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**Part I. Sentence Completion (2 points for each question)**

Directions: Select the one word or phrase that best complete the sentence.

1. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ said she had a fever.
  - A. whom she went
  - B. to that she went
  - C. to whom she went to
  - D. that she went to
2. Microscopes make tiny things appear larger \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. as actually they are
  - B. as they are actually
  - C. than they are actually
  - D. than they actually are
3. Perhaps the most significant postwar trend was the decentralization of cities throughout the United States, \_\_\_\_\_ when massive highway-building programs permitted greater suburban growth.
  - A. and accelerated a phenomenon
  - B. a phenomenon that accelerated
  - C. accelerating a phenomenon which,
  - D. the acceleration of which phenomenon
4. Although \_\_\_\_\_ instant critical acclaim in 1952, he never completed a second novel, publishing many short works instead.
  - A. *Invisible Man* was the first novel by Ralph Ellison received
  - B. first received by Ralph Ellison, the novel *Invisible Man* was
  - C. Ralph Ellison's first novel, *Invisible Man*, received
  - D. Ralph Ellison's first novel, *Invisible Man*, was received
5. At the time of Columbus' voyages, Native Americans used an astounding diversity of languages, \_\_\_\_\_ the diversity used by Europeans.
  - A. the greatest by far
  - B. by far than greater
  - C. by far the greatest
  - D. greater by far than
6. When \_\_\_\_\_ with atmospheric particles, they create many types of secondary particles, including positrons, mesons, and hyperons.
  - A. the collision of primary cosmic rays
  - B. primary cosmic rays collide
  - C. primary cosmic rays colliding
  - D. do primary cosmic rays collide

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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7. "Did you ever go there?" "I \_\_\_\_\_ go there myself."

- A. use to
- B. used to
- C. was used to
- D. got used to

8. There \_\_\_\_\_ neither tea nor cakes on the table.

- A. have
- B. has
- C. are
- D. is

9. The New York City Ballet has been \_\_\_\_\_ of United States classical ballet companies since its inception in 1946.

- A. the consistently creative most
- B. consistently creative the most
- C. most creative the consistently
- D. the most consistently creative

10. There are few, \_\_\_\_\_, countries that will accept hijackers.

- A. even if
- B. if any
- C. not at all
- D. in which

**Part II. Error Recognition (2 points for each question)**

*Directions: Select the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.*

1. Lizards tails differ considerably from length, color and size.

- A                      B                      C                      D

2. Most wild animals can be adapted to rough weather conditions much better than

- A    B    C

us humans.

D

3. Bob being graded as one of the top-ten students on his campus is quite an exciting

- A                      B    C

event among all of us.

D

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4. The impact on earth of a large meteorite was a possibly contributing factor when  
 A B  
70 percent of all living species became extinct 65 million years ago.  
 C D
5. We may enumerate a dozen reasons to object building more nuclear power plants.  
 A B C D
6. During the past decade, the crime rate have been increasingly growing in  
 A B C  
most cities of the world.  
 D
7. At one time Portugal belonged to Spain, however, since 1640 it has been a  
 A B C  
separate, independent country.  
 D
8. The form of thick clouds does not necessarily mean that they will precipitate.  
 A B C D
9. To many Caucasians, the Koreans and the Japanese look so much like that they are  
 A B C  
 often mistake for each other.  
 D
10. Diesel engines are highly favored for many purposes in that they are both high in  
 A B  
 thermal efficiency and economy of fuel oils.  
 C D

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**Part III. Reading Comprehension (2 points for each question)**

*Directions: Read the following passages and the questions about them. Decide which of the choices-A, B, C, or D-best answers the question, and mark the answer.*

(1)

Political controversy about the public-land policy of the United States began with the American Revolution. In fact, even before independence from Britain was won, it became clear that resolving the dilemmas surrounding the public domain might prove necessary to preserve the Union itself.

At the peace negotiations with Britain, Americans demanded, and got, a western boundary at the Mississippi River. Thus the new nation secured for its birthright a vast internal empire rich in agricultural and mineral resources. But under their colonial charters, seven states-Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia- claimed portions of the western wilderness. Virginia's claim was the largest, stretching north and west to encompass the later states of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The language of the charters was vague and their validity questionable, but during the war Virginia reinforced its title by sponsoring Colonel George Rogers Clark's 1778 expedition to Vincennes and Kaskaskia, which strengthened America's trans-Appalachian pretensions at the peace table. The six states holding no claim to the transmontane region doubted whether a confederacy in which territory was so unevenly apportioned would truly prove what it claimed to be, a union of equals. Already New Jersey, Delaware, Rhode Island, and Maryland were among the smallest and least populous of the states. While they levied heavy taxes to repay state war debts, their larger neighbors might retire debts out of land-sale proceeds. Drawn by fresh lands and low taxes, people would desert the small states for the large, leaving the former to fall into bankruptcy and eventually into political subjugation. All the states shared in the war effort, said the New Jersey legislature, how then could half of them "be left to sink under an enormous debt, whilst others are enabled, in a short period, to replace all their expenditures from the hard earnings of the whole confederacy?" As the Revolution was a common endeavor, so ought its fruits, including the western lands, to be a common property.

