

國立臺北護理健康大學 102 學年度博士班招生
護理系 博士班
英文 試題

注意	1.本試題共有 <u>8</u> 頁。 2.請依題號次序於 <u>答案卡</u> 上作答。
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I. Vocabulary (40%; 2 points each)

1. We'll get a \$100, 000 prize if we win the Taiwan Excellence Gold Awards for our company. That is an _____ to step out of our comfort zone and present our company's products in English.
(A) intuitive (B) incentive (C) insensitive (D) inventive
2. There are still a lot of people in the underdeveloped countries who do not have _____ to internet.
(A) exertive (B) assess (C) access (D) excessive
3. Enthusiasm is a _____ factor in deciding who would be the next department head.
(A) fatal (B) crucial (C) credential (D) principle
4. The movie 'Crash' reveals that racial _____ is still an issue in the multicultural society.
(A) discrimination (B) discredit (C) determination (D) differentiation
5. Apple's product _____ in the past few years has changed a lot of people's use of electronic devices.
(A) innovation (B) indispensable (C) impossible (D) implement
6. You don't need any _____ knowledge to take this course.
(A) predict (B) process (C) potential (D) prior
7. It is the parents' _____ to ensure their young children's safety.
(A) perception (B) believe (C) obligation (D) behavior
8. This is a _____ area and no one can enter without authorization.
(A) restricted (B) resented (C) refined (D) retrieved
9. A _____ about the recent Norovirus is that alcohol-based hand gels can kill the virus.
(A) miscellaneous (B) immunity (C) implication (D) misconception
10. It was very dark at the crime scene, so I really had difficulty _____ who the suspect might be.
(A) identifying (B) conceiving (C) supplementing (D) supporting
11. The successful _____ of the agency's plan would not have been possible without the joint effort of all of its workers.

- (A) merger (B) cooperation (C) illusion (D) execution
12. Since I am pregnant, my doctor has suggested that I take vitamin _____ to help the growth of the fetus.
- (A) compliments (B) supplements (C) superficial (D) artificial
13. Everyone's fingerprints are _____ and that is the reason why fingerprints are often used to identify who the criminals are.
- (A) universal (B) similar (C) changeable (D) unique
14. Could you _____ on your financial plans for the next 2 years? We would like to know the details before investment.
- (A) elaborate (B) effective (C) collaborate (D) tentative
15. With the emergency power system, the hospital can continue to _____ despite power failures.
- (A) friction (B) function (C) finalize (D) fortify
16. It is difficult to receive a job offer in the field that one has no _____ experience in.
- (A) redundant (B) resident (C) recession (D) relevant
17. Studies have shown that taking large doses of vitamin is not necessarily _____.
- (A) beneficial (B) malfunction (C) benefits (D) maladies
18. The government has _____ a policy that restricts the usage of smart phones or tablets when driving, starting January 1st 2013.
- (A) replace (B) implemented (C) withdrawn (D) underlying
19. Our new colleague was _____ here from the New York office.
- (A) transmitted (B) translated (C) transformed (D) transferred
20. The skull mark on the bottle indicates that it contains _____ chemicals.
- (A) partial (B) lethal (C) harmless (D) modest

II. Cloze (30%; 2 points each)

Passage A:

SARS is not the first viral disease to 21 out of China or Hong Kong. The southern Chinese region was the source of influenza 22 in 1957 and 1968, 23 the source of novel strains of avian flu in 1997 and 2001. Why does this region keep throwing up viruses that have the potential to threaten the lives of people around the world?

Southern China's status as the world's primary breeding ground for new strains of flu is explained by the fact that its people, pigs and domestic fowl, 24 all harbor influenza viruses, live cheek-by-jowl, increasing the likelihood 25 two

strains will recombine 26 to produce a deadly new variant. Preliminary evidence suggests that SARS 27 a different model, apparently crossing over to people from wild animals, 28 livestock. But this, too, is not terribly surprising, given that the southern Chinese make widespread use of wild species for food and traditional medicine – practices that Chinese health officials are now trying to discourage.

21. (A) burst (B) run (C) roll (D) push
22. (A) pandemics (B) vaccination (C) treatment (D) preference
23. (A) as well as (B) in spite of (C) except for (D) let alone
24. (A) what (B) that (C) which (D) where
25. (A) what (B) that (C) which (D) where
26. (A) sufficiently (B) genetically (C) mechanically (D) chemically
27. (A) relied (B) depended (C) designed (D) followed
28. (A) but also (B) rather than (C) instead (D) despite

Passage B:

A person may have an idea about himself that will prevent him 29 good work. He may have the idea that he is not capable 30 it. A child may think he is stupid because he does not understand how to 31 the most of his mental faculties, or he may accept another person's 32 estimate of his ability. Older people may be 33 by the wrong belief that they are incapable of learning anything new because of their age.

