科目:英文(共同)

系所:各應考學系

| | · | 注意:請一律將 | 子答案寫在「答案卷」內 | 本科目試題共 7 | | | |
|----|--|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| 第 | 一部分:選擇題 (80% | _ , | 題,每題答對得2分,名 | | | | |
| | . 字彙(佔二十分) | | Q 4 ~ C = 31 (1 = N - 4 | 2-ma \ \side \ | | | |
| | 1. "Simplicity, simplicity" this is my life | | | | | | |
| | (A) philanthropy | | | (D) where also | | | |
| | | · | n me, he offered many words | (D) physiology | | | |
| • | | (B) distortion | • | | | | |
| | . , - | • • | (C) removal | (D) sympathy | | | |
| | By the middle of summer the meadow grass—so green and succulent since January—had dried out from of rain. | | | | | | |
| | (A) despair | (B) harassment | (C) lack | (D) migant | | | |
| | | ` ' | _ judge of the players' moves | (D) misery | | | |
| | (A) ambivalent | | · | , | | | |
| | • • | (B) impartial | (C) intoxicated | (D) odorous | | | |
| | | | , separating a small portion | | | | |
| | (A) distinction | (B) interval | (C) revolution | (D) sphere | | | |
| | 6. Few of us realize how | - | | _ | | | |
| | (A) built-in | (B) illuminating | (C) overwhelming | ` , • | | | |
| | 7. Even though the instructions were, we were still unable to put the bookcase together. | | | | | | |
| | (A) defensive | (B) explicit | (C) momentous | (D) sentimental | | | |
| | 8. The new computer use | s graphic | technology. | | | | |
| | (A) absent-minded | (B) long-term | (C) over-the-counter | (D) state-of-the-art | | | |
| | 9. A misconception, one | e it is implanted in | the popular imagination, is | not easy to, | | | |
| | particularly when it ser | le. | | | | | |
| | (A) initiate | (B) prohibit | (C) uproot | (D) warrant | | | |
| | 10. In some cultures it wa | s thought that illness | or bad luck could be | from one person to | | | |
| | another by magic. | | | | | | |
| | (A) transferred | (B) translated | (C) transpired | (D) transported | | | |
| В. | 綜合測驗 (佔四十分) | | | | | | |
| | | are sometimes seve | rely disadvantaged by traine | rs whose job it is to keep | | | |
| | Professional athletes are sometimes severely disadvantaged by trainers whose job it is to keep them in action. The more famous the athlete, the greater the risk that he or she may (11) extreme | | | | | | |
| | medical measures when injury strikes. The star baseball pitcher whose arm is sore because of a torn | | | | | | |
| | | - | est (12) anything els | | | | |

