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國立清華大學 112 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：科技管理研究所  
乙組

科目代碼：5002

考試科目：英文

### —作答注意事項—

1. 請核對答案卷(卡)上之准考證號、科目名稱是否正確。
2. 考試開始後，請於作答前先翻閱整份試題，是否有污損或試題印刷不清，得舉手請監試人員處理，但不得要求解釋題意。
3. 考生限在答案卷上標記「由此開始作答」區內作答，且不可書寫姓名、准考證號或與作答無關之其他文字或符號。
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6. 其他應考規則、違規處理及扣分方式，請自行詳閱准考證明上「國立清華大學試場規則及違規處理辦法」，無法因本試題封面作答注意事項中未列明而稱未知悉。

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2.5 points each

選擇題共 40 題，每題 2.5 分，答錯不扣分，總計 100 分。

I. Sentence Completion

*Direction:* Choose the word or words that best complete the given sentences in a logical fashion.

1. Geopolitics and other existential factors have \_\_\_\_\_ globalization as we've known it, fragmenting semiconductor global supply chains. But these same forces also present historic opportunities for \_\_\_\_\_ and growth. The world, in other words, isn't deglobalizing. It's reglobalizing.  
(A) disrupted...innovation  
(B) solicited...nuisance  
(C) familiarized...banality  
(D) secularized...unoriginality  
(E) distrusted...abridgement
2. Nor does the traditional model properly factor in the destructive costs of climate change. Semiconductor supply chains have massive \_\_\_\_\_ footprints. The process of finalizing a single wafer—the substrate used in fabricating integrated circuits— involves \_\_\_\_\_ it across international borders many times.  
(A) cargo...shipwreck  
(B) carbon...shipping  
(C) eliminated...wrapping  
(D) deteriorated...handling  
(E) evaporated...handling
3. A renaissance has begun in specialized, emerging industries of the future. They are \_\_\_\_\_ localized and regionalized government-led \_\_\_\_\_ and public-private partnerships. Publicly funded efforts such as the U.S. climate-focused Inflation Reduction Act and the European Green Deal are sparking the emergence of new technological ecosystems.  
(A) bereft of...referendums  
(B) lack of...indifferences  
(C) benefitting from...initiatives  
(D) bemused of...individualities  
(E) calculating in...assonances
4. Analysts noted that the deal marks another \_\_\_\_\_ linear television toward streaming. The package of out-of-town football games known as NFL Sunday Ticket will now \_\_\_\_\_ any YouTube user on an a la carte basis, although Google hasn't yet announced a price.  
(A) alter to...be eliminated from  
(B) flip on...be contaminated with  
(C) catch up...be monitored on  
(D) shift from...be available to  
(E) move up...be fed up with
5. Why the long stall-out? My first thought was that maybe hitting the mall for a hypercaloric sit-down meal off a menu the size of a Gutenberg Bible has fallen \_\_\_\_\_ over the years. But no: Sales have \_\_\_\_\_ and then some from the Covid pandemic, with plenty of takeout business and dessert orders. The average Cheesecake Factory (ticker: CAKE) restaurant does more than \$10

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million in yearly sales, or twice as much as an Olive Garden.

- (A) out of range...brought out
- (B) out of flavor...flushed out
- (C) out of the blue...struck on
- (D) out of favor...bounced back
- (E) out of order...alerted of

6. Bond investors may take some solace as the year draws to a close; it couldn't have been much worse. Almost every area of fixed income \_\_\_\_\_ its steepest loss in decades. The Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index fell about 11%. Even if it \_\_\_\_\_ a little from here, it's on track for its worst performance since the index's inception in 1976.

- (A) suffrage...assemblies
- (B) severed...reveres
- (C) suffered...rallies
- (D) sustained...roses
- (E) situated...allies

7. Amazon.com stock is within a hair's breadth of closing below its pandemic low. Walt Disney is in the same \_\_\_\_\_. With the S&P 500 off nearly 19% this year, it is little wonder that many stocks are deep in the red. Yet it is \_\_\_\_\_ that some pandemic winners have given up all their gains in recent years.

