

國立成功大學

111學年度碩士班招生考試試題

編 號： 3

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備 註： 不可使用計算機

※ 考生請注意：本試題不可使用計算機。請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

Part I Vocabulary and Structure 20% (Direction: In this part, there are ten sentences with four choices below each sentence. Choose the best one from the four choices to complete each sentence.)

本大題請於答案卡上作答

1. The European Union countries were once worried that they would not have _____ supplies of petroleum.
A. sufficient B. efficient C. potential D. proficient
2. We'd like to _____ a table for five for dinner this evening.
A. preserve B. reserve C. sustain D. retain
3. Britain has the highest _____ of road traffic in the world—over 60 cars for every mile of road.
A. popularity B. prosperity C. intensity D. density
4. 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
5. The energy _____ by the chain reaction is transformed into heat.
A. transferred B. released C. conveyed D. delivered
6. More than two hundred years ago the United States _____ from the British Empire and became an independent country.
A. got off B. pulled down C. broke away D. attached to
7. Some of the most important concepts in statistics _____ their success to these mathematic systems.
A. oblige B. owe C. contribute D. attribute
8. As your instructor advised, you ought to spend your time on something _____ researching into.
A. precious B. worth C. worthy D. valuable
9. Care should be taken to decrease the length of time that one is _____ loud continuous noise.
A. subjected to B. filled with C. associated with D. dropped off

10. As a defense against air-pollution damage, many plants and animals _____ a substance to absorb harmful chemicals.

- A. relieve B. release C. dismiss D. discard

Part II. Grammar 20% (Direction: In this part, there are ten sentences with four choices below each sentence. Choose the best one from the four choices to complete each sentence.)

本大題請於答案卡上作答

11. As I'll be away for at least a year, I'd appreciate _____ from you now and then telling me how everyone is getting along.

- (A) hearing (B) to hear (C) to be hearing (D) having heard

12. Greatly agitated, I rushed to the apartment and tried the door, _____ to find it locked.

- (A) just (B) only (C) hence (D) but

13. Doctors see a connection between increased amounts of leisure time spent _____ and the increased number of cases of skin cancer.

- (A) to sunbathe (B) to have sunbathed (C) having sunbathed (D) sunbathing

14. Unless you sign a contract with the insurance company for your goods. You are not entitled _____ a repayment for the goods damaged in delivery.

- (A) to (B) with (C) for (D) on

15. On a rainy day I was driving north through Vermont _____ I noticed a young man holding up a sign reading "Boston."

- (A) which (B) where (C) when (D) that

16. Christie stared angrily at her boss and turned away, as though _____ out of the office.

- (A) went (B) gone (C) to go (D) would go

17. The roles expected _____ old people in such a setting give too few psychological satisfactions for normal happiness.

- (A) of (B) on (C) to (D) with

18. Talk to anyone in the drug industry, _____ you'll soon discover that the science of genetics is the biggest thing to hit drug research since penicillin was discovered.

(A) or (B) and (C) for (D) so

19. It wasn't so much that I disliked her _____ that I just wasn't interested in the whole business.

(A) rather (B) so (C) than (D) as

20. Countless divorced politicians would have been elected out of office years ago had they even thought of a divorce, let alone _____ one.

(A) getting (B) to get (C) gotten (D) get

III. Cloze Test 20% 本大題請於答案卡上作答

Directions: For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four is marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

What We Take from and Give to the Sea

As long as we have been on earth, we have used the sea around us. We take from the ocean, and we give to it. We take fishes from the ocean—millions of kilograms of fish, every year, to ___21___ millions of people. We even ___22___ their bones for fertilizer. We take minerals from the ocean. One way to get salt is to ___23___ seawater in shallow basin and leave until it evaporates. Along with salt, other minerals are left ___24___ evaporation. Much gold and silver drift dissolved in the waters of the sea, too. But the sea does not give them ___25___ by simple evaporation. ___26___ gifts from the sea are pearls, sponges and seaweed. Pearls ___27___ jewelry. Natural sponges become cleaning aids. Seaweed becomes ___28___ of many kinds—even candy, and ice cream — as well as medicine. Believe it or not, fresh water is another ___29___ from the sea. We cannot drink ocean water. Some of its contents may ___30___ illness. But ocean water becomes fresh water when the salts are removed. In the future, we will find ourselves depending more and more on fresh water from the sea.

21. A. feed B. attract C. save D. affect

22. A. buy B. treat C. have D. use

23. A. flow B. place C. pour D. throw

24. A. before B. until C. after D. for

25. A. up B. in C. away D. over

26. A. Such B. All C. Another D. Other

27. A. change B. become C. make D. turn

28. A. material B. item C. product D. food

29. A. source B. gift C. thing D. matter

30. A. cure B. cause C. experience D. catch

IV. Reading Comprehension 20% 本大題請於答案卡上作答

1. The Making of a Success Story

IKEA is the world's largest furniture retailer, and the man behind it is Ingvar Kamprad, one of the world's most successful entrepreneurs. Born in Sweden in 1926, Kamprad was a natural businessman. As a child, he enjoyed selling things and made small profits from selling matches, seeds, and pencils in his community. When Kamprad was 17, his father gave him some money as a reward for his good grades. Naturally he used it to start up a business-IKEA.

Today IKEA is known for its modern, minimalist furniture, but it was not a furniture company in the beginning. Rather, IKEA sold all kinds of miscellaneous goods. Kamprad's wares included anything that he could sell for profits at discounted prices², including watches, pens and stockings.