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| for a place in the World S | for a place in the World Series; (13) the trainer or team doctor, called upon to work his magic, | | | | | | |
| reaches for a strong dose of Butazolidine or other powerful pain suppressants. Presto, the pain | | | | | | | |
| disappears! The pitcher takes his place on the mound and does superbly. That could be the last game, | | | | | | | |
| (14), in which he is able to throw a ball with full strength. The drugs didn't repair the torn | | | | | | | |
| muscle or cause the damaged tissue to heal. What they did was to mask the pain, (15) the pitcher | | | | | | | |
| to throw hard, further damaging the torn muscle. | | | | | | | |
| 11. (A) be subjected to | (B) react to | (C) set aside | (D) warn against | | | | |
| 12. (A) due to | (B) more than | (C) whatever | (D) with respect to | | | | |
| 13. (A) among | (B) in vain | (C) rather | (D) so | | | | |
| 14. (A) by no means | (B) for instance | (C) however | (D) likewise | | | | |
| 15. (A) and enabling | (B) enabled | (C) enabling | (D) that enabling | | | | |
| Most designers sper | nt most of their time deve | loping things that were ta | ngible. Almost all of their | | | | |
| work was for the wealthic | est 10 percent of the glob | al population, the (16) | who already owned | | | | |
| more than they needed or | more than they needed or wanted, (17) only a few of them felt guilty about it. Nevertheless, all | | | | | | |
| of that (18) the last 10 years. Just think of what's happened. Giant leaps in science and | | | | | | | |
| technology. Environmental crisis. Economic turbulence. Social and political meltdown. This | | | | | | | |
| (19) of changes has created thrilling opportunities for designers. How have they fared? The | | | | | | | |
| good news. Designers have succeeded in redefining their discipline (20) something that does | | | | | | | |
| more than just produce "t | hings." Nowhere is this c | hange more evident than | in the new wave of social | | | | |
| designers who tackle issue | s like aging and homeless | ness. | | | | | |
| 16. (A) enterprising few | (B) happy-go-lucky | (C) pampered minority | (D) selected folks | | | | |
| 17. (A) although | (B) if | (C) where | (D) which | | | | |
| 18. (A) amounts to | (B) has changed in | (C) paves the way to | (D) vanished in | | | | |
| 19. (A) aptitude | (B) burden | (C) endurance | (D) tsunami | | | | |
| 20. (A) as | (B) capable of | (C) for | (D) in contrast to | | | | |
| With AIDS, malaria | and other diseases costin | ng millions of lives every | year, worrying about the | | | | |
| vision of people in the developing world may seem like an indulgence. But for the world's poor, | | | | | | | |
| eyeglasses are probably one of the most valuable (21) Anywhere from hundreds of millions to a | | | | | | | |
| couple of billion people do not have the corrective lenses (22) them to lead better, more | | | | | | | |
| productive lives. Tackling vision problems (23), moreover, can help prevent later blindness. A | | | | | | | |
| study published in a World Health Organization journal in June estimated that certain types of vision | | | | | | | |
| impairment (24) lost output of \$269 billion a year. This is why the race is (25) to find a | | | | | | | |

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| way of distributing inexp | ensive glasses on a huge so | cale. | 本科目試題共 7] | | | | |
| 21. (A) executions | (B) investments | (C) securities | (D) tricks | | | | |
| 22. (A) as to | (B) making | (C) that would allow | (D) without | | | | |
| 23. (A) early | (B) incessantly | (C) laboriously | (D) posthumously | | | | |
| 24. (A) emerges from | (B) only | (C) resulted in | (D) should have | | | | |
| 25. (A) on | (B) on demand | (C) on the go | (D) on the move | | | | |
| As you can imagine, especially in a prison where there was heavy emphasis on rehabilitation, an | | | | | | | |
| inmate was smiled upon if he demonstrated an unusually intense interest in books. There was a sizeable | | | | | | | |
| number of (26) inmates, especially the popular debaters. Some were said by many to be | | | | | | | |
| practically (27) encyclopedias. They were almost celebrities. | | | | | | | |
| No university would ask any student to devour literature as I (28) when this new world | | | | | | | |
| opened to me, of being able to read and understand. I read more in my room than in the library itself. An | | | | | | | |
| inmate who was known to read a lot could (29) more than the permitted maximum number of | | | | | | | |
| books. I preferred reading in (30) of my own room. | | | | | | | |
| 26. (A) eccentric | (B) foolproof | (C) sophisticated | (D) well-read | | | | |
| 27. (A) compiling | (B) highlighting | (C) walking | (D) zigzagging | | | | |
| 28. (A) did | (B) may | (C) was | (D) was going to | | | | |
| 29. (A) blow up | (B) cash in | (C) check out | (D) turn down | | | | |
| 30. (A) place | (B) sheer darkness | (C) spite | (D) the total isolation | | | | |
| C. 閱讀測驗 (佔二十分) | | | | | | | |
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31-35 爲題組

Merrill J. Fernando's eyes lit up one recent morning when his son Dilhan handed him a box of Twinings Pure White Tea. He quickly ripped open a tea bag and spilled its contents onto a piece of paper. Then he asked for some green tea, which Dilhan delivered on another piece of paper. Mr. Fernando beamed as he put the samples side by side. They looked alike, but starkly different from a third sample: a pile of the more rare, silvery white tea produced by his company, Dilmah, and sold for nearly four times the price of the tea from Twinings, which is based in London.

