

南臺科技大學 108 學年度研究所考試入學招生考試

系組：海外組

准考證號碼：□□□□□□□□

科目：英文檢定 (201)

(請考生自行填寫)

注意事項	一、請先檢查准考證號碼、報考系(組)別、考試科目名稱，確定無誤後再作答。 二、所有答案應寫於答案紙上，否則不予計分。 三、作答時應依試題題號，依序由上而下書寫，作答及未作答之題號均應抄寫。
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Part I: Structure and Written Expression. (50%)

Direction: Items in this part are incomplete sentences. Following each of these sentences, there are four answers. Choose the most appropriate answer from (A), (B), (C), and (D) to complete the sentence. Each question is worth 2 points.

Questions 1-25

- When children are watching 3C products, they are only listening to the language and they aren't _____ with anyone.
(A) communicating (B) flattering
(C) stimulating (D) organizing
- In recent years, the Japanese face a constant _____ of destruction from earthquake and volcanic activity.
(A) attraction (B) margin
(C) threat (D) gravity
- With _____ to your proposal, we are glad to inform you that it has been accepted.
(A) aspect (B) expect
(C) prospect (D) respect
- Many large companies have branches in different parts of the country and _____ their workers from one branch to another.
(A) solve (B) transfer
(C) acquire (D) resign
- Every boy in this country has the _____ for military service.
(A) ability (B) activity
(C) liability (D) capability
- Martha and Jennifer are both tidy, so they share the room without any _____.
(A) friction (B) fraction
(C) observation (D) invasion
- The killer stabbed the victim thirty times. It was a very _____ killing.
(A) savage (B) certain
(C) reliable (D) impact

8. Driving under the influence is illegal in most of the countries because driving alcohol ____ your ability to drive a car.
 (A) accumulates (B) convinces
 (C) provides (D) impairs
9. Doctors listen to a patient's heartbeat through a ____ to see if there are any irregularities.
 (A) telescope (B) stethoscope
 (C) microscope (D) horoscope
10. Tomorrow at 8am, Jonathan has to ____ an English test.
 (A) pass (B) do
 (C) take (D) participate
11. The boss finally listened to the employee' ____, and changed his mind.
 (A) complaining (B) pleas
 (C) bidding (D) compliments
12. Claire and I haven't seen each other for so long. I really enjoy having a pleasant ____ in such a sunny winter.
 (A) dialogue (B) talk
 (C) gossip (D) conference
13. Do you know the ____ of this water container?
 (A) capacity (B) capability
 (C) possibility (D) probability
14. The ____ of a child is one of the most horrible crimes a person can commit.
 (A) attraction (B) affirmation
 (C) adaption (D) abduction
15. An ____ to a rule is something that does not fit in.
 (A) application (B) registration
 (C) exception (D) injection
16. Tim Ranger wrote his first book ____ he was working as a janitor in a hotel.
 (A) which (B) during
 (C) what (D) while
17. My boss is switching the job of many people in the office. I never expected ____ in this mess.
 (A) involving (B) involve
 (C) to be involved (D) involved
18. Shirley is afraid she'd never be able to see John again, ____ very much.
 (A) that she loves (B) whom she loves
 (C) she loves (D) she loves him
19. He has two dogs: One is a Golden Retriever and ____ a Labrador.

- (A) the other (B) the others
(C) another (D) other
20. Wood furniture does not depreciate in value _____ properly handled and protected.
(A) and (B) that
(C) if (D) have
21. Hawaii is famous for its spectacular volcanoes, friendly people, and _____.
(A) pleasant (B) to have pleasant beaches
(C) its beaches are pleasant (D) pleasant beaches
22. To work efficiently, _____.
(A) frequent oiling of the machine is required.
(B) the machine requires frequent oiling.
(C) we are required to oil the machine frequently.
(D) it is necessary to oil the machine frequently.
23. Writing is one thing and talking is quite _____.
(A) another (B) the other
(C) others (D) the others
24. All work and no play _____ John a dull boy.
(A) are making (B) makes
(C) make (D) to make
25. Neither Kevin nor his friends _____ there at the time.
(A) were (B) was
(C) to be (D) being

Part II: Reading Comprehension. (50%)

Direction: Read the following passages and choose the most proper answer to each question. Each question is worth 2 points, while Question 43 and 48, 4 points each.

