

系所組別： 外國語文學系在職專班

考試科目： 英文（專班）

考試日期：0307 · 節次：3

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一 閱讀測驗 (20% 每題2分)

Reading the following passages and answer the questions after each passage.

Passage A.

“Middle-aged people who drank between three and five cups of coffee a day lowered their risk of developing dementia and Alzheimer's disease by between 60 and 65 percent later in life,” said lead researcher on the project, Miia Kivipelto, a professor at the University of Kuopio in Finland and at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm.

The study, which was also conducted in cooperation with the National Public Health Institute in Helsinki and which was published in the Journal of Alzheimer's Disease this month, was based on repeated interviews with 1,409 people in Finland over more than two decades.

They were first asked about their coffee-drinking habits when they were in their 50s and their memory functions were tested again in 1998, when they were between 65 and 79 years of age. A total of 61 people had by then developed dementia, 48 of whom had Alzheimer's, the researchers said. “

There are perhaps one or two other studies that have shown that coffee can improve some memory functions (but) this is the first study directed at dementia and Alzheimer's (and) in which the subjects are followed for such a long time,” Kivipelto told AFP.

She said it remained unclear exactly how moderate coffee drinking helped delay or avoid the onset of dementia, but pointed out that coffee contains strong antioxidants, which are known to counter Alzheimer's.

Some studies have also shown that coffee helps protect the nerve system, which can also protect against dementia, she said, pointing out that yet other studies show that coffee protects against diabetes, which in turn is known to be linked to Alzheimer's.

1. According to this passage, what is the key element in coffee that brings about the effect of lowering the risk of developing Alzheimer's disease?

- (a) Antioxidants (b) Dementia (c) Insulin (d) Caffeine

2. What research method was applied in the study mentioned in this passage?

- (a) True experiment (b) Controlled surveys (c) Repeated interviews (d) Drug tests

3. When did Prof. Kivipelto begin this study?

- (a) Since 1998 (b) Ten years ago (c) During the 50's (d) In the late 80's

4. According to Prof. Kivipelto, why is this a significant study?

- (a) It supports findings of the other studies.
 (b) It investigates the same group of subjects over a long period of time.
 (c) It is the only one of this kind in the field.
 (d) It investigates a large group of patients across several countries.

Passage B.

NASA is prepping a Global Hawk, a version of the Air Force's top-of-the-line unmanned spy plane, for its first Earth science mission in June. Capable of staying aloft for more than 30 hours, it will sample greenhouse gases responsible for ozone depletion and verify measurements by NASA's Aura atmosphere research satellite.

“It's a whole new ballgame for us,” said project scientist Paul A. Newman of NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center. Previous research aircraft deployed to sample the atmosphere typically are smaller and cannot stay airborne as long as the Global Hawk. During the Global Hawk flights, scientists will have access to their instruments through a dedicated satellite feed and can view data in real time, Newman said.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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In 2007, NASA received two Global Hawks from the Air Force. The computer-controlled, high-altitude drone is best known for its surveillance role in Iraq and Afghanistan and has been used to monitor wildfires in the United States.

Global Hawk maker Northrop Grumman Corp. last year received a five-year contract valued at up to \$25 million to support NASA's Global Hawk unmanned aircraft program for atmospheric research.

On Thursday, NASA and Northrop Grumman unveiled the Global Hawks during a ceremony in the Mojave Desert attended by congressional aides, representatives from NASA headquarters and military contractors.

With a wingspan of 116 feet (35.36 meters), the Global Hawks can fly up to 65,000 feet (19,800 meters) — twice the altitude of commercial airliners. The craft can also carry payloads up to 2,000 pounds (907 kilograms).

Engineers will outfit one of the craft with science instruments in the spring, and flights are scheduled for summer. Missions will fly out of Edwards Air Force Base north of Los Angeles and return there. Initial flights will last several hours and will eventually ramp up to 30 hours with targets over the Pacific and Arctic.

5. What is the mission of the Global Hawk for NASA's latest project scheduled for this coming summer?

- (a) Spying military secrets (b) Observing Iraq and Afghanistan (c) Sampling greenhouse gases
(d) Observing wildfires in the US.

6. Which of the following features is not part of the design of Global Hawks?

- (a) It is invisible in any radar system.
(b) It flies higher than normal planes.
(c) It can carry heavy loads.
(d) It is controlled by computer.