White tea, prized for its subtle flavor, costs more than black or green tea because it is made from a smaller part of the plant and contains more antioxidants. "All the brands without exception sell as white tea either 99 percent black tea or green tea with one piece of white tea," said Mr. Fernando, who is 79. "This is what we are up against. This is what the consumer is up against. But this is part of normal trade, 系所: 各應考學系

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and I have begun to accept it." In a statement, Twinings said it used a Chinese white tea variety known as Bai Mudan in its tea bags and the more exclusive silver needle variety, which is similar to Dilmah's white tea, in its loose leaf tea.

Mr. Fernando has relished his role as the underdog battling the giants of the global tea business. In the past two decades, he has built Dilmah into one of the world's largest independent tea companies, and one of the most well-known Sri Lankan brands, by selling tea that is more critically <u>acclaimed</u>—and generally more expensive—than the competition. His company's story symbolizes the path that other Sri Lankan industries and companies have had to follow, even during the 25-year-long civil war that ended recently, to compete with the larger tea producers like China and India, where production costs are lower.

Mr. Fernando spent much of his career selling tea to big companies like Lipton, the largest, and Tetley. But in the 1970s, he noticed that buyers in the United States, Europe and Australia were beginning to buy less Sri Lankan tea and were blending it with less expensive teas from other countries. That strategy allowed the brands to increase profit, but it was devastating to Sri Lankan growers, producers and traders. "Unless I got into branding and marketing," he said, "I would have been out of the business in two or three years." Dilmah, named after his sons, Dilhan and Malik, who now help run the company, positioned itself as a seller of pure Sri Lankan, or Ceylon, tea rather than one that had been blended with leaves from elsewhere.

But most foreign supermarket operators and customers had never heard of Dilmah, and it was hard to persuade them to take a chance on the upstart, said Jaliya Wickramasuriya, the Sri Lankan ambassador to the United States and a former Dilmah executive. "It was very difficult to even get an appointment with the big chains," he said. Mr. Fernando caught a break in the mid-1980s when an Australian supermarket chain, Coles, gave him an order for tea that would carry the Coles brand. Though Dilmah has since expanded across much of the globe, Australia and New Zealand have remained its biggest markets. Dilmah has also expanded into tourism, by transforming four old tea-plantation bungalows in central Sri Lanka into five-star guest houses known as Ceylon Tea Trails. The company plans to add two more bungalows and build 10 time-share villas nearby. The company has further diversified by opening tea bars, where it offers tastings and classes about how to brew, drink and appreciate tea, in an effort to show consumers that its tea is worth a premium price tag.

- 31. What is the passage mainly about?
 - (A) White tea from Sri Lanka is of the best quality in the world.
 - (B) Sri Lankan tea growers are experts in tea appreciation.

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- (C) Local tea companies in Sri Lanka have expanded into other businesses.
- (D) The tea business in Sri Lanka is struggling to increase its competitive edge.
- 32. According to the passage, why is white tea more expensive than black or green tea?
 - (A) Because production of white tea requires far more complicated skills.
 - (B) Because white tea bushes take longer to grow.
 - (C) Because white tea has more healthful substances.
 - (D) Because white tea bushes in many plantations were torn down during the civil war.
- 33. Which of the following about Dilmah is TRUE?
 - (A) Dilmah was founded 150 years ago by two British people.
 - (B) Dilmah opens tea bars to educate consumers on the value of its tea.
 - (C) Dilmah sells loose tea leaves blended with Bai Mudan, a Chinese white tea variety.
 - (D) Dilmah is the largest tea importer in Australia and New Zealand.
- 34. The word "acclaimed" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to .
 - (A) approved
- (B) ingenuous
- (C) lucrative
- (D) reclaimed
- 35. What will be most probably discussed in the paragraph after the passage?
 - (A) The family history of Mr. Fernando.
 - (B) The potential benefits of cooperating with the giants of the global tea business.
 - (C) The challenges faced by the Sri Lankan tea industry.
 - (D) The strategies adopted by Tetley to promote sales of its tea worldwide.

