

國立屏東科技大學 九十六 學年度碩士班暨碩士在職專班招生考試

共同科目 英文 試題

本測驗分四部份，全為四選一之選擇題，共有 50 題，每題 2 分，總分共 100 分。

I. Vocabulary (字彙測驗):本部份共 15 題，每一題含一個空格。請就試題冊上(A)、(B)、(C)、(D) 四個選項中選出最適合題意的字或詞，標示於答案卡上。

1. According to the news, unemployment rate is on the _____ in Taiwan.
(A) arise (B) raise (C) rise (D) rising
2. Her opinions had no _____ on me; I simply ignored them.
(A) affect (B) effect (C) effective (D) affection
3. This cake is so delicious. Could you give me the _____ so I can make it myself?
(A) menu (B) receipt (C) recite (D) recipe
4. After spending half an hour on this math problem, the boy still could not _____ it.
(A) figure (B) increase (C) solve (D) compete
5. That painting by Picasso is _____; even rich people cannot afford it.
(A) valueless (B) costless (C) worthless (D) priceless
6. Past attempts to attract _____ from foreign countries for sightseeing have been very successful.
(A) registrars (B) tourists (C) recipients (D) officials
7. The people in this city have many _____ about their transportation.
(A) dishonors (B) complaints (C) results (D) transcripts
8. They had not seen each other after college until they met _____ last week.
(A) precisely (B) generously (C) accidentally (D) extensively
9. Many people like to watch basketball, soccer, and tennis _____ on TV.
(A) tournaments (B) commitments (C) payments (D) residences
10. A majority of students in Taiwan like physical education class, according to the results of an online _____ released Saturday.
(A) measure (B) strategy (C) means (D) survey
11. Statistics from the Taiwan Network Information Center shows that Internet usage rate among Taiwan families was 72 percent, and that of _____ users is 68 percent as of June 2006.
(A) innocent (B) influential (C) incident (D) individual
12. The number of people related to the Rebar _____ barred from leaving Taiwan has increased to 91.
(A) sandal (B) candle (C) scandal (D) handle
13. A series of new stamps that carries the Chinese _____ for "Taiwan Post" are expected to be released on the market on February 28.
(A) charges (B) chapters (C) characters (D) characteristics
14. The Taiwan Railway Administration (TRA) suffered a _____ drop in daily passenger volumes over the Chinese New Year festival from the corresponding figure a year ago.
(A) signal (B) significant (C) slightly (D) bright
15. The Taipei Lantern Festival _____ yesterday with the lighting of the "tunnel of lights" running 4.5 kilometers along Ren-Ai Road from city hall to Chungshan South Road.
(A) kicked off (B) ran off (C) put off (D) got off

II. Grammar (文法測驗):本部份共 10 題，每一題含一個空格。請就試題冊上(A)、(B)、(C)、(D) 四個選項中選出最適合題意的字或詞，標示於答案卡上。

16. Didn't Emily go to Japan? Yes, she _____.
(A) didn't (B) wasn't (C) did (D) was
17. The airplane _____ by the time we arrived the airport.
(A) leaving (B) had left (C) has left (D) left
18. Although they are convenient, I do not like _____ food.
(A) froze (B) freezing (C) frozen (D) freeze
19. If we _____ that he was coming, we would have waited for him.
(A) know (B) knew (C) have known (D) had known
20. _____ her illness, Martha continued to perform in the play.
(A) Even though (B) Although (C) Even if (D) Despite
21. Joe _____ in this company for 20 years, and he is planning to retire next year.
(A) has been working (B) has worked (C) worked (D) is working
22. Henry, _____ today, left this message for you.
(A) called (B) has called (C) who calls (D) who called
23. _____ Taiwan into a normal country must begin with letting the people be the master of the nation from now on.
(A) Turn (B) Turns (C) Turning (D) Turned
24. Taiwan is one of the _____ countries that put anti-bird flu work on the level of national security and it is still free from bird flu.
(A) few (B) little (C) least (D) less
25. Ultra-endurance marathon runner Kevin Lin said his 111 day trip across the Sahara with two companions tested him _____.
(A) mental and physical (B) mentally and physically
(C) mentality and physics (D) mental and physically

III. Cloze (段落填空):本部份共 15 題，包括三個段落，每個段落各含 5 個空格。請就試題冊上 (A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四個選項中選出最適合題意的字或詞，標示於答案卡上。

Trains are a convenient means of transportation. There are two kinds of trains—passenger trains and freight trains. While the former transport people from place to place, the (26) carry goods.