- (A) territory...striking
- (B) terrific...stingy
- (C) terrain...stocking
- (D) traffic...stolen
- (E) telecast...steaming

8. Inflation is slowing, but consumers aren't spending as much as hoped this holiday season, data showed Friday. The core personal-consumption \_\_\_\_\_ price index, or PCE deflator, was up 0.2% in November and 4.7% from a year ago, in line with what economists had \_\_\_\_\_, according to FactSet. That compares with a 5% year-over-year rise in October. The index is the Federal Reserve's preferred gauge of inflation. worst performance since the index's inception in 1976.

- (A) extravagant...abstracted
- (B) extraordinary...accumulated
- (C) expensive...secluded
- (D) expenditures...forecast
- (E) excelitas...settled

9. In recent weeks, I've gone from passive investor to a sort of living room corporate treasurer, \_\_\_\_\_ ways to boost the yields of my portfolio by a few basis points. I've had to \_\_\_\_\_ the big questions, think hard about the bond market, and guess where inflation is headed, all to keep my retirement nest egg from getting scrambled in an uncertain economic environment.

- (A) contenting with...wrinkle free
- (B) rumbling up...count on
- (C) dripping on...cover up
- (D) scrounging for...wrestle with
- (E) smashing around...use over

10. *Barron's* spends a lot of time chronicling \_\_\_\_\_ prices—their up, down, and sideways moves, as the name of this long-running column suggests. But column

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titles aside, it often pays to look beyond Wall Street to get a true sense of investor \_\_\_\_\_. Sometimes, the market's most telling moves happen far from stock-exchange floors, and have nothing to do with corporate balance sheets.

- (A) asset...sentiment
- (B) order...sensuality
- (C) afford...morality
- (D) effort...moment
- (E) effect...momentum

II. Antonyms

*Direction:* Choose the word that means most opposite of the given word in capital letters.

11. EMBLAZON

- (A) salute
- (B) reprehend
- (C) embellish
- (D) praise
- (E) atone

12. LANGUID

- (A) languorous
- (B) energetic
- (C) enslaved
- (D) exhausted
- (E) exclusive

13. ONUS

- (A) exculpation
- (B) stigma
- (C) blame
- (D) encumbrance
- (E) obligation

14. GARGANTUAN

- (A) enormous
- (B) massive
- (C) minuscule
- (D) transcendental
- (E) herculean

15. PECULIAR

- (A) exceptional
- (B) unique
- (C) anguish
- (D) typical
- (E) abnormal

16. TRANSMOGRIFY

- (A) mutate
- (B) disfigure
- (C) preserve
- (D) deserve

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(E) distort

17. VOLITION

- (A) option
- (B) autonomy
- (C) coercion
- (D) choice
- (E) predilection

18. FUSTIGATE

- (A) condemn
- (B) bludgeon
- (C) castigate
- (D) capitulate
- (E) censure

19. NOTORIOUS

- (A) reputable
- (B) infamous
- (C) indifferent
- (D) immoral
- (E) shady

20. ENCAPSULATE

- (A) summarize
- (B) epitomize
- (C) consolidate
- (D) condense
- (E) elongate

III. Synonyms

*Direction:* Choose the word that means most similar to the given word in capital letters.

21. TORTUOUS

- (A) straight
- (B) painful
- (C) torturous
- (D) curving
- (E) cruel

22. SPECULATE

- (A) assume
- (B) particulate
- (C) validate
- (D) demonstrate
- (E) evacuate

23. DELETERIOUS

- (A) advantageous
- (B) benign
- (C) credential
- (D) detrimental

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(E) innocuous

24. OBLIVION

- (A) awareness
- (B) forgetfulness
- (C) consciousness
- (D) recollection
- (E) resistance

25. EXPEDITIOUS

- (A) dilatory
- (B) prompt
- (C) tardy
- (D) leisurely
- (E) legitimate

26. VANDALIZE

- (A) preserve
- (B) reserve
- (C) deserve
- (D) conserve
- (E) deface

27. PERCEPTIBLE

- (A) indistinguishable
- (B) impalpable
- (C) detectable
- (D) intangible
- (E) palatable

28. WHEEDLE

- (A) coax
- (B) rotate
- (C) switch
- (D) intimidate
- (E) harass

29. EXTIRPATE

- (A) participate
- (B) build
- (C) create
- (D) abolish
- (E) erudite

30. INTOXICATE

- (A) stupefy
- (B) sober
- (C) worry
- (D) pall
- (E) discourage

IV. Reading comprehension

*Direction:* Read the following two articles. Answer the questions. Refer to the text to

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check your answers when appropriate.