Reading A

When it comes to medical care, many patients and doctors believe “more is better.” But what they do not realize is that overtreatment—too many scans, too many blood tests, too many procedures—may pose harm. Sometimes a test leads you down a path to more and more testing, some of which may be invasive, or to treatment for things that should be left alone.

Terrence Power, for example, complained that after his wife learned she had Wegener’s disease, an uncommon disorder of the immune system, they found it difficult to refuse testing recommended by her physician. The doctor insisted on office visits every three weeks, even when she was feeling well. He frequently ordered

blood tests and X-rays, and repeatedly referred her to specialists for even minor complaints. Even when tests came back negative, more were ordered, and she was hospitalized as a precaution when she developed a cold. She had as many as 25 doctor visits during one six-month period. The couple was spending about \$30,000 a year for her care.

After several years of physical suffering and near financial ruin from the medical costs, the couple began questioning the treatment after consulting with other patients in online support groups. "It's a really hard thing to determine when **they**'ve crossed the line," Mr. Power said. "You think she's getting the best care in the world, but after a while you start to wonder: What is the objective?" Mr. Power then spoke with his own primary care doctor, who advised him to find a new specialist to oversee Mrs. Power's care. Under the new doctor's care, the regular testing stopped and Mrs. Power's condition stabilized. Now she sees the doctor only four or five times a year.

26. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) Treatments do not always cause harmful side effects.
 - (B) Patients tend to believe more testing is better treatment.
 - (C) Too much medical care may not be beneficial to patients.
 - (D) Doctors generally recommend office visits that are necessary.
27. Which of the following was a problem for Mrs. Power during her medical treatment?
- (A) She had to be hospitalized for three weeks whenever she had a cold.
 - (B) She didn't have any insurance, so she went broke because of her illness.
 - (C) When test results showed she was fine, her doctor still ordered more tests.
 - (D) Her doctor asked her to consult other specialists due to her constant complaints.
28. Who does "**they**" in the third paragraph most likely refer to?
- (A) Physicians.
 - (B) Other patients.
 - (C) Mr. and Mrs. Power.
 - (D) The online support groups.
29. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward medical tests?
- (A) More tests than necessary are too much.
 - (B) Medical tests are essential for disease prevention.
 - (C) Many tests are needed for confirmation of diagnosis.
 - (D) Doctors' interpretations of test results are seldom wrong.

Reading B

Henri Cartier-Bresson (1908–2004) is one of the most original and influential

figures in the history of photography. His humane, spontaneous photographs helped establish photojournalism as an art form.

Cartier-Bresson's family was wealthy—his father made a fortune as a textile manufacturer—but Cartier-Bresson later joked that due to his parents' frugal ways, it often seemed as though his family was poor. Educated in Paris, Cartier-Bresson developed an early love for literature and the arts. As a teenager, Cartier-Bresson rebelled against his parents' formal ways of education. In his early adulthood, he even drifted toward communism. But it was art that remained at the center of his life.

Cartier-Bresson traveled to Africa in 1931 to hunt antelope and boar. And Africa fueled another interest in him: photography. He then wandered around the world with his camera, using a handheld camera to catch images from fleeting moments of everyday life. Not long after World War II, Cartier-Bresson traveled east, spending considerable time in India, where he met and photographed Gandhi shortly before his assassination in 1948. Cartier-Bresson's subsequent work to document Gandhi's death and its immediate impact on the country became one of *Life Magazine's* most prized photo essays.

Cartier-Bresson's approach to photography remained much the same throughout his life. He made clear his dislike of images that had been improved by artificial light, darkroom effects, and even cropping. The naturalist in Cartier-Bresson believed that all editing should be done when the photo is taken. In 1952, his first book, *The Decisive Moment*, a rich collection of his work spanning two decades, was published. "There is nothing in this world that does not have a decisive moment," he said.

In 1968, he began to turn away from photography and returned to his passion for drawing and painting.

30. Which of the following best describes Cartier-Bresson's family background?
- (A) His family was rich but was very economical.
 - (B) His father went to Paris to open a textile factory.
 - (C) His wealthy family went bankrupt and became poor.
 - (D) His parents were very liberal in their ways of education.
31. Which of the following is true about Cartier-Bresson's career in photography?
- (A) He devoted himself to photography all his life.
 - (B) He developed a passion for photography when he traveled to Africa.
 - (C) He quit photography right after the publication of *The Decisive Moment*.
 - (D) During World War II, he documented the everyday life of the Indian people.
32. What significance did Cartier-Bresson have to Gandhi of India?
- (A) He witnessed Gandhi's assassination in 1948.
 - (B) He was the first photographer to take Gandhi's photo.

