

# 國立中山大學 102 學年度碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文【資管系碩士班甲組、乙組、丙組】

題號：442005

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機

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This exam consists of two parts: (1) a Grammar, Vocabulary, and Punctuation part, and (2) a Reading Comprehension part. The total number of questions is 50 (2 points per correct answer).

- For the Grammar, Vocabulary, and Punctuation part, choose the word or phrase that fits best in the blank of the given sentence.
- For the Reading Comprehension part, choose the answer that comes closest to the meaning of the text.

## 1. Grammar, Vocabulary, and Punctuation

1. The strongest evidence of there \_\_\_\_\_ life on Mars has recently been found.  
a. is                      b. was                      c. being                      d. humanoid
2. Brad and Angelina have quite a \_\_\_\_\_ of children now.  
a. number                      b. collection                      c. amount                      d. group
3. Greek people will have to \_\_\_\_\_ confront their economic problems.  
a. roundly                      b. squarely                      c. tangentially                      d. now
4. Daniel is a nice guy, but a bit \_\_\_\_\_ politeness.  
a. lack of                      b. not so                      c. too                      d. lacking in
5. People in China and India are \_\_\_\_\_ wealthier than 50 years ago.  
a. very much                      b. very many                      c. financial                      d. most
6. Will newspaper publishing still be a \_\_\_\_\_ industry in 2020?  
a. potential                      b. increasing                      c. viable                      d. decline
7. Spanish and Portuguese are the \_\_\_\_\_ languages of Argentina and Brazil.  
a. various                      b. respective                      c. de facto                      d. respectable
8. After parking the car, \_\_\_\_\_ slid down the steep, slippery road.  
a. it                      b. Jennifer                      c. the keys                      d. they
9. In ten, seven, or \_\_\_\_\_ five years, desktop computers will have disappeared.  
a. more than                      b. about                      c. mostly                      d. even
10. Why do queens often wear such \_\_\_\_\_ hats?  
a. unbecoming                      b. unbearable                      c. unavailing                      d. uncanny
11. What time today did the professor say you had to hand in the assignment \_\_\_\_\_?  
a. at the latest                      b. finally                      c. by                      d. on
12. She studies medicine, even though she cannot \_\_\_\_\_ sick people.  
a. abate                      b. abide                      c. abet                      d. ablate
13. Don't call him on a Sunday morning: quietness at that time, to him, is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. sacrilege                      b. sacrosanct                      c. sacerdotal                      d. secular
14. Off and on, Sylvester \_\_\_\_\_ health problems all his life.  
a. has                      b. was been having                      c. has been having                      d. is having
15. As she grew older, her knowledge of Chinese philosophy \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. deepens                      b. deepened                      c. deepening                      d. profound