36-40 爲題組

There are roughly three New Yorks. There is, first, the New York of the man or woman who was born here, who takes the city for granted and accepts its size and its turbulence as natural and inevitable. Second, there is the New York of the commuter—the city that is devoured by locusts each day and spat out each night. Third, there is New York of the person who was born somewhere else and came to New York in quest of something. Of these three trembling cities the greatest is the last—the city of final destination, the city that is a goal. It is this third city that accounts for New York's high-strung disposition, its poetical deportment, its dedication to the arts, and its incomparable achievements. Commuters give the city its tidal restlessness; natives give it solidity and continuity; but the settlers give it passion. And whether it is a farmer arriving from Italy to set up a small grocery store in a slum, or a young girl arriving from a small town in Mississippi to escape the indignity of being observed by her neighbors, or a boy arriving from the Corn Belt with a manuscript in his suitcase and a pain in his heart, it makes no difference; each embraces New York with the intense excitement of first love, each absorbs

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New York with the fresh eyes of an adventurer, each generates heat and light to dwarf the Consolidated Edison Company. [a]

The commuter is the queerest bird of all. The suburb he inhabits has no essential vitality of its own and is a mere roost where he comes at day's end to go to sleep. Except in rare cases, the man who lives in Mamaroneck or Little Neck or Teaneck, and works in New York, discovers nothing much about the city except the time of arrival and departure of trains and buses, and the path to a quick lunch. He is deskbound, and has never come suddenly on anything at all in New York as a loiterer, because he has had no time between trains. [b] He has fished in Manhattan's wallet and dug out coins, but has never listened to Manhattan's breathing, never awakened to its morning, never dropped off to sleep in its night. About 400,000 men and women come charging onto the Island each week-day morning, out of the mouths of tubes and tunnels. Not many among them have ever spent a drowsy afternoon in the great rustling oaken silence of the reading room of the Public Library, with the book elevator spewing out books onto the trays. [c] Or they may work in a midtown office and may let a whole year swing round without sighting Governor's Island from the sea wall. The commuter dies with tremendous mileage to his credit, but he is no rover. The Long Island Rail Road alone carried forty million commuters last year; but many of them were the same fellow retracing his steps. [d]

The terrain of New York is such that a resident sometimes travels farther, in the end, than a commuter. The journey of the composer Irving Berlin from Cherry Street in the lower East Side to an apartment uptown was through an alley and was only three or four miles in length; but it was like going three times around the world.

- 36. According to the passage, what type of people in New York gives the place a special vitality?
 - (A) Commuters.

(B) People born in New York.

(C) Settlers.

- (D) Tourists.
- 37. What do "Mamaroneck," "Little Neck" and "Teaneck" in paragraph 2 refer to?
 - (A) Islands located near New York Harbor.
 - (B) Public libraries of New York.
 - (C) Slums in the downtown area.
 - (D) Suburbs of New York.
- 38. Which sentence in paragraph 2 strongly suggests that the commuter is obsessed with nothing but money?
 - (A) "The suburb he inhabits has no essential vitality of its own and is a mere roost where he comes at day's end to go to sleep."
 - (B) "He has fished in Manhattan's wallet and dug out coins, but has never listened to Manhattan's

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breathing, never awakened to its morning, never dropped off to sleep in its night."

- (C) "The commuter dies with tremendous mileage to his credit, but he is no rover."
- (D) "The Long Island Rail Road alone carried forty million commuters last year; but many of them were the same fellow retracing his steps."
- 39. Which is the most appropriate place to insert the following sentence?

"They may work in the financial district downtown and never see the extravagant plantings of Rockefeller Center—the daffodils and grape hyacinths and birches of the flags trimmed to the wind on a fine morning in spring."

(A) [a]

(B) [b]

(C) [c]

(D) [d]

- 40. What is the best title for this passage?
 - (A) "Changing Your Monotonous Life"
- (B) "Dwelling in a Multi-Ethnic City"
- (C) "Getting around the Big Apple"
- (D) "The Three New Yorks"

第二部分:非選擇題 (20%)

What does it mean to be a "world citizen" in today's global age? In no less than 150 words, compose a short article defining your concept of world citizenship and explicating how you can make contributions as a world citizen.