

# 國立中正大學 102 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

共同科目：英文

第 4 節

第 1 頁，共 6 頁

作答說明：本測驗共三大部份，共 50 題，每題 2 分。答錯不倒扣。

## Part 1: Cloze (40%)

**Directions:** Read the passage below. A word or phrase is missing in the sentences. Choose the appropriate words or phrases that best fit the blanks in the passages in the passages to complete the text.

### Questions 1-5 refer to the following passage.

Forget about what you may have heard about a digital divide that is splitting the world into "info haves" and "info have-nots". The fact is, technology (1) \_\_\_\_\_ equality, and it's often the relatively cheap devices that do the most good. According to a 2010 U.N. study, cell phones are one of the most effective (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in history to lift people out of poverty. In Haiti, one of the poorest places on Earth, phones have revolutionized the average person's (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to financial opportunity. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ stories are happening in Africa. Ericsson, together with the U.N. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ helping families that have become separated because of conflict reunite using cell phones.

- |    |                    |                  |
|----|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. | (A) fosters        | (C) achieves     |
|    | (B) builds         | (D) makes        |
| 2. | (A) accommodations | (C) advancements |
|    | (B) facilities     | (D) creatures    |
| 3. | (A) route          | (C) access       |
|    | (B) pass way       | (D) channel      |
| 4. | (A) Common         | (C) Same         |
|    | (B) Similar        | (D) Further      |
| 5. | (A) is             | (C) was          |
|    | (B) are            | (D) were         |

### Questions 6-10 refer to the following passage.

When we eat seafood, what impact are we having on the ocean and its interdependent and increasingly (6) \_\_\_\_\_ marine population? Today's health, safety, and sustainability considerations can make it complicated to (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the best seafood choices for us and our family. There is an interactive guide which (8) \_\_\_\_\_ all the information we need to continue to eat healthfully while lowering our seafood (9) \_\_\_\_\_. Use it to find out where our favorite fish ranks in sustainability, toxicity, and omega-3 content, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ its place in the food chain—and why it matters.

- |     |                 |                |
|-----|-----------------|----------------|
| 6.  | (A) defenseless | (C) helpless   |
|     | (B) fragile     | (D) vulnerable |
| 7.  | (A) control     | (C) determine  |
|     | (B) switch      | (D) limit      |
| 8.  | (A) increases   | (C) compiles   |
|     | (B) decreases   | (D) draws      |
| 9.  | (A) print       | (C) trap       |
|     | (B) footprint   | (D) footage    |
| 10. | (A) as for      | (C) as well    |
|     | (B) as          | (D) into       |

### Questions 11-15 refer to the following passage.

A mobile phone that charges in your pocket, a flat-screen TV that needs no power cord, a car fueled by a cordless panel in the floor: In a building just outside Boston, these applications of wireless electricity (11) \_\_\_\_\_ a future with fewer snaking cables. It is not hard to imagine that in the next few years, you go to a coffee shop, sit down in a chair, sign into a power zone, and (12) \_\_\_\_\_ your phone or laptop. This technology is predicted to (13) \_\_\_\_\_ in a similar fashion to how Wi-Fi got its start a decade or so ago. The industrial potential for wireless power is huge, especially in electric vehicles and wireless sensors, (14) \_\_\_\_\_ harsh environments make it difficult to run wiring. In addition, wire-free electricity transmission is often a more convenient, greener (15) \_\_\_\_\_ to conventional plug-in charging.