7. What will the Global Hawk target in the mission mentioned?

- (a) Mojave Desert (b) Edward Air Force Base (c) Northrop Grumman (d) Pacific and Arctic

Passage C.

An international auxiliary language (sometimes abbreviated as IAL or auxlang) or interlanguage is a language meant for communication between people from different nations who do not share a common native language. An auxiliary language is primarily a second language.

Languages of dominant societies over the centuries have served as auxiliary languages, sometimes approaching the international level. French and English have been used as such in recent times in many parts of the world. However, as these languages are associated with the very dominance—cultural, political, and economic—that made them popular, they are often met with strong resistance as well. For this reason, many have turned to the idea of promoting an artificial or constructed language as a possible solution.

The term "auxiliary" implies that it is intended to be an additional language for the people of the world, rather than to replace their native languages. Often, the phrase is used to refer to planned or constructed languages proposed specifically to ease worldwide international communication, such as Esperanto, Ido, and Interlingua. However, it can also refer to the concept of such a language being determined by international consensus, including even a standardized natural language (e.g., International English), and has also been connected to the project of constructing a universal language.

There has been considerable criticism of international auxiliary languages, both in terms of individual proposals and in more general terms. Criticisms directed against Esperanto and other early auxlangs in the late 19th century included the idea that different races have sufficiently different speech organs that an international language might work locally in Europe, but hardly worldwide, and the

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prediction that if adopted, such an auxlang would rapidly break up into local dialects. Advances in linguistics have done away with the first of these, and the limited but significant use of Esperanto, Ido and Interlingua on an international scale, without breakup into dialects, has disproven the latter. Subsequently, much criticism has been focused either on the artificiality of these auxlangs, or on the argumentativeness of auxlang proponents and their failure to agree on one auxlang, or even on objective criteria by which to judge auxlangs. However, probably the most common criticism is that a constructed auxlang is unnecessary because natural languages such as English are already in wide use as auxlangs and work well enough for that purpose.

8. Which of the followings is a constructed auxlang?

- (a) International English (b) Esperanto (c) German (d) French

9. According to this passage, why did natural auxlangs meet strong resistance?

- (a) Existing natural auxlangs are usually associated with cultural or economical suppression.
 (b) They are more complicated than the artificial auxlangs and thus more difficult to learn.
 (c) Too many dialects have been developed from natural auxlangs.
 (d) People could not agree upon one natural auxlang, so it is necessary to create one.

10. According to this passage, which of the following criticisms about international auxiliary languages is a valid one?

- (a) All artificial auxlangs were all based on European languages.
 (b) The popular constructed auxlangs were broken into many dialects.
 (c) It is difficult to learn an auxlang for people from different races due to their different speech organs.
 (d) It is not necessary to create a new auxlang because there are enough natural auxlangs.

二英翻中（24% 每題8分） 請勿抄題

Translate the following sentences into Chinese

- Several mechanisms are in place to help Wikipedia members carry out the important work of crafting a high-quality resource while maintaining civility.
- Radon is a colorless and odorless gas generated by the breakdown of radioactive radium, which in turn is the decay product of uranium, found in the Earth's crust.
- In economics, a bailout is an act of loaning or giving capital to a failing business in order to save it from bankruptcy, insolvency, or total liquidation and ruin.

三中翻英（24% 每題8分） 請勿抄題

Translate the following sentences into English

- 歐盟將鼓勵歐洲燈泡製造商生產能源使用效率極高的鹵素燈 (halogen bulbs)，以取代傳統式燈泡，因為使用鹵素燈可以減少百分之廿五至七十五的能源消耗量。
- 法國以建築宏偉、館藏豐富與食物精美聞名，卻擔心還不足保住「全球最佳旅遊聖地」的寶座。
- 馬來西亞當局估計在上世紀，馬來西亞的野生老虎數量已從三千頭下降到五百頭。下降的主要原因是非法捕獵，以及人類侵入並破壞老虎的自然森林棲息地。

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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四 作文 (32%)

A comprehensive ban on smoking in public places took effect around Taiwan since January. The newly adopted regulations are considerably stricter than the anti-smoking regulations of the past and are expected to give a boost to the anti-smoking movement on the island. According to the government, it will serve to reduce smoking-related problems and create huge benefits for the well-being of the Taiwanese public.

What effects do you expect from enforcing the revised Tobacco Hazards Prevention Act? What possible difficulties and criticisms will be met when enforcing this new law? Write a short essay on your opinions with examples.