



南臺科技大學 110 學年度研究所甄試入學招生考試

系組：碩士班海外研習組
科目：英文檢定

准考證號碼：□□□□□□□□
(請考生自行填寫)

注意事項	<p>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。</p> <p>二、所有答案應寫於答案紙上，否則不予計分。</p> <p>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。</p>
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Part I. Vocabulary: Choose the most appropriate word or phrase from (A), (B), (C), or (D) to complete the sentence. (30%)

- The only _____ to the village was by train, but since the landslide, the train has been out of service and the whole village has been isolated.
(A) technique (B) access (C) monument (D) escape
- The production line has been _____ shut down following a report from the Health and Safety Officer, but we hope to resume production as soon as possible.
(A) temporarily (B) permanently (C) gradually (D) continuously
- Taipei 101 is a brilliant _____ of engineering. Imagine how hard it is to build a skyscraper so tall!
(A) fantasy (B) obstacle (C) illusion (D) feat
- The board of directors _____ approved of Mr. Randall's being promoted to Chief Executive Officer.
(A) synonymously (B) anonymously (C) unanimously (D) infamously
- The UN Security Council _____ its two remaining meetings for the week on Monday due to the coronavirus crisis.
(A) called for (B) called off (C) came by (D) laid out
- After losing its best player, the team's defeat was _____.
(A) indispensable (B) essential (C) feasible (D) inevitable
- The doctor said that the patient could only expect a/an _____ recovery. That meant he would suffer from inconvenience in the future.
(A) partial (B) absolute (C) complete (D) thorough
- Taken as a prisoner of war, the soldier was _____ his enemy.
(A) in need of (B) in possession of (C) at the price of (D) at the mercy of
- I was going to go bungee jumping, but I was _____ by the height.
(A) released (B) intimidated (C) prohibited (D) penetrated
- The cunning politician usually lies to the public and _____ the truth by using refined language.
(A) reinforces (B) renovates (C) provokes (D) obscures
- The booklet lists the _____ of looking after your pet.
(A) ups and downs (B) back and forth (C) by and large (D) do's and don'ts

12. You can _____ on the main idea by giving some concrete examples.
 (A) elaborate (B) alternate (C) liberate (D) elevate
13. The picky boss is always _____ his employees.
 (A) living in harmony with (B) finding fault with
 (C) keeping distance from (D) showing favor to
14. Climbing Mt. Everest was a real challenge, but with _____, the expedition team eventually reached the top.
 (A) mobility (B) perseverance (C) interference (D) reliance
15. Some people believe genetic modification can increase the production of crops, and everybody can _____ this scientific advance.
 (A) come near (B) object to (C) map out (D) profit from

Part II. Text completion: Choose the best answer from (A), (B), (C), or (D) to complete the following texts. (30%)

Question 16-23

_____16_____ scientists create a vaccine for COVID-19, governments worldwide will be scrambling for cargo aircraft. _____17_____ the vaccine will be one of the biggest logistical operations ever. Aviation experts have forecast that transporting the vaccine _____18_____ the globe will require around 8,000 747 freight planes. This is sufficient to ship 7.8 billion doses of any vaccine - one dose for everyone on Earth. The International Air Transport Association (IATA) has warned governments they must start planning for the "mission of the century". It said: "Even if we _____19_____ that half the needed vaccines can be transported by land, the air cargo industry will still face its largest single transport challenge ever."

IATA has warned governments that many obstacles must be overcome _____20_____ the effective distribution of a vaccine. One critical element of this is the creation of temperature-controlled cargo hubs and warehouses. It is essential the vaccine _____21_____ at the same temperature throughout its journey. This would require extensive training of staff worldwide, _____22_____ must quickly become expert in safely handling and moving the vaccine. IATA said a further challenge would be security and cross-border controls. It said: "Vaccines will be highly valuable commodities. Arrangements must be in place to ensure that shipments remain secure from tampering and _____23_____."

16. (A) Whatever (B) However (C) Whenever (D) Whoever
17. (A) Distribute (B) Distributing (C) Distributed (D) Being distributed
18. (A) across (B) on (C) in (D) among
19. (A) assumed (B) had assumed (C) will assume (D) assume
20. (A) to ensure (B) ensuring (C) ensure (D) ensured
21. (A) kept (B) be kept (C) store (D) storing
22. (A) that (B) which (C) who (D) whom
23. (A) steal (B) be stolen (C) removing (D) theft

Question 24-30

The rate 24 the deforestation of the world proceeding is alarming. Approximately 25 percent of the earth's land surface was covered with forests, and 25 than 25 years later the amount of forested land was reduced to 20 percent. This decrease from 25 percent to 20 percent from 1950 to 1973 represents an astounding 20 million square kilometers of forests. 26 are that an additional 20 million square kilometers of forested land will be lost by 2020.

