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考	試科目英文 系别 艾同科 考試時間 2月23日(六) 第2節												
英文	英文科試題(共 6 頁) 選擇題請在答案卡上作答,否則不予計分。												
	本試題分字彙、文法、閱讀與作文四大題。前三大題為單選題,請在答案卡上作答。												
I.	Vocabulary: 24%												
	In each of the following 10 sentences there is a blank where a word is left out. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence and write its corresponding letter on the answer card.												
1.	L. The at the museum is a world-renowned scholar whose research involves exploring stone ruins to learn about the peoples who lived in them. (A) warden (B) skipper (C) curator (D) steward												
2.													
3.													
4.	(A) stunted (B) wary (C) withheld (D) radial The high-tech train, which was once as a step into the future, was replaced by shuttle buses. (A) oppressed (B) floundered (C) undermined (D) hailed												
5.	A deer was rescued by wildlife workers after getting on an icy lake.												
6.	 (A) seducing (B) stranded (C) disposable (D) immense This predictable relation between income and transport spending allowed us to conjecture about the future. (A) plausibly (B) chronically (C) monotonously (D) latently 												
7.	That everything old is new again is a simplistic on the tenets of upcycling, or giving renewed purpose to something others send to landfills. (A) move (B) being (C) take (D) push												
8.	There could be a variety of resolutions to try for the new year: an updated fitness, pursuing new hobbies and getting organized are all options.												
9.	(A) dietitian (B) regime (C) dictation (D) purgative This is Josh's favorite band even though every song the band plays seems to with anger.												
	(A) outrage (B) pulsate (C) discharge (D) discern												
10.	The general public's interest in continuing education in recent years has been encouraged by the												
	economy and tough job market. (A) volatile (B) permeable (C) auspicious (D) promising												
11.	As Glasgow put it, "Legal constraints maintained that worked against any single individual having too												
	much power."												
	(A) a derangement (B) an orientation (C) a preponderance (D) an equilibrium												

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12.	wo	uld be	in leaf b	y tomoi	rrow. (By	s seemed (R. Brandon)		to: ye	esterday	y's bare bra	anches	swelled int	o bud and
II.	In e	each of						ank where a					
13.	(A) F (B) 1 (C) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D	ading he day Quickly Quickly	quickly a ys were o fading a are the	quickly tare the days fa	days du fading a days wh ded as	ring whe at that nen	n	he family re	1		n to th	e next gene	ration.
14.						r on the up (D)		he top of th und	e mour	ntain.	1		
15.	(A)	large f	ields of a	a view	(B) lar	es fine re ge field o ge field o	fviews	for					
	(A) (C) 1	a kind the kin	rushing	out (B ut (D)	B) the ki a kind	nd to rus who rush	h out	he sa <mark>m</mark> e pro	duct s .				
	(A) i	t was a	anything	but									
			thing cou gh it look										
	(D) a	lthoug	gh it did										
18.						s friend's		f having step	ned	(D) at bein	a stopr	and	
19.	1 4							end at work			g steb!	Jeu	
								have increas					
20.					-			it change so (D) do s		vn chances	for su	rvival.	
21.						5 151				naments h	as gran	nted substar	ntial airtime.
				_		C) Where					_		
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22.	Sci	enti	sts	considered	d the connec	tion be	etw	een nutrit	ion and	intellec	tual d	evelo	pm	ent				
	str	aigh	tfo	rward.														
	(A)	bei	ng	(B) been	(C) to be	(D) ha	s b	een										
23.	Co	mpı	ıter	s co	ould take on a	a supe	rvis	ory role, a	ssigning	g speeds	and	direct	ing	the	passage o	of ve	ehicl	es.
	(A)	mo	nito	oring the ro	oadways (B) have	be	en monito	red road	dways								
	(C)	hav	ing	been mon	itored the ro	adway	S	(D) monit	or the ro	oadways	5							
24.	Sh	e we	ears	cotton blo	ouses	42% of	th	e engagen	nents sh	e atten	ds.							
	(A)	at	(B) to (C) u	p (D) with													
25.	The preparation and the cleanup afterward constitute the most difficult part of baking apple pies. It actually																	
	tal	kes l	ong	er to prep	are and bake	apple	pie	s than										
	(A)	they	/ be	ing eaten			1											
	(B)	they	/ do	to be eate	en													
	(C)	it do	oes	for them t	o be eaten													
	(D)	it do	oes	be eaten t	hem													
													1					
Ш	. Re	eadi	ng	Comprehe	ension: 20%				_	• //			1					
	Eac	h re	adi	ng passage	e is followed	l by fir	ve	questions.	Choose	the be	st ans	wer t	o ea	ach	question,	and	d wr	ite it
	cor	resp	ond	ing letter o	on the answer	r card.		_		•			/					
Pa	ssag	e 1										1						
	Pa	in c	omi	es in a ran	ge of unpleas	sant fla	VO	rs. But all	pain has	one thi	ng in	comn	non	: the	ose who e	ndı	ure it	Ĺ

Pain comes in a range of unpleasant flavors. But all pain has one thing in common: those who endure it want it to stop. Over the past 20 years neurobiologists have learned a great deal about the cellular circuits and the specialized molecules that carry pain signals. Today this knowledge is being exploited to devise new strategies for managing pain better and causing fewer side effects. Indeed, more approaches than we have room to discuss are now under study.

