's largest daily newspaper, the Yomiuri Shimbun, warned in an editorial on Monday. Stung by the outcry, the Education Ministry said it might ban cellphones and other communications devices at exam sites. South Korea, which has similarly demanding admissions tests, imposed such a ban after a 2004 cheating scandal that also involved cellphones. During the current scandal, Japan's national NHK broadcaster has repeatedly shown footage of Korean students passing through metal detectors before taking exams. Japan's education minister, Yoshiaki Takaki, said that measures must be taken immediately to ensure the fairness of the exams, which are given every year in late winter and early spring.

One of the four Japanese schools, Waseda University in Tokyo, said it would compare the answers posted on the site with the completed entrance exams of 9,935 applicants, to see if any match. It may also ask the 462 teachers and graduate students who monitored the exams if they noticed anything suspicious. The four schools, which also include Doshisha University in Kyoto and Rikkyo University in Tokyo, have asked the police for help, and promised to take measures to prevent cheating by cellphone in the future. Toshiyuki Awaji, the vice president of Kyoto University, said in a statement that anyone found to have cheated would be denied entry to the school.

The suspected cheating took place during this year's entrance exams. The universities said they believed that at least one applicant used his cellphone either to type out exam questions and post them on the site or to take photos, which would have been posted with the help of an accomplice at a different site.

In the case of Kyoto University, a user posted six math questions on Friday and two English questions on Saturday, all from the university's two-day-long entrance exam, the university said. It said one of the postings could have been made only by someone who was physically present at the exam, since it involved a correction to the question that was written on a blackboard.

Users on the Yahoo site posted answers to some of the questions within minutes, in time to be used for the exam. The universities said it was unclear if those who gave answers knew the questions came from an entrance exam. The postings gave no indication where the questions came from. While cheating itself is not a criminal offense, the police said they would investigate whether those involved had violated laws that prohibit obstructing the operations of institutions like schools.

(Adopted from Fackler, M., (March 1, 2011). *The New York Times*.)

QUESTIONS FOR PASSAGE 2:

26. Which of the following would be the main idea of the reading passage?
- (A) Cellphones link to Japanese students' test-taking scandal.
 - (B) Internet cheating scandal clouds Japanese universities.
 - (C) Myths about test-takers getting accepted by Japanese universities.
 - (D) High-tech crime should be held responsible for creating damage to education in Japan.
27. In paragraph 2, why is the term "growing economic and social inequalities" mentioned?
- (A) It is a cliché under the surface of Japanese society.
 - (B) It is a new issue that attracts many people's attention.
 - (C) It is a point which calls for further investigation.
 - (D) It is a field that has been ignored and only investigated by a small group of researchers.
28. In paragraph 3, the author quoted: "This is a heinous act that undermines the fairness that should be the basis of the university entrance system;" it can be implied that:
- (A) He is sarcastically reporting such event.
 - (B) He believes in the system of college entrance admission procedure.
 - (C) He urges that Japanese universities should cooperate to work out solutions.
 - (D) He suspects that there is a link between cellphones and the scandal.
29. Which of the following words is NOT closest to the meaning of the word "heinous" in paragraph 3?
- (A) hateful
 - (B) odious
 - (C) abominable
 - (D) estimable

30. What can be inferred about the author's attitude toward the real cause of student cheating?

- (A) The situation is relatively insignificant.
- (B) The rate of cheating in Japan is expected to rise dramatically.
- (C) The issue ought to be dealt with the entire Asian countries.
- (D) The problem is worsening comparatively.

III. Writing (40%)

The table lists some of the most frequently appearing content words in an English newspaper published between 2002 and 2009.

- A) Write a report to describe the changes which occurred.
- B) Write no more than 120 words.

Top Six Content Words in Each Yearly Sub-corpus

Ranking Year	1	2	3	4	5	6
2002	said	Taiwan	also	government	president	U.S.
2003	said	U.S.	Taiwan	people	also	Iraq
2004	said	Taiwan	president	U.S.	people	Chen
2005	said	Taiwan	China	people	president	Chen
2006	said	Chen	president	Taiwan	people	also
2007	said	Taiwan	U.S.	China	president	government
2008	said	Taiwan	U.S.	China	government	president
2009	said	U.S.	Taiwan	government	also	president