A passenger train must (27) to people, so it has a sharp looking exterior and a comfortable (28) environment inside. (29) a passenger train, the major function of a freight train is to carry goods. Their appearance is never (30) consideration. The main concern is easy loading and unloading.

- 26.(A) another (B) behind (C) later (D) latter
27.(A) prepare (B) appear (C) appeal (D) please
28.(A) air-conditioned (B) air-conditioning (C) air-conditioner (D) air-condition
29.(A) Like (B) Unlike (C) However (D) But
30.(A) in (B) under (C) about (D) for

Olive Twist, written by Charles Dickens, is the life-story of a poor English boy who might have lived a century ago. There were many social problems between classes, especially between noble men and lower class. In Dickens's time, poor people who could not work were kept in "workhouse." The

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situations there were no better than prisons. From (31), poor boys whose parents were dead (32) out to work while still very young. The children were badly fed and clothed, and they were treated (33) better than slaves. The conditions described in *Olive Twist* are very different from (34) we see in England today. Dickens brought into his stories many of the unpleasant or cruel things in the life of his time. Through such book (35) this one, English society decided to improve what had happened. Children in England have been protected by laws since Dickens wrote what he saw.

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| 31.(A) there | (B) that | (C) then | (D) which |
| 32.(A) are sent | (B) to send | (C) to be sent | (D) were sent |
| 33.(A) little | (B) least | (C) more | (D) less |
| 34.(A) how | (B) when | (C) what | (D) where |
| 35.(A) like | (B) as | (C) a | (D) so |

A laser is a device which produces beams of a special kind of light – laser light. A laser beam looks (36) a straight, almost solid, yet transparent rod of intense light. It is just light, (37) is quite different from ordinary light in several ways. A laser beam is light of only one color; ordinary ‘white’ light is many colors mixed (38). Ordinary light spreads out in all directions; laser beams stay almost parallel. The light waves in a laser beam (39) in step with each other and work together (40) the beam concentrated and very bright; ordinary light waves are not in step. In fact laser light is the brightest, most intense light known—even brighter than the sun.

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| 36.(A) like that | (B) as | (C) like | (D) as if |
| 37.(A) unless | (B) so | (C) until | (D) but |
| 38.(A) together | (B) up | (C) for | (D) in |
| 39.(A) is | (B) are | (C) was | (D) were |
| 40.(A) made | (B) is made | (C) to make | (D) make |

IV. Reading Comprehension (閱讀測驗):本部份共 10 題，包括二篇文章，每篇文章後有 5 個相關問題。請就試題冊上(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四個選項中選出最合適者，標示於答案卡上。

Alfred Nobel established the Nobel Prize to honor contributions in five areas: physics, literature, medicine, chemistry, and peace. However, in 1969, the Bank of Sweden added a prize for economics.

Once a year, the winner in economics receives the same \$1 million award that the other Nobel Prize winners receive. He or she also receives the same medal that other winners receive, except for a small difference. The winner’s name for each of the original prizes is etched on the front of the medal. The name of the winner for economics is etched along the edge of the medal.

Though the prize may seem the same as the other Nobel Prizes, it is not as well respected as the others. Murray Gell-Mann, who won his “Nobel” in physics the year that economists were first honored, was well aware of the difference in respect for the winners. He said his friends were shocked to find out the winners of the prize in economics sat on the stage next to the “real” winners.

Even some famous economists have had doubted about the validity of the prize. Legendary economist Gunnar Myrdal called for the Nobel Prize in Economics to be abolished. Ironically, Myrdal received the prize in 1974.

Critics say the Bank of Sweden started the Nobel Prize in Economics just to gain publicity. With such a dubious beginning, it is no surprise that this award is the most **controversial** Nobel Prize.

41. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Nobel created the Nobel Prize.
(B) The Prize that Nobel did not Create.

