

國立政治大學研究所入學考試試題
NATIONAL CHENGCHI UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FORM

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英文科試題(共 7 頁)

1 請依題序將所有答案寫在答紙上，否則不予計分。

2 本試題分字彙、文法、閱讀、翻譯四大題。前三大題為單選題，只要將正確答案代表字母(A, B, C, D)填入答案紙上即可。若用其他方式作答(用文字)不予計分。

I. Vocabulary: 30%

Choose the meaning that best fits the word, and then write its corresponding letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet.

1. derogatory
(A) a lot of (B) helpful (C) tending to belittle (D) talkative
2. euphemism
(A) a wise saying (B) a saying
(C) elegance (D) a less distasteful description of something
3. intimidate
(A) to scare (B) to lean
(C) to insult (D) to make unfriendly
4. discreet
(A) fearful (B) friendly (C) careful (D) evil
5. unanimous
(A) moody and changeable (B) agreeing completely
(C) regretful (D) lacking control
6. trite
(A) worn out by constant use (B) humorous (C) tense (D) mysterious
7. disdain
(A) a disagreement (B) side effect
(C) to regard as unworthy (D) effigy
8. haughty
(A) hostile (B) disagreeable
(C) spoke well of (D) arrogant
9. allot
(A) to make a distribution of (B) to donate
(C) to allege (D) to sell a lot
10. liability
(A) gift (B) legal (C) debt (D) liberal
11. stagnant
(A) moving (B) lacking movement
(C) healthful (D) flowing like running water
12. inquisitive
(A) strive (B) prying (C) quiz (D) squander
13. terse
(A) concise (B) frank (C) superfluous (D) relentless
14. amnesty
(A) short (B) yield (C) muse (D) a pardon
15. overt
(A) relating to (B) closed (C) secret (D) open

國立政治大學圖書館

命題教師
Teacher(簽章) 89 年 4 月 17 日
(Signature & date)

試題隨卷繳交

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II. Structure: 20%

Choose the word, phrase, or clause that best completes the sentence, and then write its corresponding letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet.

- ___ legally into codeine and morphine, the poppy provides us with a drug unsurpassed in treating extreme pain.
(A) When it is processing (B) By processing
(C) Processed (D) Processing
- Linda was reviewing her project, ___ over a pile of chemistry notes.
(A) her head slightly lowered (B) her head was slightly lowered
(C) her head being slightly lowered (D) her head slightly lowering
- ___ racing in the special Olympic, wheelchair athletes also raced in the 1992 Olympic in Barcelona.
(A) With (B) During (C) Despite (D) In addition to
- ___ began as the tinkering of two hackers in a suburban garage became the Apple Computer Company.
(A) What (B) Whichever (C) Whether (D) This
- After making the final choices, ___ to the new Nobel laureates.
(A) the committee members have sent telegrams
(B) the committee members send telegrams
(C) telegrams are sent
(D) telegrams send
- You ___ him. He died before you were born.
(A) hadn't seen (B) didn't have seen
(C) couldn't see (D) couldn't have seen
- Christopher Columbus, ___ voyages made him the most famous seafarer in history, did not train as a sailor but as a weaver in his family wool business.
(A) his (B) whose (C) in which (D) however
- "___," said the reporter.
(A) Limping away from the huddle, the sympathetic crowd cheered the injured quarterback
(B) Limping away from the huddle, the quarterback was cheered by the sympathetic crowd
(C) The injured quarterback limped away from the huddle, the crowd cheered him
(D) Limping away from the crowd, the injured crowd was cheering the quarterback
- ___ is an American territory.
(A) Puerto Rico which is an island (B) Puerto Rico that is an island

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- (C) Puerto Rico, that is an island, (D) Puerto Rico, which is an island, 7-3
10. Michael is ____
- (A) so good student that it is easy for him to get 100 on all his tests
- (B) so good a student it is easy for him to do well on all his tests
- (C) such a good student that he gets 100 on all his tests
- (D) such good student that it is easy for him to do well in all his tests

III. Reading Comprehension: 30%

In this section you will find three reading passages followed by questions about the meaning of the material. Choose the best answer to each question, and then write its corresponding letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet.