- (C) He used photos to document the effect of Gandhi's death on India.
(D) His photos told the world who was guilty of assassinating Gandhi.
33. Which of the following is true about Cartier-Bresson's approach to photography?
(A) He never waited for a decisive moment to shoot photos.
(B) He preferred to edit his images carefully in his darkroom.
(C) Most of his photos described things that happen every day.
(D) He experimented with different ways and settled on being a naturalist.

Reading C

You've most likely heard the news by now: A car-commuting, desk-bound, TV-watching lifestyle can be harmful to our health. All the time that we spend rooted in the chair is linked to increased risks of so many deadly diseases that experts have named this modern-day health epidemic the "sitting disease."

Sitting for too long slows down the body's metabolism and the way enzymes break down our fat reserves, raising both blood sugar levels and blood pressure. Small amounts of regular activity, even just standing and moving around, throughout the day is enough to bring the increased levels back down. And those small amounts of activity add up—30 minutes of light activity in two or three-minute bursts can be just as effective as a half-hour block of exercise. But without that activity, blood sugar levels and blood pressure keep creeping up, steadily damaging the inside of the arteries and increasing the risk of diabetes, heart disease, stroke, and other serious diseases. In essence, fundamental changes in biology occur if you sit for too long.

But wait, you're a runner. You needn't worry about the harm of a **sedentary** lifestyle because you exercise regularly, right? Well, not so fast. Recent studies show that people spend an average of 64 hours a week sitting, whether or not they exercise 150 minutes a week as recommended by World Health Organization (WHO). Regular exercisers, furthermore, are found to be about 30 percent less active on days when they exercise. Overall, most people simply aren't exercising or moving around enough to counteract all the harm that can result from sitting nine hours or more a day.

Scared straight out of your chair? Good. The remedy is as simple as standing up and taking activity breaks.

34. What is the purpose of this passage?
(A) To point out the challenges of the modern lifestyle.
(B) To discuss how a modern epidemic may spread quickly.
(C) To explore the effects of regular exercise to our body.
(D) To explain the threat to our health from long hours of sitting.

35. What does the word “**sedentary**” in the third paragraph most likely mean?
(A) Modern. (B) Risky. (C) Inactive. (D) Epidemic.
36. What is the best way to bring down high blood sugar level and blood pressure?
(A) Exercising for 150 minutes or more every week.
(B) Getting rid of the habit of car commuting and TV watching.
(C) Interrupting sitting time with light activity as often as possible.
(D) Standing or moving around for at least two or three minutes every day.
37. Which of the following may be inferred about those who do serious exercise?
(A) They often live longer than those who don't exercise.
(B) They tend to stand or move around less on days they work out.
(C) They generally spend less time sitting than those who are inactive.
(D) They usually do not meet the standard of exercise recommended by WHO.

Reading D

1 Growth, reproduction, and daily metabolism all require an organism to expend energy. The expenditure of energy is essentially a process of budgeting, just as finances are budgeted. If all of one's money is spent on clothes, there may be none left to buy food or go to the movies. Similarly, a plant or animal cannot **squander** all its energy on growing a big body if **none** would be left over for reproduction, for this is the surest way to extinction. Almost all of an organism's energy can be diverted to reproduction, with very little allocated to building the body. Organisms at this extreme are “opportunists.” At the other extreme are “competitors,” almost all of whose resources are invested in building a huge body, with a bare minimum allocated to reproduction.