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- (C) Gunnar Myrdal called for the Nobel Prize in Economics to be abolished.
(D) Murray Gell-Mann won the first Nobel Prize in Economics.
42. Why did Murray Gell-Mann say his friends were shocked to find out the winners of the prize in Economics sat on the stage next to the “real” winners?
(A) He and his friends were too excited.
(B) The winner of Nobel Prize in Economics was a fake.
(C) His friends fainted when they found out the winners of the prize in Economics were not the real winners.
(D) He and his friends did not respect the winner of Nobel Prize in Economics as much as to the other winners.
43. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
(A) The Nobel Prize was established by the Bank of Sweden.
(B) The winner of Nobel Prize in Economics is not respected as that in Medicine.
(C) The Nobel Prize was established to honor contributions in five areas in 1969.
(D) The winner’s name of the Nobel Prize in Economics is etched on the back of the medal.
44. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
(A) The Nobel Prize in Economics was deleted due to Gunnar Myrdal’s suggestion.
(B) The Nobel Prize in Mathematics was established before that in Economics.
(C) Gunnar Myrdal was one of the winners of the Nobel Prize in Economics.
(D) Because Alfred Nobel disliked economists, he didn’t found the Nobel Prize in Economics.
45. In the last paragraph, the word “**controversial**” can be best replaced by _____.
(A) disputable (B) controlling (C) sequential (D) conversational

Acupuncture for people is very common in Asia. Acupuncturists there help people who have medical problems like infections, backaches, and stomachaches. They even use acupuncture during operations so that patients don’t feel pain.

To see what happens during an acupuncture treatment, let’s imagine that Ming, a man who often has headaches, decides to go to Dr. Han, an acupuncturist. This is what might happen at Dr. Han’s office. First, Dr. Han examines Ming and asks him about his headaches. There are many kinds of headaches, and Dr. Han needs to know what kind of headaches Ming has. Then Dr. Han decides where to insert the needles. Ming is surprised when Dr. Han tells him that she will insert needles in his neck and foot, but none in his head. That is not unusual. Often acupuncture needles are not inserted in the place where the patient feels pain.

Next, Dr. Han chooses the needles, which range in size from one-half inch long to six inches. Dr. Han chooses one-inch needles for Ming and begins to insert them. Ming feels a little pinch when each needle goes in; some patients say it hurts a little when the needles go in, but other patients say it doesn’t hurt at all. The needles stay in place for 15 minutes. Then Dr. Han removes them. Before he goes home, Ming makes an appointment to see Dr. Han in a week. Dr. Han says that Ming will know in a few weeks if the treatments are working.

Acupuncture has helped millions of people, not only in Asia, but all over the world. People say that acupuncture works. But how does it work? One explanation of how acupuncture works is thousands of years old. The Ancient Chinese, who were the first to use acupuncture, believed that energy flowed through the human body. They thought that sometimes too much energy – or too little energy – flowed to one part of the body. That caused pain or sickness. There were, however, several hundred places on the body where an acupuncturist could change the flow of energy. Those places were called acupuncture points. A needle inserted into an acupuncture point on a patient’s leg, for example, changed the flow of energy to the patient’s stomach. When the energy flowed correctly

again, the patient would feel better.

46. According to the passage, acupuncturists in Asia use acupuncture _____.
(A) to help people with pets
(B) to help people stop smoking
(C) to help people with backaches
(D) during examinations so that patients don't feel pain
47. What happened before Dr. Han inserted the needles?
(A) She told Ming how much the treatment would cost.
(B) She asked him about his headaches.
(C) She examined Ming with the needles.
(D) She chose six-inch needles.
48. What happened during Ming's acupuncture treatment?
(A) Dr. Han inserted the needles.
(B) Ming did not feel hurt at all when each needle went in.
(C) Ming walked around the office.
(D) The needles stayed in place for 5 minutes.
49. According to the passage, the ancient Chinese believed that sickness was caused by _____.
(A) correct energy flow.
(B) too many acupuncture points in the human body.
(C) treatments with needles.
(D) too much energy or too little energy.
50. What are some explanations of how acupuncture works?
(A) It corrects the energy flow in the body.
(B) It interrupts the energy flow to the brain.
(C) It changes the flow of blood through the body.
(D) It caused pain in acupuncture points.