Passage 1

It is ironic that, if we consider the hazards to man from food, many people would say that the most serious hazards are food additives. In reality they are the least of our problems. Microbiological hazards, resulting in food poisoning, are a far more serious threat each year. Not only is food poisoning a more serious problem than food additives, but it is also significantly more serious than environmental contamination of the food supply.

Many of those who complain about food additives do not realize that anti-oxidant preservatives (food additives) may be responsible for the decline in the nation's incidence of stomach cancer. Even honey, which is one of the staples of health food, has been shown to contain small quantities of a cancer-causing agent derived from pollen.

We seem to jump from fad to fad convinced that there is an elixir of life which will guarantee perpetual youth, sexual vigor, and freedom from obesity. Millions are spent each year in this futile effort. It should be noted that man has shown his adaptability and ability to live healthfully in any part of the world and to thrive on the diet available to him, including a wide variety of diets. Because no single food provides all of the known nutrients, it is advisable that we select a variety of foods, and that doesn't mean fifty-seven varieties of snack crackers. Many in this country do not necessarily eat intelligently, but, among the countries of the world, we do have a unique opportunity to eat healthfully.

1. Which of the following is considered the most serious threat to our health in this article?

- (A) Environmental contamination. (B) Food supply.
- (C) Food additives. (D) Food poisoning.

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2. What do the first and second paragraphs mainly discuss?
(A) Food additives hazard. (B) Microbiological hazard.
(C) Food poisoning hazard. (D) Health food hazard.
3. According to the author, which statement below is true about honey?
(A) It may help prevent stomach cancer.
(B) It may be contaminated by its supply.
(C) It may be responsible for some incidence of cancer.
(D) It may be derived from pollen.
4. What can replace fad in the context of this article?
(A) vogue (B) myth (C) heresy (D) fable
5. What does the author believe?
(A) None in this country eats intelligently.
(B) There is no wonder food that will guarantee longevity.
(C) We should eat more natural foods.
(D) There might be some organic food that would prevent us from obesity.

Passage 2

Some children do not like school. So what else is new? But in Japan that familiar aversion has reached alarming proportions. About 50,000 unhappy youngsters a year (out of a total school-age population of 20 million) suffer what Japanese behavioral experts call school phobia. School phobia is distinguished from other common childhood and adolescent psychological emotional disorders by the patient's reaction to, and fear of, the idea of going to school. Typically, it begins with fever, sweating, migraine headaches, and diarrhea; it often progresses to complete physical inertia, depression, and even autism.

A doctor on a house call found a thirteen-year-old Tokyo boy who had not been to school in more than a year. He lived in a darkened room, receiving his food through a slot under the door and lashing out violently at his parents if they came too close. Once the boy was placed in a psychiatric ward for treatment, he again became an open, seemingly healthy youngster. When he was sent home, however, his symptoms returned, and he was never able to go back to school.

School phobia can be cured, usually with tranquilizers and psychotherapy. Rehabilitation takes about two years. Yet victims who are put in clinics or mental wards often prefer to stay there. Their day is filled with activities like knitting, painting, music, free time, and sports.

Nurses, who outnumber the students two to one, try to create a familial environment in which the children can feel that they are taking a certain amount of responsibility for their lives and can find some sense of self-worth. Psychiatrists and

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counselors meet with the children once a week to talk about their problems and feelings.

The causes of school phobia are not precisely known. In a few severe cases brain disorders have been diagnosed. A more common factor may be the stereotypically overprotective Japanese mother who, some psychiatrists say, leaves her children ill-prepared to face the real world. Many researchers point to the unrelenting pressures for success faced by both children and adults in Japan, where stress-related disorders of all sorts are common. In addition, the Japanese educational system is one of the world's most rigid, suppressing a child's individual creative and analytical development in favor of obedience and rote memorization. Says Dr. Hitoshi Ishikawa, head of the department of psychosomatic medicine at Tokyo University, "The problem won't be cured until Japanese society as a whole is cured of its deep-seated social ills."