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16. Use your time well \_\_\_\_ you won't be able to finish your task!  
a. : or                      b. , or                      c. ,                      d. ;
17. I like the \_\_\_\_ 7-Eleven stores in Taiwan's cities and villages.  
a. convenience                      b. ubiquitous                      c. everywhere                      d. ulterior
18. We spent the holiday at my wife's \_\_\_\_ house.  
a. parents                      b. parents'                      c. parent's                      d. parents's
19. Sandra is smart, but the graduate entrance exam remains a \_\_\_\_ obstacle for her.  
a. fortuitous                      b. formative                      c. foundational                      d. formidable
20. Swimming across Sun Moon Lake \_\_\_\_ exhausted!  
a. really is                      b. would leave anyone                      c. did leave anyone                      d. really was
21. During their life together, her taste in music \_\_\_\_ from his.  
a. diverged                      b. diversified                      c. directed                      d. divided
22. When bicycling in Kaohsiung, \_\_\_\_ can be very dangerous to everyone on the road.  
a. traffic                      b. the sun                      c. cars                      d. teenagers
23. The whole point of education is to allow people to \_\_\_\_ their promise and potential.  
a. realize                      b. keep                      c. foster                      d. maintain
24. There was hardly any water in the reservoirs: the drought had \_\_\_\_ emptied them.  
a. already                      b. entirely                      c. all but                      d. eventually
25. The teacher insisted angrily that the recalcitrant boy \_\_\_\_ the principal.  
a. goes to                      b. see                      c. goes to see                      d. sees
26. Carla was so \_\_\_\_ in playing "Temple Run" on her phone that she forgot where she was.  
a. interested                      b. absorbed                      c. transported                      d. busy
27. What \_\_\_\_ we to make of his strange behavior?  
a. are                      b. reaction are                      c. conclusion are                      d. deduction are
28. James: "You probably are not hungry yet?"  
Karola: "\_\_\_\_. I just ate a piece of cheese cake."  
a. Yes, indeed                      b. No, indeed                      c. Me neither                      d. Me too
29. \_\_\_\_ this information on time, we then would not have missed the plane.  
a. Had I                      b. Had I been given                      c. I haven't had                      d. Given
30. Did you ever \_\_\_\_ emigrating to Australia?  
a. think                      b. inquire                      c. consider                      d. want to
31. \_\_\_\_ a light concussion, I experienced no bad effects from the car accident.  
a. Next to                      b. Apart from                      c. In addition to                      d. Because of

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32. Celine could not hold back her tears when she heard Lance Armstrong \_\_\_\_ doping.  
a. confess to use    b. confessing to use    c. confess to using    d. confess to having used
33. Rihanna (the singer \_\_\_\_ my parakeet is named) is back with rapper Chris Brown again.  
a. after whom    b. like who    c. for whom    d. to whom
34. The military police in Cairo \_\_\_\_ the crowd of young protesters ruthlessly.  
a. disposed    b. displayed    c. dissembled    d. dispersed
35. \_\_\_\_ the Chinese government calls it fog, everyone knows Beijing is shrouded in smog.  
a. Although    b. Despite    c. Unless    d. Unlike
36. Concerned about his injuries, he went to a doctor \_\_\_\_ a specialist in his field.  
a. who was    b. , who was    c. , that was    d. that was
37. That politician's remark really wasn't \_\_\_\_ to the discussion, I thought.  
a. necessary    b. pertinent    c. reliable    d. remedial
38. For a nervous person like Damien, going to the dentist is a real \_\_\_\_.  
a. adventure    b. chore    c. blast    d. ordeal
39. Did you know that the word *mascara* \_\_\_\_ from the Italian word for *mask*?  
a. is derailed    b. is despoiled    c. is derived    d. is deracinated
40. Looking back on his life, he regretted how much of it he had \_\_\_\_.  
a. squabbled    b. squashed    c. squandered    d. squatted

## 2. Reading Comprehension

### I

The first bicycles were made of wood. Cycle manufacturers then switched to steel tubes. These days, for high-end bikes where weight is at a premium, they use aluminum alloys or, lighter even, carbon fiber. But Izhar Gafni, an amateur cyclist, proposes to go back to using wood—or, rather, a derivative of wood, namely cardboard.

Mr Gafni, who is based in Israel, spent years trying to work out how to make a cardboard bicycle able to support the weight of a human being. The trick is twofold. First, he folds the cardboard—made from recycled paper—to increase its strength. Then, once it is folded, he treats the result with a proprietary resin that holds it in shape and stiffens it, before cutting it into the form of the component required. A second application of resin renders the component waterproof, and a lick of lacquer makes it look good. The result is stronger than carbon fiber.

The bike's frame, wheels, handlebars and saddle are all made of cardboard in this way. The tires are composed of solid rubber, which is recycled from old car tires. That makes the ride a little harder than if the tires were pneumatic, but means they cannot be punctured.

The chain, based on the timing belt of a car, is also made from car-tire rubber. The pedals are plastic recycled from bottles and the brakes are recycled too. The finished product weighs 9kg, a bit less than an

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ordinary steel-framed bike, and can carry a rider weighing 220kg.