- |     |                 |                 |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|
| 11. | (A) wave        | (C) transport   |
|     | (B) signal      | (D) transfer    |
| 12. | (A) control     | (C) adjust      |
|     | (B) regulate    | (D) charge      |
| 13. | (A) put off     | (C) take off    |
|     | (B) put on      | (D) take up     |
| 14. | (A) where       | (C) what        |
|     | (B) of which    | (D) that        |
| 15. | (A) difference  | (C) exchange    |
|     | (B) alternative | (D) interchange |

**Questions 16-20** refer to the following passage.

In a decision this year, the European Union agreed to phase out the use of “Darjeeling” on blended teas. Now, just as a bottle of Cognac must come from the region around the French town of Cognac, a cup of Darjeeling tea will have to be made only from tea (16) \_\_\_\_\_ around Darjeeling, because that flavor, that uniqueness that comes from here – it is nowhere else. People have tried to (17) \_\_\_\_\_ it, but have failed. The uniqueness of Darjeeling as a place certainly seems beyond dispute. On clear days, the white (18) \_\_\_\_\_ of Kanchenjunga, the world’s third-highest mountain after Everest and K2, floats over the hilltop city like an ethereal fortress. Many of the steep surrounding foothills are carpeted (19) \_\_\_\_\_ tea estates, some planted more than 160 years ago when a British surgeon found that tea bushes (20) \_\_\_\_\_ in the region’s alpine setting.

- |     |               |                |
|-----|---------------|----------------|
| 16. | (A) produced  | (C) settled    |
|     | (B) implanted | (D) grown      |
| 17. | (A) replicate | (C) repeated   |
|     | (B) recurred  | (D) reproduced |
| 18. | (A) tops      | (C) tips       |
|     | (B) peaks     | (D) points     |
| 19. | (A) for       | (C) with       |
|     | (B) up        | (D) in         |
| 20. | (A) succeeded | (C) thrived    |
|     | (B) boomed    | (D) bloomed    |

**Part 2: Reading Comprehension (40%)**

**Directions:** In this part, you will read a selection of passages. Read each passage carefully and select the best answer to each question.

**Questions 21-25** refer to the following passage.

Uncontrolled blazes fueled by weather, wind, and dry underbrush, wildfires can burn acres of land—and consume everything in their paths—in mere minutes. A wildfire moves at speeds of up to 14 miles an hour, consuming everything—trees, brush, homes, even humans—in its path. There are three conditions that need to be present in order for a wildfire to burn, which firefighters refer to as the fire triangle: fuel, oxygen, and a heat source. Fuel is any flammable material surrounding a fire, including trees, grasses, brush, even homes. Air supplies the oxygen a fire needs to burn. Heat sources help spark the wildfire and bring fuel to temperatures hot enough to ignite. Lightning, burning campfires or cigarettes, hot winds, and even the sun can all provide sufficient heat to **spark** a wildfire. Although often harmful and destructive to humans, naturally occurring wildfires play an integral role in nature. They return nutrients to the soil by burning dead or decaying matter. They also act as a disinfectant, removing disease-ridden plants and harmful insects from a forest ecosystem.

21. **What is the passage mainly about?**
- (A) Weather and wind for wildfires.  
 (B) Forest ecosystem and wildfires.  
 (C) How to fight a wildfire.  
 (D) Wildfires and their impacts.
22. **Which of the following words is “spark” closest in meaning to??**
- (A) Flash.  
 (B) Trigger.  
 (C) Inspire.  
 (D) Stimulate.
23. **Which of the following statements is true about fire triangle?**
- (A) It refers to fuel, oxygen, and sun for wildfires.  
 (B) It refers to the three conditions for a wildfire to burn.  
 (C) It can help a wildfire move faster and consume more.  
 (D) It can help heat up the temperatures in the forest.
24. **Why are naturally occurring wildfires important in nature?**
- (A) They provide nutrients to the soil.  
 (B) They consume everything in their paths.  
 (C) They can provide sufficient heat.  
 (D) They remove pollutions in the soil.
25. **What does the underlined word “They” refer to?**
- (A) Humans.

- (B) Wildfires.
- (C) Campfires.
- (D) Winds.

