

系所組別：電腦與通信工程研究所乙組

考試科目：通訊工程英文

考試日期：0307，節次：1

※ 考生請注意：本試題 可 不可 使用計算機

I. 閱讀理解 (20*2%=40%)

1. We'd like to _____ a table for five for dinner this evening.

- A preserve B reserve C retain D sustain

2. He didn't have time to read the report word for word, he just _____ it.

- A skimmed B observed C overlooked D glanced

3. The leader of the expedition _____ everyone to follow his example.

- A promoted B reinforced C sparked D inspired

4. What a lovely party! It's worth _____ all my life.

- A remembering B to remember C to be remembered D being remembered

5. Who would you rather _____ with you? George or me?

- A going B to go C have gone D went

6. The _____ goal of the book is to help bridge the gap between research and teaching, particularly between researchers and teachers.

- A intensive B concise C joint D overall

7. The owner and editor of the newspaper _____ the conference.

- A were attending B were to attend C is to attend D are to attend

8. We left the meeting, there obviously _____ no point in staying.

- A were B being C to be D having

9. Their products are frequently overpriced and _____ in quality.

- A influential B inferior C superior D subordinate

10. The neighborhood boys like to play basketball on that _____ lot.

- A valid B vain C vacant D vague

11. These people once had fame and fortune. Now _____ is left to them is utter poverty.

- A all that B all what C all which D that all

12. To our _____, Geoffrey's illness proved not to be as serious as we had feared.

- A anxiety B relief C view D judgment

13. Many people like white color as it is a _____ of purity.

- A symbol B sign C signal D symptom

14. The residents, _____ had been damaged by the fire, were given help by the Red Cross.

- A all of their homes B all their homes C whose all homes D all of whose homes

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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15. This research has attracted wide ____ coverage and has featured on BBC television's Tomorrow's World.

- A message B information C media D data

16. I would never have ____ a court of law if I hadn't been so desperate.

- A sought for B accounted for C turned up D resorted to

17. Investigators agreed that passengers on the airliner ____ at the very moment of the crash.

- A should have died B must be dying C must have died D ought to die

18. The energy ____ by the chain reaction is transformed into heat.

- A transferred B released C delivered D conveyed

19. ____ their work will give us a much better feel for the wide differences between the two schools of thought.

- A To have reviewed B Having reviewed C Reviewing D Being reviewed

20. During the process, great care has to be taken to protect the ____ silk from damage.

- A sensitive B tender C delicate D sensible

II 挑錯與改正：從 S1 到 S10 有 10 個空格，每一空格代表該句有一錯誤，請挑出該錯誤並改正 (10*3%=30%)

例：

Now he had the capability to leave that planet and move out into the universe to those worlds which he has known previously only directly. S0. _____

答案：S0: had→has

More people die of tuberculosis than of any other disease caused by a single agent. This has probably been the case in quite a while. During the early stages of the industrial revolution, perhaps one in every seventh deaths in Europe's crowded cities were caused by the disease. From now on, though, western eyes, missing the global picture, saw the trouble going into decline. With occasional breaks for war, the rates of death and infection in the Europe and America dropped steadily through the 19th and 20th centuries. In the 1950s, the introduction of antibiotics strengthened the trend in rich countries, and the antibiotics were allowed to be imported to poor countries. Medical researchers declared victory and withdrew. S1. _____
S2. _____
S3. _____
S4. _____

They are wrong. In the mid-1980s the frequency of S5. _____
S6. _____

S7. _____

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infections and deaths started to pick up again around the world. Where tuberculosis vanished, it came back; in many places where it had never been away, it grew better. The World Health Organization estimates that 1.7 billion people (a third of the earth's population) suffer from tuberculosis. Even when the infection rate was falling, population growth kept the number of clinical cases more or less constantly at 8 million a year. Around 3 million of those people died, nearly all of them in poor countries.

S8. _____

S9. _____

S10. _____

III 英翻中 (30%)

The term *load metric* reflects how busy a node is engaged in receiving and forwarding packets over the wireless media. It also refers to processing, memory, bandwidth, and power load on the node. As shown in Fig. 2, different load balanced ad hoc routing protocols use different load metrics:

- **Active path:** This refers to the number of active routing paths supported by a node. Generally, the higher the number of active routing paths, the busier the node since it is responsible for forwarding data packets from an upstream node to a downstream node.
- **Traffic size:** This refers to the traffic load present at a node and its associated neighbors (measured in bytes).
- **Packets in interface queue:** This refers to the total number of packets buffered at both the incoming and outgoing wireless interfaces.
- **Channel access probability:** This refers to the likelihood of successful access to the wireless media. It is also related to the degree of channel contention with neighboring nodes.
- **Node delay:** This refers to the delays incurred for packet queuing, processing, and successful transmission.

Existing load balanced ad hoc routing protocols use the above-mentioned load metrics to model load. In a broader context, the term load can be interpreted as:

- **Channel load:** Represents the load on the channel where multiple nodes contend to access the shared media.
- **Nodal load:** Relates to a node's activity. Specifically, it refers to how busy a node is in processing, computation, and so on.
- **Neighboring load:** Represents the load generated by communication activities among neighboring nodes.

(This article is cited from "Load Balanced Routing Protocols for Ad Hoc Mobile Wireless Networks", C. K. Toh, A. N. Le and Y. Z. Cho, IEEE Communications Magazine, August 2009, pp. 78-84)