

銘傳大學九十二學年度管理研究所碩士班招生考試

第三節

英文 試題

(限用電腦答案卡作答)

I 、 Vocabulary: Choose the best answer (20%)

1. He stressed that the disease is not actively _____ because it is not easy for the viruses to spread to other people.
 - a. contagious
 - b. legal
 - c. reluctant
 - d. excessive
2. It would be a logical thing for China's new leader Hu Jintao to give _____ to domestic issues.
 - a. decision
 - b. offer
 - c. priority
 - d. territory
3. Many houses and building in Tokyo are _____ to earthquake; therefore, many analysts agree that much of Tokyo needs rebuilding.
 - a. stubborn
 - b. powerful
 - c. legible
 - d. vulnerable
4. Many people are very _____ about the world economy because of the war in Iraq.
 - a. perseverant
 - b. pessimistic
 - c. graceful
 - d. phony
5. The novel is too long, I am not _____ in reading it.
 - a. bored
 - b. guarantee
 - c. convince
 - d. destroy

Vietnam with symptoms linked to severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS).

D

14. In 2000, Buck successfully sails from Chile to Easter Island in 2,400 miles (3,862

A B C

kilometers) in a similar boat.

D

15. One of Mark Twain's most startling and sarcastic work is "Letters from the

A B C D

Earth."

III 、 Cloze: Choose the best answer. (40%)

The cause of the illness remains 16, but experts believe that the most likely explanation is a new virus not known to the world.

16. a. not to be known

b. unknown

c. to be known

d. known

From the beginning of this year until March 21, 572 dengue fever cases had been reported in southern Taiwan, 17 Kaohsiung City, Fungshan City, Pingtung County and Tainan City, with 51 cases 18 confirmed as domestically acquired.

17. a. included

b. include

c. to include

e. including

18. a. were

b. to be

c. being

e. are

After months of speculation and punditry, the United States and Britain have finally 19 their war intended to topple the regime of Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein.

As the war got underway, all signs were indicating that things were going well for Washington and London. Troops were moving 20 into the Iraqi interior, and marine forces were able to capture the main Iraqi port facility near the border of Kuwait.

If all goes well, allied forces may be reaching the gates of Baghdad 21 the beginning of next week, 22 would bode well for President George Bush's desire to see the war concluded 23 quickly as possible.

19. a. launched

- b. threw
 - c. overwhelmed
 - d. alternated
20. a. soon
- b. rapidly
 - c. literally
 - e. partically
21. a. on
- b. with
 - c. by
 - d. from
22. a. what
- b. who
 - c. that
 - e. which
23. a. as
- b. so
 - c. to
 - d. for

_ 24 _ an immediate end to the U.S. -led war _ 25 _ Iraq, demonstrators took to the streets of the Indonesian capital and other cities across Asia on Saturday as Europe braced for another day of protest.

24. a. Demand
- b. Demanding
 - c. Being demanded
 - d. Demanded
25. a. on
- b. to
 - c. for
 - d. about

The world's _26_ living man, retired Japanese silkworm breeder Yukichi Chuganji, is celebrating his 114th birthday. Born on March 23, 1889, Chuganji became a silkworm breeder and bank employee after _27_ school. He later served as a community welfare officer in his native Fukuoka prefecture on Kyushu island.

Chuganji inherited the mantle of world's oldest man from Antonio Todde, an Italian three months his senior, who _28_ in January 2002. Local government officials

said on Sunday that Chuganji still _29_ three solid meals a day but has been largely bed-ridden in recent years because _30_ poor eyesight.

The world's oldest living person is Kamato Hongo, a 115-year-old Japanese woman who also lives on Kyushu, Japan has the world's longest life _31_ of just under 80 years. The number of Japanese centenarians _32_ a record high of 17,934 last year, _33_ with just 153 in 1963. It was a sharp reminder of the graying of the nation's population. Birthrates are tumbling, _34_ concerns that pension obligations could become unmanageable. More than 80 percent of the centenarians _35_ women.

26. a. old
b. older
c. oldest
d. more old
27. a. leaving
b. leave
c. leaves
d. left
28. a. dead
b. dies
c. dying
d. died
29. a. eating
b. eat
c. eats
d. to eat
30. a. his
b. of
c. the
d. for
31. a. time
b. survival
c. expectancy
d. extinction
32. a. hitting
b. to hit
c. hits
d. hit
33. a. compared
b. comparing

- c. to compare
 - d. compares
34. a. raise
- b. raising
 - c. to raise
 - d. raised
35. a. is
- b. to be
 - c. being
 - d. are

IV 、 Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answer to each question (30%)

36. Education is like the pulling up of the blinds to let in the light of good will.

Education is like _____.

- a. kindly helping being men to rise after they fall.
 - b. Bringing blind men into the sunshine with good intention.
 - c. Kindly turning on a light in the dark to make people see.
 - d. Opening a window to let the light of good will come in.
37. The Academy Awards were started in the 1920 as a marketing tool to promote movie-going, and the Oscars continue to deliver on that goal, encouraging millions of people to catch films they might otherwise have skipped.
- The passage tells us _____
- a. Oscars are responsible for the decrease of moviegoers.
 - b. Oscars have a strong influence on people in deciding what movies to go to.
 - c. Oscars are what many people in the show business go after.
 - d. The academy Award has flaws that discourage people from going to movies.
38. As the war in Iraq starts ,some analysts are turning to the fundamentals of economy to grasp a clearer picture of economic development in 2003. “Any rally caused by Iraq (war) will not last long, “ said Mike Newton.
- The passage tells us _____
- a. The war will not last long.
 - b. The war will greatly influence the economic development in 2003.
 - c. Some analysts think the war is more important than the fundamentals of economy in understanding economic development in 2003.
 - d. The current prices on the stock market caused by the war are not dependable in forecasting the economic development in 2003.