The majority of deforestation is occurring in tropical forests in developing countries, 27 by the developing countries' need for increased agricultural land and the desire on the part of 28 countries to import wood and wood products. More than 90 percent of the plywood used in the United States, for example, is imported from developing countries with tropical rain forests. By the mid-1980s, solution 29 this expanding problem were being sought 30 the form of attempts to establish an international regulatory organization to oversee the use of tropical forests.

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|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 24. (A) in which | (B) at which | (C) at that | (D) × |
| 25. (A) sooner | (B) longer | (C) fewer | (D) less |
| 26. (A) Rumors | (B) Predictions | (C) Statistics | (D) Facts |
| 27. (A) followed | (B) prevented | (C) fueled | (D) witnessed |
| 28. (A) developed | (B) backward | (C) underdeveloped | (D) deprived |
| 29. (A) of | (B) from | (C) to | (C) to |
| 30. (A) in | (B) by | (C) for | (D) as |

Part III: Reading comprehension. (40%)

Questions 31-34 refer to the following article:

Product Warranty

To the original purchaser or recipient of a new product as a gift, Home Convenience warrants the quality of workmanship and material of this product for home use. If any part of the product proves to be defective, within two years of the date of purchase or receipt, it will be repaired free of charge, or replaced if necessary.

If this product does not perform to expected standards, simply return it, by prepaid transportation, to the nearest authorized Home Convenience service depot. Home Convenience Inc. will cover the return shipping costs. A list of authorized service depots is packaged with the appliance. This warranty will be honored by any authorized service depot in Canada or the United States.

When sending your product to a service depot, pack it carefully in a sturdy carton with enough packing material to prevent damage. Include a note describing the problem to the service people and be sure to give your return address. Home Convenience Inc. also suggests that the package be insured, for your protection.

For repairs beyond the scope of this warranty it is recommended that only authorized service centers be used. These facilities carry replacement parts and have the proper servicing and testing equipment for

safe repairs.

31. What is the condition of the warranty?
- (A) Only the original purchaser is covered.
 - (B) The product was purchased within the last two years.
 - (C) The cost of labor for any repairs is not covered.
 - (D) Warranty registration must be received within 90 days of purchase.
32. What does Home Convenience Inc. say it will pay for?
- (A) Any damages caused by defective products.
 - (B) Only repairs due to the defective workmanship.
 - (C) The cost of returning the repaired product.
 - (D) The cost of renting a temporary replacement.
33. How long is the warranty valid?
- (A) 90 days.
 - (B) 1 year.
 - (C) 2 year.
 - (D) 5 years.
34. What does Home Convenience Inc. recommend?
- (A) That only approved parts be used to make repairs.
 - (B) That packages being returned for repair be insured.
 - (C) That customers attempt to make their own repairs first.
 - (D) That copies of the purchase receipt be included with returned goods.

Questions 35-40 refer to the following letter:

Dear Sir,

I am inquiring about an order for wood placed with your firm, which we have not yet received.

My company ordered 5000 2m.by 4m. slabs of oak on January 2. When I called a few days after this date, you confirmed that we would receive the supplies by the middle of February at the latest. Despite numerous subsequent telephone calls to your firm, we have yet to receive the wood at our warehouse on Book Street.

We are a busy firm, with hundreds of orders to fill, and this delay is having a serious effect on our ability to supply our customers with tables, chairs, and other household products. We have a particularly big order to fill by April 3, and are worried that your delay in sending us the wood is going to force us to be late as well.

Could you please make sure we receive the order within the next five days? If we do not, we will be forced to cancel the order and buy our supplies, both now and in the future, from someone else. We have done business with your company for thirty years, so we feel it would be a shame to jeopardize such a good relationship, which we were previously hoping would

expand into other areas of cooperation.

I would appreciate it if you could telephone my secretary, Ms. Margaret Jones, the day you receive this letter to confirm that we will receive our order by March 20.

Yours sincerely,

John Browning

Browning's Home Life

35. When was the order placed by Browning's Home Life?
- (A) On March 15.
 - (B) In the middle of February.
 - (C) On January 2.
 - (D) On April 3.
36. How did John Browning verify the date he would receive the order?
- (A) He called up his supplier.
 - (B) He faxed Browning's.
 - (C) He sent a letter to Book Street.
 - (D) He emailed his supplier.
37. When did Browning's initially expect to get the order?
- (A) On April 3.
 - (B) On January 2.
 - (C) By March 30.
 - (D) By the middle of February.
38. What kind of products does Browning's make?
- (A) Construction materials.
 - (B) Household items.
 - (C) Paper.
 - (D) Books.
39. When does Browning's now want the order delivered by?
- (A) As soon as possible.
 - (B) In the next five days.
 - (C) By April 3.
 - (D) By March 15.
40. What will happen if the supplier does not deliver the order soon?
- (A) The order will be cancelled
 - (B) It will only be able to work with Browning's in other areas.
 - (C) The supplier will get a call from Ms. Margaret Jones.
 - (D) Nothing.