(1) Cited from <https://www.businesstimes.com.sg/working-life/not-your-grandfathers-mba>.

IF you want to be a leader confident in your deepest values and your role in the universe, go to business school. At least, that's what business schools say. In recent years, they have branded themselves as places where students learn to stay "true to your mission" and undertake a "truly life-changing experience" that values "health, happiness, and purpose" as well as "authenticity and renewed passion."

Marketing teams across higher education are fond of quasi-spiritual tag lines, so it might be unfair to pick on business schools. But in the MBA world, the latest, breathless versions of these slogans signal more than the generic American vocation to make money and live your best life now. What is remarkable is this: After decades of emphasis on financial markets and shareholder returns, business schools are trying to take on deeper philosophical problems — including, maybe, tentative questions about the means and ends of capitalism itself.

Over the last few years, student interest in the social impact of business has soared. Even before the pandemic, business schools were offering initiatives and program concentrations with names like "Conscientious Capitalism" and "Sustainable Business," in line with investors' growing interest in "environmental, social, governmental" considerations.

"There's been a little tempering of the fervor for laissez-faire capitalism. There's healthy conversation about that," said Brian Lowery, a professor at the Stanford Graduate School of Business, where he recently taught a course on "Reimagining Work Post-Covid."

Such conversations reflect a longstanding ambivalence about what, exactly, business schools are for. Is their purpose to train general managers as a professional class with a shared body of knowledge, like lawyers or doctors? Or should they provide targeted programs that offer technical skills? Are they a kind of divinity school for secular capitalists, where students discern their true vocation? Today's business schools try to fulfil all these aims at once — but it is hard to teach narrow, applied skills and also encourage students to wrestle with giant, ambiguous questions about ultimate values and hierarchies of power.

The current surge of interest in deeper questions is not new, but rather a return to the original aims of the first modern business schools. The goal of the Tuck School of Business, founded in 1900 at Dartmouth College, was to educate "the man first and the businessman afterwards." At the dedication of Harvard Business School's new campus in 1927, one speaker declared "that the ministers of our business, like the ministers of our churches, should appreciate their responsibility." He stressed the need for businessmen to have a wide-ranging education, to become "men who have not only a broad outlook in history, politics, and economics — but men who have also that moral and religious training which tends to develop character."

Then, as now, these grand declarations reflected a mix of sincere conviction and a desire to persuade sceptics that training students to make more money can also be a genuine intellectual enterprise.

31. What is the possible title of this news article?  
(A) The History and Theory of Capitalism

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- (B) Can Business Schools Really Help to Reimagine Capitalism?
- (C) Can Moral and Religious Training Tend to Develop Character?
- (D) The Purpose and Passion for Capitalism in the US
- (E) The Ultimate Values and Hierarchies of Power

32. Several prominent business schools and universities have been mentioned in the article except

- (A) Harvard
- (B) Tufts
- (C) Stanford
- (D) Dartmouth
- (E) Tuck

33. It can be inferred from the passage that tone and attitude of the author is

- (A) fervent
- (B) sacred
- (C) comical
- (D) skeptical
- (E) humorous

34. The author suggests the aims of the business schools are

- (A) to train students to make money but also to be a genuine intellectual enterprise.
- (B) to emphasize on financial markets and shareholder returns.
- (C) to train the ministers for our business and government.
- (D) to make more money and live your best life with no means.
- (E) to provide students applied skills in the social impact of business.

35. According to some declarations in the above article, the business schools should EXCEPT

- (A) offer no class on capitalism for it is not sustainable.
- (B) educate the man first and the businessman afterwards.
- (C) help students appreciate their responsibility.
- (D) stress the need to have a wide-ranging education.
- (E) provide a broad outlook in history, politics, and economics.

(2) Cited from <https://reurl.cc/1Zlrrv>.