39. The customs and laws relating to the aspects of the people's life must be understood in order to understand the culture and language of that people. The traveler in strange lands is expected to respect the customs as well as obey the laws.

The author here advises us _____.

- a. to make hay while the sun shines.
 - b. When in Rome, do as the Romans do.
 - c. To make both ends meet in our daily life.
 - d. Not to do to others what you would not to have others do to you.
40. Great minds are forever asking questions about people and about nature, but little minds are not. They do not think of any questions to ask, so they remain little minds. Graham Bell asked questions about nature, and that led to his invention of telephone.

What is the difference between the great mind and the little mind?

- a. Great minds are questionable but little minds are not.
- b. Great minds are curious but little minds are not.
- c. Little minds are disinterested but great minds are not.
- d. Little minds are thoughtful but great minds are not.

In the West, most people visit a dentist regularly for both hygiene and beauty. They use toothpaste and dental floss daily to keep their teeth clean. They have their teeth straightened, whitened, and crowned to make them more attractive to others in their culture. However, "attractive" has quite a different meaning in other cultures. In the past, In Japan, it was the custom for women to blacken, not whiten, the teeth.

People in some areas of Africa and central Australia have the custom of filing the teeth to sharp points. And among the Makololo people of Malawi, the women wear a very large ring—a *pelele*—in their upper lips. As their chief once explained about *peletes*: "They are the only beautiful things women have. Men have beards. Women have none. What kind of person would she be without the *pelele*? She would not be a woman at all."

41. What is the one main topic of the paragraph?
- a. dentistry
 - b. blackening or whitening the teeth.
 - c. Changes to the human mouth
 - d. Peletes and beards
42. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage?
- a. Makololo women wear a large ring in their upper lip.

- b. In the West, people visit dentists and have their teeth straightened, whitened, and crowned.
 - c. In some cultures, people blacken their teeth or file them to sharp points.
 - d. White teeth are attractive to all cultures.
43. What is the main idea of the paragraph?
- a. People can easily change the color or shape of their teeth.
 - b. The word attractive has different meanings.
 - c. The human mouth suffers change and abuse in many societies.
 - d. Some methods of changing the appearance of the mouth are dangerous, but others are safe.

When the first heart transplant operation was carried out in the late sixties by the South African surgeon Doctor Christian Barnard it caused worldwide controversy. There was a great deal of criticism not only from the general public but also from within the medical profession itself.

The popular press carried what almost amounted to Frankenstein-type horrors stories. The ‘man in the street’, expressed, in his ignorance of medical fact, the opinion that the heart transplant operation was a sin. The heart was the ‘seat of the emotions’ and to tamper with it was sacrilegious.

Medical opposition to this breakthrough in surgery was equally vehement but made from a better-informed scientific base. There would be problems, it was felt, in two very serious areas and these problems were not just medical ones. They involved moral and philosophical principles.

The medical problems quickly became apparent after the first few transplants had taken place. The lives of the recipients of the ‘new’ hearts were not significantly prolonged. Tissue rejection had caused the recipients’ natural immune systems to react against the transplanted organ and thus render it useless after recipients’ natural immune systems to react against the transplanted organ and thus render it useless after a period of a few hours or a few days. Surgeons supporting cardiac transplant felt, however, that in time this problem could be overcome.

The moral and philosophical problems arose from the difficulties posed by finding suitable donors. The organ for transplant had to come from a very recently deceased person. When could someone be certified as clinically dead? Might not the situation arise where a potential donor, suffering perhaps from a very serious illness or a bad accident, were not given every assistance and opportunity to recover because another patient needed a transplant urgently?

44. The main idea of the passages can be expressed as

- a. a call for organ donation
 - b. limited powers of heart transplant operations
 - c. advantages of medical surgery
 - d. criticisms of heart transplant operations
45. According to the passages, the heart was taken as
- a. religious
 - b. man's emotional center
 - c. a sin
 - d. sacrilegious
46. According to the passages, which of the following was more scientifically based?
- a. The medical opposition to heart transplant
 - b. The criticism from the popular press
 - c. The suspicion from the general public
 - d. None of the above.
47. According to the passages, which of the following is true?
- a. Heart transplants in the late sixties successfully lengthened the lives of those new-heart recipients.
 - b. Tissue rejection was not considered a threat to organ transplant.
 - c. It was usually difficult to find the organ for transplant.
 - d. The first heart transplant operation was considered a blessing.
48. The underlined word "controversy" means
- a. a person who has only just died
 - b. a dead person
 - c. an accident victim
 - d. someone who is seriously ill.
49. Organs suitable for transplant must come from
- a. a person who has only just died.
 - b. A dead person
 - c. An accident victim
 - d. Someone who is seriously ill.
50. The underlined word "vehement" means
- a. weak
 - b. minor
 - c. strong
 - d. optimistic