Questions 41-45 refer to the following passage:

Chinese snacks, or what the Cantonese call *dim sum*, are inextricably linked to the Chinese tradition of drinking tea. Farmers, exhausted after long hours of working in the fields, would head home or to local teahouses for an afternoon of fine tea and small talk. Merchants journeying from province to province and along the famous Silk Road needed a place to rest, so teahouses began springing up along the roadside as well. As the fact that tea helps in digestion and cleanses the palate become known, teahouse proprietors began adding a variety of snacks, and the tradition of *dim sum* was born. Still, it took centuries for these snacks to develop into the fine delicacies to which we have become accustomed today. *Dim sum* is now served throughout China, from the varied jiaozi of Beijing and spicy wontons of Szechwan to the sweetmeat of Shanghai and the tender fish balls of Fujian. But many believe that the best *dim sum* can be found in Canton, with its wide assortment of sweet and savory dishes ranging from meatballs to sweet cakes. However, some of the best *dim sum* chefs of today are not in Canton or Hong Kong, where restaurants begin serving *dim sum* at the crack of dawn and continue through to sunset. Many of these culinary masters have found new followings in Tokyo and Paris, where they are paid better.

41. According to the article, where are some of the best *dim sum* chefs?

- (A) Only in Hong Kong.
- (B) Only in Canton.
- (C) Only in Tokyo.
- (D) In Paris and Tokyo.

42. Which is named as a *dim sum* particular to Fujian?

- (A) Meatballs
- (B) Sweetmeat.
- (C) Fish balls.
- (D) Cakes.

43. According to the article, why were snacks provided in teahouses?

- (A) The farmers who patronized the teahouses were very hungry.
- (B) Tea aided the digestion of the snacks.
- (C) The merchants needed a place to rest.
- (D) The snacks aided the flow of conversation.

44. If you were to order a *dim sum* dish, which would NOT be an option?

- (A) Sweet cakes.
- (B) Wontons.
- (C) Shanghai pastry.
- (D) Tea.

45. Which would be a good title for this passage?

- (A) “*Dim Sum* in China”
- (B) “Tea and the Silk Road”
- (C) “The Tradition of Tea in China”
- (D) “*Dim Sum* Chefs”

Questions 46-50 refer to the following passage:

Green Island, which got its name from the now-cleared lush vegetation that used to cover it, is located off Taiwan's southeastern coast. With a population of about 3,000, it is one of Taiwan's top tourist attractions. Tens of thousands of visitors travel to the island each year, mainly to see its underwater splendor. Off Green Island's shoreline, divers can find around 200 types of coral and many fish feeding in this underwater paradise. Visitors are now such an important part of the island's economy that fishing is restricted around the island to protect the fish and their habitat that help draw tourists. Green Island also has many attractions on land, the most famous of which is the Chaojih Seawater Spring. It is just one of the only three seawater springs in the world. Other attractions include a lighthouse, built after a U.S. vessel ran aground off Green Island in 1937, situated near the airport. There is also Kuanyin Cave, which has a statue-shaped rock inside. Sometimes, on a clear day, the island, which was formed by volcanic activity and rises 281m above sea level, can be seen from Taiwan.

46. How did Green Island get its name?
- (A) Because it has a lot of trees on it.
 - (B) Because the sea around it is green.
 - (C) Because it used to be covered with plant life.
 - (D) Because it looks green when it is seen from Taiwan.
47. Why do people mainly like to visit Green Island?
- (A) To see the lighthouse.
 - (B) To go to the seawater hot spring.
 - (C) To see the off-shore coral.
 - (D) To visit Kuanyin Cave.
48. Why is fishing restricted on Green Island?
- (A) Because there's not enough fish.
 - (B) Because there are not enough fishermen.
 - (C) Because it scares tourists.
 - (D) Because fishing might damage the coral.
49. What event led to the lighthouse being built on Green Island?
- (A) The airport opened.
 - (B) Visitors started coming to the island.
 - (C) A ship hit rocks in the area.
 - (D) No major event led to it being built.
50. How was Green Island formed?
- (A) It broke off from Taiwan millions of years ago.
 - (B) By a volcano.
 - (C) The sea level went down, revealing the island.
 - (D) No one knows.