In the search for new analgesics, much effort has been directed toward the place where hurtful signals typically originate: the periphery. Certain of the specialized molecules that nociceptors use to detect noxious stimuli rarely occur elsewhere in the body. Blocking these molecules would presumably shut off pain signaling without disrupting other physiological processes and, thus, without causing unwanted side effects.

Suppose drug companies do develop a so-called magic bullet analgesic: a compound that specifically and effectively eliminates the activity of one of the pain-transducing molecules on nociceptors. Would this intervention provide relief from intractable pain? Maybe not, because closing off a single entrance to the pain pathway might not be enough.

One way around this redundancy problem would be to <u>administer</u> a cocktail of inhibitory molecules that targets multiple pain mechanisms. Another approach, though, would target molecules that act more centrally, blocking the ability of all nociceptors—no matter what stimuli initially activated them—to pass their pain signals

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to s	pina	al cord	neurons. B	ut whether	these	ther	apies help patient	s needs	furth	er res	earch.			
26.	According to the passage, what are nociceptors?													
	(A) They are stimuli.													
	(B) They are uncommon nerves.													
	(C)	(C) They are sensory nerves.												
	(D)	(D) They are molecules.												
27.	Ac	cordin	g to the pas	sage, which	of th	e fol	lowing is true?							
	(A) Pain	is a pathway	leading to	a goal									
	(B	(B) Molecules do not have side effects.												
	(C	(C) Spinal cord neurons can be another entrance.												
						// //	do with inhibition	1.						
28.			ssage, the v							1				
				· Mark		15								

(A) control (B) invent (C) produce (D) generate

- 29. We can infer from the passage that _____.(A) There was neurobiological research on pain.
 - (B) Pain is a one-way path.
 - (C) Pain-transducing molecules are magical.
 - (D) Patients are tolerable.
- 30. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - (A) Pain endurance
 - (B) Pain treatment
 - (C) Pain stimuli
 - (D) Origin of pain

Passage 2

'Bums on seats' is a popular phrase in theatre marketing which underlines the reality of the theatre world. Just like any business, it has a dependence on revenue with actors to be paid and facilities to satisfy even the most fickle audience. Even the most celebrated West End musicals suffer this desperate need to put bums in seats, but the task is made considerably easier that London theatre tickets can be bought online. The advantages that come with online ticketing are many, but four in particular reflect the true value of that mode of purchase. They are accessibility, speed, advanced planning and avoiding the queues.

Accessibility is key from the perspective of both the theatre and the theatre goer. Theatres need to be able to reach out to the public to ensure that the widest possible market is tapped into. A show may have a market of millions if they concentrate efforts in London only, but that number increased to tens of millions if efforts

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expand nationwide.

Of course, for tourists or professionals from out of town, internet booking has made it possible to arrange entertainment for a specific evening well in advance. With tickets secured in advance, the itinerary can be made much clearer. Tourists, meanwhile, may include a night on the West End on their list of things to do. Booking before even arriving in the city helps to streamline their busy touring schedule.

The other advantage of purchasing London theatre tickets online is the fact that queuing is avoided. It is perhaps the most unpleasant aspect of the traditional visit to the box office, particularly when demand for Dirty Dancing tickets, for example, can have a person waiting for hours before even reaching the box office window. Even the jaunt from home, through traffic and crowds, adds time to the task, making the disappointment should the sold out sign suddenly appear all the more cruel.

Purchasing tickets online has many advantages. The ability of the internet to expand markets means that tickets are being bought by more than just Londoners, ensuring a longer run and greater success for everybody involved.

- 31. "Even the most celebrated West End musicals suffer this desperate need to put bums in seats." What exactly is the desperate need?
 - (A) Internet shopping.
 - (B) Reality shows.
 - (C) Ticket revenue.
 - (D) Fickle audience.
- 32. One complete paragraph with its designated theme was removed from the original article due to space limit.

 Judging from the reasonable flow of the article, which of the following do you think is the missing theme?
 - (A) accessibility
 - (B) speed
 - (C) advanced planning
 - (D) avoiding the queues
- 33. "Even the jaunt from home, through traffic and crowds, adds time to the task, making the disappointment should the sold out sign suddenly appear all the more cruel." Which of the following should be the least difficult?
 - (A) The jaunt from home.
 - (B) Traffic and crowds.
 - (C) Waiting for hours.
 - (D) The sold-out sign.

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- 34. Since accessibility is key, which of the following may not be a good idea?
 - (A) Attempting to tap into the widest possible market.
 - (B) Providing multiple ways for the audience to obtain tickets.
 - (C) Sending frequent newsletters to the audience.
 - (D) Asking the audience to purchase and pick up tickets in person.
- 35. What would be a good title for this article?
 - (A) Bums on Seats and the London Theatre
 - (B) Advantages to Buying London Theatre Tickets Online
 - (C) Why should the Audience Buy Tickets to London Theatre?
 - (D) Ticketing as a Positive Boon for the Online London Theatre

IV. Composition: 30%

It is a long-time debate whether or not the introduction of new technologies and new media adds to the quality of education. Choose your own position on this debate and then provide an argument of about 300 words for that position.