**Questions 26-30 refer to the following passage.**

Sustainable agriculture takes many forms, but at its core is a rejection of the industrial approach to food production developed during the 20th century. This system, with its reliance on chemical pesticides and fertilizers, biotechnology, and government **subsidies**, has made food abundant and affordable. However, the ecological and social price has been steep: erosion; depleted and contaminated soil and water resources; loss of biodiversity; deforestation; labor abuses; and the decline of the family farm. The common thread among the methods in sustainable agriculture is an embrace of farming practices that mimic natural ecological processes. Farmers minimize tilling and water use; encourage healthy soil by planting fields with different crops year after year and integrating croplands with livestock grazing; and avoid pesticide use by nurturing the presence of organisms that control crop-destroying pests. Critics of sustainable agriculture claim, among other things, that its methods result in lower crop yields and higher land use. They add that a wholesale commitment to its practices will mean inevitable food shortages for a world population. There's recent evidence, though, suggesting that over time, sustainably farmed lands can be as productive as conventional industrial farms.

**26. What is the main idea of the passage?**

- (A) Ecological system of farming.
- (B) Organic farmers.
- (C) Productive farming.
- (D) Sustainable farming.

**27. Which of the followings is one of the effects of the industrial approach?**

- (A) It helps plant fields with different crops year after year.
- (B) It results in steep ecological and social price.
- (C) It encourages healthy soil and more crop yields.
- (D) It helps nurture the presence of organisms.

**28. Which of the followings is one of the critics of sustainable agriculture?**

- (A) It results in lower crop yields and higher land use.
- (B) It results in food abundance for a world population.
- (C) Sustainably farmed lands are less productive.
- (D) More farmers are committed to conventional industrial farms.

**29. Which of the followings is true about the methods in sustainable agriculture?**

- (A) It requires more land use and water resources.
- (B) Its crop yields are higher and higher than the crop of the industrial approach.
- (C) Its farming practices mimic natural ecological processes.
- (D) It requires more commitment to its practices.

**30. Which of the following words is "subsidies" closest in meaning to?**

- (A) Funding.
- (B) Backup.
- (C) Care.
- (D) Maintenance.

**Questions 31-35 refer to the following passage.**

Chinese outbound tourism is the fastest and biggest growing businesses in travel, as outbound tourists rose to 70.3 million in 2011, and are expected to rise to 82 million this year, up 17 percent. Everyone wants these hordes of Chinese travelers to spend money, especially the recession and debt crisis beset European countries. For example, Switzerland, a sophisticated tourism marketer as far as countries go, is in a Chinese marketing overdrive: As its mainstay German travelers are **shying away**, Chinese are among the fastest-growing groups, populating the Alps and buying its famous and pricey watches. **It** recently came out with detailed norms and guidelines for its hotel industry on working with Chinese travelers, titled "Swiss Hospitality for Chinese Guests." Some of the guidelines include: do not assign rooms on the 4th floor or containing "4" in the room number to Chinese travelers as this number is associated with death, ensure fast check-in and check-out service as Chinese get impatient if they have to wait, adapt shop opening hours as Chinese are night and weekend shoppers, and avoid offering Chinese food as it will never meet the standard of the Chinese guests. The document, while very detailed, resorts to plenty of clichés about Chinese culture in general. So some surely are useful, but some may actually be offensive.

31. **What is the best title for this passage?**  
(A) The New Booming Business: Chinese Tourism.  
(B) Switzerland's Tourism Marketing Strategy.  
(C) The Cultural Clichés For Chinese Tourists.  
(D) Useful Hotel Guidelines For The Travel Industry.
32. **According to the passage, why do European countries most expect Chinese tourists?**  
(A) They want to improve the relationship with China.  
(B) They are suffering from financial difficulties.  
(C) They need money to build luxurious hotels.  
(D) They owe money to the Chinese government.
33. **Which of the following words is "shying away" closest in meaning to?**  
(A) Decreasing.  
(B) Escaping.  
(C) Weakening.  
(D) Failing.
34. **What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?**  
(A) A Swiss tourism marketer.  
(B) Swiss hotel industry.  
(C) A Swiss hotel.  
(D) Switzerland.
35. **What may be the author's opinion towards the Swiss hotel guidelines?**  
(A) They are too general to be useful.  
(B) They are very detailed, but useless.  
(C) They resort to too broad information sources.  
(D) They may contain information unfriendly to Chinese tourists.