A person who believes that he is incapable will not 34 a real effort, because he feels that it would be useless. He won't 35 a job with the confidence necessary for success. He is therefore likely to fail, and the failure will strengthen his belief in his incompetence.

29. (A) to do (B) that does (C) from doing (D) in doing

30. (A) with (B) of (C) in (D) at
31. (A) take (B) do (C) count (D) make
32. (A) mistake (B) mistaking (C) mistaken (D) mistook
33. (A) handicapped (B) resolved (C) distinguished (D) postponed
34. (A) hit (B) make (C) bet (D) do
35. (A) go at (B) put out (C) come up with (D) give up

III. Reading Comprehension (30%; 2 points each)

Passage A

Just three years after it was discovered, a new species of monkey is threatened with extinction according to the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), which recently published the first-ever census of the endangered animal. Known as the kipunij, the population of the large, forest-dwelling monkeys is just 1,117 individuals, according to the study released in July.

The population estimate was the result of more than 2,800 hours of fieldwork by WCS scientists in the Southern Highlands and Udzungwa Mountains in Tanzania where the kipunji was discovered. The team found that the monkey's range is restricted to just 6.82 square miles (17.69 square kilometers) of forest in two isolated regions.

The authors also discovered that much of the monkey's remaining habitat is severely degraded by illegal logging and land conversion. In addition, the monkey itself is the target of poachers, who do illegal hunting. Because of these combined threats, the WCS believes that the kipunji should be classified as "critically endangered": by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)—which means it is threatened with extinction in the wild if immediate conservation action is not taken. "We must do all we can to protect this extremely rare and little understood species while there is still time," said Dr. Tim Davenport, Tanzania Country Director for the Wildlife Conservation Society.

Along with the IUCN classification, WCS is investing in the protection and restoration of the kipunji's remaining habitat and conservation education of local people to help protect remaining populations.

The kipunji first made headlines in 2005 when a team of scientists led by WCS announced its discovery. Then in 2006, the monkey made news again when DNA analysis revealed that the species represented an entire new genus of monkey—the

first since 1923.

36. According to the WCS, in which year the kipunji is faced with the threat of extinction?
(A) 2005 (B) 2006 (C) 2007 (D) 2008
37. According to the WCS's study, what is the number of the kipunji population that demonstrates the threat of extinction on its species?
(A) 2,800 (B) 1,117 (C) 1,769 (D) 1,923
38. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true about the kipunji's habitat?
(A) Another species of monkey has occupied the kipunji's habitat.
(B) The kipunji can only be found in a very restricted range.
(C) Land conversion has badly changed the environment of the kipunji's habitat.
(D) Human beings have been illegally damaging the forests of Tanzania.
39. Other than the threats towards the habitat, what is the other threat the monkey is facing?
(A) The food supply has decreased.
(B) The monkey has been infected by an incurable illness.
(C) People have been illegally catching or killing the monkey.
(D) The monkey is hunted by other carnivorous animals in the region.
40. What is WCS's strategy on the conservation of the monkey?
(A) WCS is investing in the production of a vaccination for the disease that is killing the kipunji.
(B) WCS tries to educate the local Tanzanians about conserving the monkey.
(C) WCS tries to transport food supply to the monkey's habitat.
(D) WCS is building a place where the monkey will not be attacked by the carnivorous animals of the region.

Passage B

Transportation counts for more than 30% of the United States' carbon dioxide emissions. It is also true that 88% of all trips in the U.S. are made by car. It makes sense, therefore, that if more Americans leave their cars at home, there will be much less pollution and better air quality. This would help all of us—especially those with respiratory illnesses—to breathe more easily. Also, with fewer vehicles on the road, traffic jams would occur less frequently and overall traffic would flow more smoothly.

Even if people drive less, they still need to get from point A to point B. That's where the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) comes in. The BRT is a bus system that provides faster, more efficient service than an ordinary bus line. It features longer buses that run in specially marked highway lanes where cars are prohibited. Unlike a subway

system, which requires a concentrated urban population to make it profitable, a BRT works best in less densely populated suburban areas. By taking a BRT, commuters can avoid stressful traffic jams and angry drivers, which will result in lower blood pressure and a smoother, calmer rider for everyone!

41. Which of the following is a feature of the BRT system?
- (A) The BRT provides double decker bus service.
 - (B) The BRT features low carbon emission buses.
 - (C) The BRT provides service that complements the Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) system.
 - (D) The BRT features faster and more efficient bus service, with buses running in highway lanes specially marked for them.
42. According to this article, what is the difference between a subway system and a BRT system?
- (A) A BRT works better than a subway system in a concentrated urban population.
 - (B) A BRT works better than a subway system in suburban areas which are less densely populated.
 - (C) A subway system provides better cross country service.
 - (D) A BRT provides better cross country service.
43. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** about this article?
- (A) 88% of the United States' carbon dioxide emissions come from transportation.
 - (B) Less pollution and better air quality would be beneficial to those with digestive illnesses.
 - (C) The BRT does not work as good as the MRT.
 - (D) Taking a BRT is not only good for the environment but also good for people's physical and mental health.