2 Dandelions are good examples of opportunists. Their seed heads raised just high enough above the ground to catch the wind, the plants are no bigger than they need be, their stems are hollow, and all the rigidity comes from their water content. Thus, a minimum investment has been made in the body that becomes a platform for seed **dispersal**. These very short-lived plants reproduce prolifically; that is to say they provide a constant rain of seed in the neighborhood of parent plants. A new plant will spring up wherever a seed falls on a suitable soil surface, but because they do not build big bodies, they cannot compete with other plants for space, water, or sunlight. **These plants are termed opportunists because they rely on their seeds' falling into settings where competing plants have been removed by natural processes, such as along an eroding riverbank, on landslips, or where a tree falls and creates a gap in the forest canopy.**

3 The opposite of an opportunist is a competitor. These organisms tend to have big bodies, are long-lived, and spend relatively little effort each year on reproduction. An oak tree is a good example of a competitor. A **massive** oak claims its ground for 200 years or more, outcompeting all other would-be canopy trees by casting a dense shade and drawing up any free water in the soil. The leaves of an oak tree taste foul because they are rich in tannins, a chemical that renders them distasteful or indigestible to many organisms. The tannins are part of the defense mechanism that is essential to longevity. Although oaks produce thousands of acorns, the investment in a crop of acorns is small compared with the energy spent on building leaves, trunk, and roots. Once an oak tree becomes established, it is likely to survive minor cycles of drought and even fire. A population of oaks is likely to be relatively stable through time, and its survival is likely to depend more on its ability to withstand the pressures of competition or predation than on its ability to take advantage of chance events. It should be noted, however, that the pure opportunist or pure competitor is rare in nature, as most species fall between the extremes of a continuum, exhibiting a blend of some opportunistic and some competitive characteristics.

4 Opportunists must constantly invade new areas to compensate for being displaced by more competitive species. Human landscapes of lawns, fields, or flowerbeds provide settings with bare soil and a lack of competitors that are perfect habitats for colonization by opportunists. (A) Hence, many of the strongly opportunistic plants are the common weeds of fields and gardens. (B)

5 Because each individual is short-lived, the population of an opportunist species is likely to be adversely affected by drought, bad winters, or floods. (C) If their population is tracked through time, it will be seen to be particularly unstable—soaring and plummeting in irregular cycles. (D)

38. The word squander in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) Extend (B) Transform (C) Activate (D) Waste

39. The word none in the passage refers to

- (A) Food (B) Plant or animal (C) Energy (D) Big body

40. In paragraph 1, the author explains the concept of energy expenditure by

- (A) Identifying types of organisms that became extinct
(B) Comparing the scientific concept to a familiar human experience
(C) Arguing that most organisms conserve rather than expend energy

- (D) Describing the processes of growth, reproduction, and metabolism
41. According to the passage, the classification of organisms as “opportunists” or “competitors” is determined by
- (A) How the genetic information of an organism is stored and maintained
 - (B) The way in which the organism invests its energy resources
 - (C) Whether the climate in which the organism lives is mild or extreme
 - (D) The variety of natural resources the organism consumes in its environment
42. The word dispersal in the paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
- (A) Development
 - (B) Growth
 - (C) Distribution
 - (D) Protection
43. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the underlined sentence in the paragraph 2?
- (This question is worth 4 points.)**
- (A) Because their seeds grow in places where competing plants are no longer present, dandelions are classified as opportunists.
 - (B) Dandelions are called opportunists because they contribute to the natural processes of erosion and the creation of gaps in the forest canopy.
 - (C) The term opportunists apply to plants whose seeds fall in places where they can compete with the seeds of other plants.
 - (D) The term opportunists apply to plants whose falling seeds are removed by natural processes.
44. The word massive in the paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
- (A) Huge
 - (B) Ancient
 - (C) Common
 - (D) Successful
45. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 3 as contributing to the longevity of an oak tree EXCEPT
- (A) The capacity to create shade
 - (B) Leaves containing tannin
 - (C) The ability to withstand mild droughts and fire
 - (D) The large number of acorns the tree produces
46. According to the passage, oak trees are considered competitors because
- (A) They grow in areas free of opportunists.
 - (B) They spend more energy on their leaves, trunks and roots than on their acorns.
 - (C) Their population tends to increase or decrease in irregular cycles.
 - (D) Unlike other organisms, they do not need much water or sunlight.

47. In paragraph 3, the author suggests that most species of organisms.
- (A) Are primarily opportunists.
 - (B) Are primarily competitors.
 - (C) Begin as opportunists and evolve into competitors.
 - (D) Have some characteristics of opportunists and some of competitors.
48. Look at the four points (A, B, C, D) in the passage that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Such episodic events will cause a population of dandelions, for example, to vary widely.

Where would the sentence best fit? (A), (B), (C), or (D)

(This question is worth 4 points.)