**Questions 36-40 refer to the following passage.**

As the "smart" revolution spreads from phones to other electronics, some manufacturers are hoping to make a bundle by selling refrigerators that show recipes based on what's inside, robotic vacuum cleaners with remote-controlled cameras, and washers and dryers you can monitor from your phone. But if you're thinking of a futuristic home like that, think again. Smart appliances are part of a larger trend toward smart electronics, which took hold with phones and is now moving rapidly toward televisions and household appliances. The idea is that consumers can control the devices, which can communicate wirelessly, with their smartphones, tablets or televisions. So the owner of a smart refrigerator could check what's in the refrigerator on a smartphone, and in some instances, send photographs to be displayed on the refrigerator's LCD screen. But the smart refrigerators being offered these days aren't smart enough to keep track of the food inside; consumers still need to do that themselves with a touch screen. And while smart washers allow remote changing of the settings, some question how many consumers would be willing to pay for that perk. Meanwhile, not all manufacturers are sold on the idea of **outfitting** household appliances with computer screens and apps. Some argue that the purpose of smart appliances should be saving more energy, not putting something on that takes more power.

36. **What is the main idea of this passage?**  
(A) Smart appliances are part of the future trend.  
(B) Smart appliances are not yet smart enough.  
(C) Smart appliances should help save more energy.  
(D) Smart appliances should not cost consumers too much.
37. **According to the passage, which of the following ideas makes household appliances "smart"?**  
(A) Attach a touch screen to the appliances.  
(B) Operate the appliances with a remote control.  
(C) Build a remote camera in the appliances to monitor the house.  
(D) Connect the appliances with other smart devices.
38. **What does the underlined word "that" refer to?**  
(A) Controlling the refrigerator with a smartphone.  
(B) Sending photographs to the refrigerator's LCD screen.  
(C) Keeping track of what is inside the refrigerator.  
(D) Changing the settings with a remote control.

39. Which of the following words is "outfitting" closest in meaning to?

- (A) Dressing.
- (B) Matching.
- (C) Equipping.
- (D) Attaching.

40. What can be inferred from the passage about the author's opinion?

- (A) The author has some doubts about smart appliances.
- (B) The author believes that smart appliances can save energy.
- (C) The author feels positive about the trend of smart electronics.
- (D) The author opposes to the idea of smart appliances.

**Part 3: Writing (20%)**

**A. Writing at sentence level: There is one mistake in the sentence. Choose the corrected part in the sentences.**

Example: Before you can go out, you must clean the bedroom and dusting the house.

- (A) to dust
- (B) to dusting
- (C) to dust
- (D) dust

The answer is (D), because there should be a parallel between the connector "and".

41. Scientists first turned to seismology as a predictive tool, hope to find patterns of foreshocks to indicate that a fault is about to slip.  
(A) hoped  
(B) hoping  
(C) indicating  
(D) indicated
42. Displaying in the wooden cupboard is a set of dishes belonging to my grandmother.  
(A) Be displayed  
(B) Displayed  
(C) To display  
(D) Display
43. We should consider limiting our fast food intake, or eat healthier choices like salads and sandwiches.  
(A) to eat  
(B) eating  
(C) to limit  
(D) limited
44. Each occupation has its own jargon; bankers, lawyers and computer professionals, for example, all use among themselves language which outsiders have difficulty to follow.  
(A) followed  
(B) follows  
(C) following  
(D) to be followed
45. Vegetarian meals not only have low calories, they also cost less.  
(A) also they  
(B) and they  
(C) yet they  
(D) but they

**B. Writing at paragraph level: The topic sentence or one of the sentences in each paragraph has been missing. Choose the best answer to complete each paragraph.**

46. The validity of standardized intelligence test is being seriously questioned by educators and physiologists. \_\_\_\_\_

For one thing, Individual I.Q. scores vary considerably. Furthermore, most psychologists agree that intelligence tests are biased in favor of middle-class children. In fact, motivation seems to be just as important as intelligence in determining a person's ability to learn.