6. What is not a typical symptom of school phobia?
(A) migraine (B) diarrhea (C) nausea (D) autism
7. What obvious symptom of school phobia does the thirteen-year-old Tokyo boy have at home?
(A) autism (B) migraine (C) depression (D) violence
8. Which statement below is not the reason why the victims often prefer to stay at clinics or mental wards?
(A) They have many activities to do there.
(B) They receive tranquilizers for cure.
(C) Psychiatrists and counselors help them with regular visits.
(D) Nurses create a pleasant environment and offer attentive care to them.
9. What is not mentioned by the author as a cause of Japanese school phobia?
(A) Japanese educational system. (B) Japanese society.
(C) Japanese technology. (D) Overprotective Japanese mothers.
10. What might be the main cause of Japanese school phobia?
(A) Japanese school phobia might be an illness of brain caused by virus, which has been evidenced by medical research.
(B) The inexperienced mothers who neglect their children's education might be the main reason for their children's school phobia.
(C) The Japanese education in favor of obedience and discipline might get the blame for the children's fear of attending school.
(D) Some physical disorders and some impact from the Japanese conventions might lead to school phobia.

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Passage 3

The Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] recently warned that unless action is taken to halt ozone depletion, "the United States can expect 40 million additional skin cancer cases and 800,000 deaths of people alive today and those born during the next 88 years." The EPA's warning was based on the assumption that worldwide production of CFCs would grow at 2.5 percent a year. Some estimates show they're already growing faster than that.

Ultraviolet radiation is also a major cause of cataracts, a clouding of the lens of the eye that causes blurred vision and eventual blindness. The EPA estimates that unchecked ozone depletion would bring this affliction to anywhere from 555, 000 to 2.8 million Americans born before 2075. Like mild forms of skin cancer, cataracts can be treated with relatively simple surgery. Needed medical services would be available to residents of the developed world, albeit with the increasing cost to national resources. But a lack of medical treatment in less-developed countries would leave an escalating percentage of the world's burgeoning population at far greater risk of going blind or dying from skin cancer. The bulk of this neglected population would be the poor who live closer to the Equator and who now contribute least to ozone destruction.

There is yet another danger to humans from increased exposure to ultraviolet radiation. Too strong a dose can lower the body's ability to resist such attacking organisms as infectious diseases and tumors. Some medical experts worry that excess exposure will undermine the inoculation programs that have controlled diseases that once caused epidemics. Instead of protecting people from a disease, an inoculation could inflict the disease on those whose immune system has been damaged by excessive exposure to ultraviolet radiation.

11. According to the EPA findings, what is not true?

- (A) The action to halt ozone depletion has been well under way.
- (B) The worldwide production of CFCs is apt to grow faster than we think.
- (C) Skin cancer is closely related to the production of CFCs.
- (D) The ozone layer will determine the increase of death tolls of skin cancer in future.

12. What is true about cataracts?

- (A) This disease is caused by the production of CFCs.
- (B) This disease is a condition of the eye whose inner shape is changed.
- (C) This disease cannot be treated with operation.
- (D) This disease may cause one's vision blurred or even blindness.

13. Which word can replace burgeoning in the context?

(榮譽第一)

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- (A) rising (B) extinguishing (C) aging (D) existing
14. Which statement below can be inferred from the article?
- (A) The developed countries lack medical treatment for cataracts.
- (B) The medical services for cataracts are funded by the government in less-developed countries.
- (C) The people who are more vulnerable to skin cancer and cataracts mostly live closer to the Equator.
- (D) The people who are responsible for the ozone problem mostly live closer to the Equator.
15. In addition to skin cancer and cataracts, what else may ozone depletion affect us?
- (A) It may strengthen our body's ability to resist disease.
- (B) It may destroy our inoculation programs.
- (C) It may rebuild our immune system.
- (D) It may give rise to lack of food supply.

IV. Translate the following sentences into English. 20%

- 三位前總統候選人的兩岸政策都很相似，他們都主張中華民國是個主權獨立的國家。
- 科學家發現，有氧運動可藉著增進腦部血液流量延緩老化過程。
- 股票到現在為止已連跌三天，政府應採取因應措施以穩定股市。
- 台灣在 1999 年平均每人所得為美金 13248 元，大約是中國(中共)的 17 倍。

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