1. With which of the following topics is the passage primarily concerned? (A)
  - A. A controversial public-land policy
  - B. How independence from Britain was won
  - C. The land holdings of Massachusetts
  - D. How New Jersey developed its western land
  
2. According to the passage, the British granted the new American nation a western boundary at
  - A. Ohio
  - B. Illinois
  - C. the Mississippi River
  - D. the Appalachian Mountains

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3. Which state laid claim to the largest land-holdings?
- North Carolina
  - South Carolina
  - Virginia
  - Georgia
4. Why does the author mention Colonel Clark's expedition?
- To explain how one state strengthened its land claims
  - To criticize an effort to acquire additional agricultural resources
  - To show that many explorers searched for new lands
  - To question the validity of Virginia's claims
5. According to the passage, the smaller states tried to raise money to pay their war debts by
- collecting taxes
  - exporting crops
  - selling land
  - raising cattle

(2)

Forces other than damaging winds are also at work inside tornadoes. Sometimes, as the writhing, twisting funnel passes over a house, the walls and ceiling burst apart if a bomb had gone off inside. This explosion is caused by the low air pressure at the center of a tornado.

The pressure at the center of a tornado is usually 13 pounds per square inch. However, inside the house the air pressure is normal, about 15 pounds per square inch. The difference of 2 pounds per square inch between the inside and outside pressure may not seem like much. But suppose a tornado funnel passes over a small building that measures 20 by 10 by 10 feet. On each square inch of the building, there is 2 pounds of pressure from the inside that is not balanced by air pressure outside the building. On the ceiling, that adds up to an unbalanced pressure of 57,600 pounds. The pressure on the four walls adds up to 172,800 pounds.

OnIf windows are open in the building, some of the inside air will rush out through them. This will balance the pressure inside and outside the building. But if the windows are shut tightly, the enormous inside pressure may cause the building to burst.

Unfortunately heavy rain and hail often occur in thunderstorms that later produce tornadoes. So people frequently shut all windows to protect their property. This may cause far worse damage later. For the same reason, tornado cellars must have an air vent. Otherwise, the cellar door might be blown out when a tornado passes over it.

1. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?
- How tornadoes can be prevented
  - When tornadoes usually occur
  - Where tornadoes are formed
  - Why tornadoes cause so much damage

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2. According to the passage, tornadoes can destroy buildings because the
- A. force of a tornado increases the air pressure in a building
  - B. air pressure at the center of a tornado is over 172,000 pounds
  - C. weight of a tornado can crush a building's roof when it passes overhead
  - D. air pressure inside a tornado is less than the air pressure inside a building
3. According to the passage, what is the difference per square inch between the air pressure inside a building and the air pressure inside a tornado?
- A. 2 pounds
  - B. 10 pounds
  - C. 13 pounds
  - D. 15 pounds
4. According to the passage, the pressure on a building during a tornado can be relieved by
- A. closing the cellar
  - B. opening the windows
  - C. using a fan for ventilation
  - D. strengthening the roof and walls
5. According to the passage, people close their windows to prevent damage caused by
- A. tornadoes
  - B. thunderstorms
  - C. uprooted trees
  - D. bursting structures

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(3)

Researchers have found that migrating animals use a variety of inner compasses to help them navigate. Some steer by the position of the Sun. Others navigate by the stars. Some use the Sun as their guide during the day, and then switch to star navigation by night. One study shows that the homing pigeon uses the Earth's magnetic fields as a guide in finding its way home, and there are indications that various other animals, from insects to mollusks, can also make use of magnetic compasses. It is of course very useful for a migrating bird to be able to switch to a magnetic compass when clouds cover the Sun; otherwise it would just have to land and wait for the Sun to come out again.

Even with the Sun or stars to steer by, the problems of navigation are more complicated than they might seem at first. For example, a worker honeybee that has found a rich source of nectar and pollen flies rapidly home to the hive to report. A naturalist has discovered that the bee scout delivers her report through a complicated dance in the hive, in which she tells the other workers not only how far away the food is, but also what direction to fly in relation to the Sun. But the Sun does not stay in one place all day. As the workers start out to gather the food, the Sun may already have changed its position in the sky somewhat. In later trips during the day, the Sun will seem to move farther and farther toward the west. Yet the worker bees seem to have no trouble at all in finding the food source. Their inner clocks tell them just where the Sun will be, and they change their course correspondingly.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Bees communicate with each other by dancing.
- B. Animals have internal steering devices.
- C. The Sun is necessary for animal navigation.
- D. The Earth's magnetic fields guide pigeons home

2. The author mention all of the following natural phenomena that help animals navigate EXCEPT

- A. the Sun
- B. the stars
- C. magnetic fields
- D. wind direction

3. What makes it necessary for a bird to rely on a magnetic compass when navigating?

- A. The possibility of bad weather
- B. The constant motion of the Sun
- C. Its patterns of migration
- D. Its need to constantly change homes

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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4. According to the passage, what information does the dance of the scout bee communicate to the other worker bees?

- A. The time of day
- B. What the weather is like
- C. How far away the food is
- D. Which flowers the scout has found

5. Which of the following is an example of an animal using an inner compass as described in the passage?

- A. Mother chimpanzees caring for and grooming their young
- B. Turtles traveling miles through the sea to lay eggs on an island
- C. Wolves fighting each other for territorial rights
- D. Lions stalking their prey without having seen it

**Part IV. English Written Essay (30 points)**

*Direction: Choose ONE and ONLY ONE topic from the followings.*

1. On the importance of business ethics
2. On the importance of corporate governance