In the age of misinformation—of “fake news,” conspiracy theories, Twitter trolls, and deepfakes—*gaslighting* has emerged as a word for our time.

A driver of disorientation and mistrust, *gaslighting* is “the act or practice of grossly misleading someone especially for one’s own advantage.” 2022 saw a 1740% increase in lookups for *gaslighting*, with high interest throughout the year.

Its origins are colorful: the term comes from the title of a 1938 play and the movie based on that play, the plot of which involves a man attempting to make his wife believe that she is going insane. His mysterious activities in the attic cause the house’s gas lights to dim, but he insists to his wife that the lights are not dimming and that she can’t trust her own perceptions.

When *gaslighting* was first used in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century it referred to a kind of deception like that in the movie. We define this use as: psychological manipulation of a person usually over an extended period of time that causes the victim to question the validity of their own thoughts, perception of reality, or memories and typically leads



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to confusion, loss of confidence and self-esteem, uncertainty of one's emotional or mental stability, and a dependency on the perpetrator.

But in recent years, we have seen the meaning of *gaslighting* refer also to something simpler and broader: “the act or practice of grossly misleading someone, especially for a personal advantage.” In this use, the word is at home with other terms relating to modern forms of deception and manipulation, such as *fake news*, *deepfake*, and *artificial intelligence*.

The idea of deliberate conspiracy to mislead has made *gaslighting* useful in describing lies that are part of a larger plan. Unlike *lying*, which tends to be between individuals, and *fraud*, which tends to involve organizations, *gaslighting* applies in both personal and political contexts. It's at home in formal and technical writing as well as in colloquial use:

Patients who have felt that their symptoms were inappropriately dismissed as minor or primarily psychological by doctors are using the term “medical *gaslighting*” to describe their experiences and sharing their stories. —*The New York Times*, 28 March 2022...

My committee's investigation leaves no doubt that, in the words of one company official, Big Oil is *gaslighting* the public. These companies claim they are part of the solution to climate change, but internal documents reveal that they are continuing with business as usual. —Rep. Carolyn B. Maloney, Chairwoman of the Committee on Oversight and Reform, 14 September 2022...

English has plenty of ways to say “lie,” from neutral terms like *falsehood* and *untruth* to the straightforward *deceitfulness* and the formally *euphemistic* *prevarication* and *dissemble*, to the innocuous-sounding *fib*. And the Cold War brought us the espionage-tinted *disinformation*.

In recent years, with the vast increase in channels and technologies used to mislead, *gaslighting* has become the favored word for the perception of deception. This is why (trust us!) it has earned its place as our Word of the Year.

36. The primary purpose of the above passage is to
- (A) declare and define the word of the year.
  - (B) review a movie based on a 1938 play.
  - (C) report a criminal case of a driver of disorientation.
  - (D) drill sentence examples.
  - (E) analyze a psychological misinformation.
37. Why does the man in the play as well as the movie attempt to make his wife believe that she is going insane?
- (A) His mysterious activities in the attic cause the house's gas light to dim.
  - (B) His wife can't trust her own perception for the lights are dimming.
  - (C) He insists to cause his wife to question the validity of her own thoughts.
  - (D) The information from the above article is not sufficient enough to answer.
  - (E) The driver and his wife had an affair, so the man wants to put her in an institution.
38. According to the above passage, what might suggest the possible synonym for *gaslighting*?
- (A) misleading.

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- (B) manipulation.
- (C) deepfake
- (D) deception.
- (E) all of the above.

39. The author suggests that the diction of

- (A) *deceitfulness* may imply euphemistic expression.
- (B) *gaslighting* applies in both personal and political contexts.
- (C) *lying* tends to involve organizations.
- (D) *fraud* tends to be between individuals.
- (E) *dissemble* suggests straightforwardness.

40. Which of the following statements concerning *gaslighting* can be inferred from the above passage?

- (A) The word has become the favored word for the perception of deception recently.
- (B) The vast increase in channels brought us the espionage-tinged disinformation.
- (C) The solution to climate change is to continue with business as usual.
- (D) The term “medical gaslighting” refers to flamboyant description of the ailments.
- (E) Innocuous-sounding fib is definitely detrimental.