Mr Gafni's target market is the poorer countries of the world. Because manufacturing the cardboard bike will, he reckons, cost \$9-12 a unit, his design is far more affordable than a steel-framed bike.

(Adapted from The Economist, 1 Dec. 2012)

41. Mr. Gafni's bike is made of  
a. aluminum alloy      b. steel tubing      c. carbon fiber      d. a wood derivative
42. Because Mr. Gafni treats the material with which he builds his bike with a resin,  
a. it becomes strong and attractive to look at;  
b. it becomes water-proof and attractive to look at;  
c. it becomes strong and water-proof;  
d. it becomes strong and attractive to look at
43. The weight of the various makes of bicycles, from heavy to light is:  
a. aluminum, steel, carbon fiber, cardboard bikes;  
b. steel, carbon fiber, cardboard, aluminum bikes;  
c. steel, cardboard, aluminum, carbon fiber bikes;  
d. cardboard, steel, aluminum, carbon fiber bikes
44. Mr. Gafni intends  
a. to sell his bikes for 9-12 dollars in the poorer countries of the world;  
b. to manufacture his bikes for 9-12 dollars in the poorer countries of the world;  
c. to use non-pneumatic tires for bikes to be sold in the poorer countries of the world;  
d. to sell his bikes in the poorer counties of the world
45. Mr. Gafni's bike has tires that,  
a. are wider than ordinary bicycle tires, because they are made of recycled car tires;  
b. are made of solid rubber, so that you can ride faster on them;  
c. are made of solid rubber, so that they can support the weight of 220kg riders;  
d. give a harder ride but also cannot puncture

## II

Scientists have long thought that aging could be caused by molecular damage that accumulates in our bodies over the course of time. The damage is an unavoidable by-product of breathing oxygen and other metabolic processes that are necessary to life. Eventually, damaged cells stop working, or worse, adopt new functions that trigger cancerous growth or degrade important tissues in the brain, skin and other organs.

But investigators have conducted several experiments over the past few years that challenge this so-called oxidative stress theory of aging. For example, a tiny mouse-like creature known as the naked mole rat manages to live up to 30 years (about 10 times longer than a similarly sized mouse) despite accumulating a much greater level of oxidative damage in its tissues than other rodents.

Now there are three ideas that scientists have come up with to try to explain why naked mole rats live so long: Maybe oxidative damage doesn't cause aging. Maybe naked mole rats are evolutionary oddities. And maybe it's not oxidative damage that is the problem but how the cell responds to the damage.  
(Adapted from scientificAmerican.com)

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46. This article suggests that
- aging is caused by molecular damage that accumulates in our bodies over time;
  - the oxidative stress theory of aging may not fully explain why we age;
  - the naked mole rat accumulates an unusually high level of oxidative damage in its tissues;
  - the naked mole rat is an evolutionary oddity.
47. Molecular damage is
- the unavoidable by-product of breathing polluted air;
  - explained by the so-called oxidative stress theory of aging;
  - an unavoidable metabolic process;
  - the unavoidable by-product of metabolic processes, such as breathing, necessary for life
48. Damaged cells
- can assume functions that cause cancerous growths or harm important body tissues;
  - can impair breathing and other metabolic processes;
  - occur especially in the brain, skin, and other organs;
  - cause molecular damage that accumulates in our bodies over the course of time
49. Scientists have the idea, among other things, that
- oxidative damage does not cause aging;
  - oxidative damage probably does not cause aging;
  - oxidative damage is one of the factors that cause aging;
  - perhaps oxidative damage is not the cause of aging
50. The main purpose of the scientists referred to in this article is probably
- to understand how aging effects human bodies;
  - to understand what causes aging, especially in small rodents;
  - to understand how humans may live longer;
  - to understand what causes aging, especially in human beings

End of the English Entrance Examination