- (A) Many experts also agree to administer intelligence tests.
- (B) Many experts further question how to administer intelligence tests.
- (C) Many experts also question whether I.Q. scores are related to intelligence.
- (D) Many experts further examine how I.Q. scores might be biased.

47. Driving in winter, especially on snowy, icy roads, can be less troublesome \_\_\_\_\_. First, put on snow tires if you plan to drive on snowy, icy roads very often. Second, check the amount of antifreeze in your radiator and add more if necessary. Next, add anti-freeze to your windshield washer fluid; otherwise, the fluid will freeze and possibly break the container. Finally, it is also a good idea to carry tire chains, a can of spray to unfreeze door locks and a windshield scraper in your car when driving in winter weather.
- (A) if you can carry cell phones with you  
(B) if you can avoid driving on icy roads  
(C) if you can drive carefully  
(D) if you take a few simple precautions
48. Women are three times more likely than men to develop diseases like lupus, multiple sclerosis, and diabetes. They are also twice as likely to contract sexually transmitted diseases like gonorrhea and AIDS. Women who smoke are at an even greater risk of developing lung cancer than men are. In the event of a heart attack, a woman is more likely to die than a man is. Women are two to three times more likely than men to suffer from clinical depression. True, women live longer than men, but when it comes to a number of serious diseases,
- (A) contrarily they are living shorter than men  
(B) they are at an obvious disadvantage  
(C) obviously they don't control diseases well  
(D) they are under great risk of dying earlier
49. Researchers in the automobile industry are experimenting with different types of engines and fuels as alternative to the conventional gasoline engines. One new type of engine, which burns diesel oil instead of gasoline, has been available for several years. A second type is the gas turbine engine, which can use fuels made from gasoline, diesel oil, kerosene, other petroleum distillates, or methanol. \_\_\_\_\_ Finally, several automobile manufactures are experimenting with methanol, which is a mixture of gasoline and methyl alcohol, as an automobile fuel.
- (A) Conversely researchers are continuing to work on the development of an efficient, electrically powered automobile.  
(B) Furthermore, researchers are continuing to work on the development of an efficient, electrically powered automobile.  
(C) However, researchers are continuing to work on the development of an efficient, electrically powered automobile.  
(D) Nonetheless, researchers are continuing to work on the development of an efficient, electrically powered automobile.
50. Generations of scientists have used different methods to attempt to predict earthquakes. Animal behavior, changes in the weather, and seismograms have all fallen short. \_\_\_\_\_ Even a few minutes' warning would be enough for people to move away from walls or ceilings that might collapse or for nuclear plants and other critical facilities to be shut down safely in advance of the temblor. And if accurate predictions could be made a few days in advance, any necessary evacuations could be planned, much as is done today for hurricanes. But nobody has been able to reliably distinguish between the waves of energy that herald a great earthquake and harmless rumblings. Seismologists just can't give a simple yes or no answer to the question of whether we're about to have a large earthquake. So some scientists have turned their attention to other signals, including electricity that might be related to activity occurring below ground as a fault prepares to slip.
- (A) The dream is to be able to forecast earthquakes like we now predict the weather.  
(B) Earthquake prediction is usually defined as the specification of the time, location, and magnitude of a future earthquake within stated limits.  
(C) To be useful, an earthquake prediction must be precise enough to warrant the cost of increased preparations.  
(D) Earthquake predictions must be reliable, as false alarms and cancelled alarms are economically costly.