IKEA first began to sell furniture through a mail-order catalogue in 1947. The furniture was all designed and made by manufacturers near Kamprad's home. Initial sales were very encouraging, so Kamprad expanded the product line. Furniture was such a successful aspect of the business that IKEA became solely a furniture company in 1951.

In 1953 IKEA opened its first showroom in Almhult, Sweden. IKEA is known today for its spacious stores with furniture in attractive settings, but in the early 1950s, people ordered from catalogues. Thus response to the first showroom was overwhelming: people loved being able to see and try the furniture before buying it. This led to increased sales and the company continued to thrive. By 1955, IKEA was designing all its own furniture.

In 1956 Kamprad saw a man disassembling a table to make it easier to transport. Kamprad was inspired. The man had given him a great idea: flat packaging. Flat packaging would mean lower shipping costs for IKEA and lower prices for customers. IKEA tried it and sales soared. The problem was that people had to assemble furniture themselves, but over time, even this grew into an advantage for IKEA. Nowadays, IKEA is often seen as having connotations of self-sufficiency. This image has done wonders for the company, leading to better sales and continued expansion.

Today there are over 200 stores in 32 countries. Amazingly, Ingvar Kamprad has managed to keep IKEA a privately-held company. In 2004 he was named the world's richest man. He currently lives in Switzerland and is retired from the day-to-day operations of IKEA. IKEA itself, though, just keeps on growing.

31. Kamprad established IKEA with _____.

- A. his personal savings
 - B. his father's reward for his school performance
 - C. large profits from selling things
 - D. His school's support
32. The author states in Paragraph 5 that flat packaging _____.
- A. need father's reward for his school performance
 - B. is a business concept inspired by Kamprad
 - C. help reduce transportation costs
 - D. make the company self-sufficient
33. According to the passage, which of the following is not true?
- A. IKEA experienced rapid expansion since the late 1950s.
 - B. IKEA designed its own products since 1955.
 - C. IKEA sold all kinds of miscellaneous goods originally.
 - D. Kamprad sold his company after retirement.
34. What is the author's attitude towards IKEA's future according to the last paragraph?
- A. Indifferent.
 - B. Doubtful.
 - C. Optimistic.
 - D. Pessimistic.
35. The passage is developed primarily in terms of _____.
- A. analysis of a process
 - B. Examples that illustrate a problem
 - C. Comparison and contrast
 - D. Sequence of events.

2.

The most exciting kind of education is also the most personal. Nothing can exceed the joy of discovering for yourself something that is important to you. It may be an idea or a bit of information you come across accidentally or a sudden insight, fitting together pieces of information or working through a problem. Such personal encounters are the “payoff” education. A teacher may direct you to learning and even encourage you in it—but no teacher can make the excitement or the joy happen. That’s up to you.

A research paper, assigned in a course and perhaps checked at various stages by an instructor, leads you beyond classrooms, beyond the texts for classes and into a process where the joy of discovery and learning can come to you many times. Preparing the research paper is an active and individual process, and ideal learning process. It provides a structure within which you can make exciting discoveries, of knowledge and of self, that are basic to education. But the research paper also gives you a chance to individualize a school assignment, to suit a piece of work to your own interests and abilities, to show others, what you can do. Writing a research paper is more than just a classroom exercise. It is an experience in searching out, understanding and synthesizing, which forms the basis of many skills applicable to both academic and nonacademic tasks. It is, in the, fullest sense, a discovering, an education. So, to produce a good research paper is both a useful and a thoroughly satisfying experience.

To some, the thought of having to write an assigned number of pages often more than ever produced before, is disconcerting. To others, the very idea of having to work independently is threatening. But there is no need to approach the research paper assignment with anxiety, and nobody should view the research paper as an obstacle to overcome. Instead, consider it a goal to accomplish, a goal within reach if you need the help this book can give you.

36. According to the writer, personal discoveries _____.

- A. will give one encouragement and direction
- B. are helpful in finding the right information
- C. are the most valuable part of one’s personal education
- D. will help one to successfully complete school assignments

37. It can be inferred from the passage that writing a research paper gives one chances _____.

- A. to fully develop one’s personal abilities
- B. to use the skills learnt only in the classroom
- C. to prove that one is a productive writer

D. to demonstrate how well one can accomplish school assignment

38. From the context, the word "disconcerting" (Para.3) most probably means _____.

- A. misleading
- B. embarrassing
- C. stimulating
- D. upsetting

39. The writer argues in the passage that _____.

- A. one should explore new areas in research
- B. one should trust one's own ability to meet course requirements
- C. one should consider research paper writing a pleasure, not a burden
- D. one should use all one's knowledge and skills when doing research

40. What will probably follow this passage?

- A. How to write a research paper.
- B. The importance of research in education.
- C. How to make new discoveries for oneself.
- D. The skill of putting pieces of information together.

V. Short Essay Writing 20% 本大題請於答案卷上作答

Directions: Read carefully the below passage about the issue of long-term care condition in Taiwan. Then write a well-organized short essay of approximately 200 words in English as your response to this passage. (Writing competency 40%, argumentation 30%, organization 30%)

TAIPEI (Taiwan News) -- Taiwan is likely going to become a "hyper-aged" society within a mere eight years, according to the National Development Council (NDC), reported CNA.

The NDC estimates that people over the age of 65 will make up over 20 percent of Taiwan's population in only eight year's time, thus making it a "hyper-aged" society.

In fact, the NDC estimates that Taiwan will reach that milestone even faster than Japan (11 years), the U.S. (14 years), France (29 years), and the UK (51 years). Meanwhile, it is on a similar track as South Korea (8 years) and Singapore (7 years).