Passage C

Unless you already live in a big urban area, you may not think of a city as a green place to live. After all, big cities have more people, more cars and more noise. And yet, cities like New York also offer opportunities to live a greener lifestyle. Many New York City residents live together in high-rise apartment buildings, which are easier to heat and cool than separate, single-family homes. In addition, many don't own cars, so they walk more. And in order to match the speed of the city, they walk faster. According to a recent report from the New York City Department of Health, one of the reasons New Yorkers are living longer than ever before is due to this frequent, fast-paced walking.

The high population density of a city also means that people are living in close

proximity to one another. When you're packed together with your neighbors, it's easier to find a community of friends who share the same interests as you. If you feel connected to others and don't feel 'all alone in the big city', your health improves, too. So even if you are sometimes annoyed by your noisy neighbors, you can be happy that you are helping the planet to by sharing space!

44. How is living in big cities like New York good for the environment?
- (A) The apartments buildings in which New York residents mostly live are easier to heat and cool than separate homes for single families.
 - (B) When people are packed with neighbors, the consumption of water and food can be saved.
 - (C) New Yorkers are planting more and more trees in recent years.
 - (D) People living in big cities tend to buy more low carbon emission vehicles.
45. In what way does the pace of New York city contribute to its residents' physical health?
- (A) People living in New York have a slower heart beat rate.
 - (B) The majority of the New Yorkers are not suffering from obesity.
 - (C) New Yorkers walk fast frequently, which helps them live longer.
 - (D) People living in New York live longer because of their healthier respiratory systems.
46. According to this article, what is the reason that people living in close proximity have better mental health?
- (A) People can help each other in emergency situations.
 - (B) People feel less lonely.
 - (C) People will get out of depression when they are annoyed by their noisy neighbors.
 - (D) People feel more relaxed and less nervous.

Passage D

Encouragement and praise can come in many forms, and some ways are better for child development than others. Researchers at the University of Chicago and Stanford University who studied mother-child interactions over the course of several years found that the type of praise children receive affects their attitudes toward challenges later in life.

Specifically, praise that came with feedback about their behavior and the choices that toddlers made helped them to cope better with difficult experiences five years later, compared with compliments that focused more on the child himself, like

“You’re a good boy.” The researchers have found out that praising the efforts, actions and work of the kid is going to be more beneficial in their long-term persistence and desire to be challenged and work hard in the future. Such “process praise” includes comments such as “You worked really hard” or “You’re doing a great job,” which emphasize the child’s actions. “Person praise” includes comments like “You’re so smart” or “You’re so good,” which focus on a child’s inherent qualities.

The study has shown that the children who grew up with more process praise were more open to challenge, and were able to identify more ways of overcoming difficult problems. They were also more likely to say that they could improve their intelligence with hard work. While person praise didn’t seem to have any negative effect on the children, the study suggests that process praise teaches children that their talents and abilities can be developed and improved, while person praise sends the message that their abilities are fixed and therefore not easily altered.

47. According to this article, which of the following can be considered as **person praise**?

- (A) You tried really hard.
- (B) You’re so nice. Everyone likes you.
- (C) You worked hard.
- (D) You did it.

48. According to this article, which of the following can be considered as **process praise**?

- (A) You must have been working the problems you did wrong last time.
- (B) You are so good at this.
- (C) You are so kind.
- (D) I can tell that you are a great person.

49. Which of the following is **NOT** the benefit of process praise?

- (A) Children tend to be more open to challenges.
- (B) Children feel proud of themselves.
- (C) Children are taught that they can improve their abilities.
- (D) Children are more likely to know how to overcome difficult problems.

50. What is the article’s argument against person praise?

- (A) Person praise can lead to over-praising.
- (B) Children are likely to rely on their inherent qualities other than their efforts.
- (C) Person praise tells the children that they cannot easily improve their abilities.
- (D) Adults may spoil their children.

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英文試題解答

英文試題標準答案

1	B	11	D	21	A	31	D	41	D
2	C	12	B	22	A	32	C	42	B
3	B	13	D	23	A	33	A	43	D
4	A	14	A	24	C	34	B	44	A
5	A	15	B	25	B	35	A	45	C
6	D	16	D	26	B	36	D	46	B
7	C	17	A	27	D	37	B	47	B
8	A	18	B	28	B	38	A	48	A
9	D	19	D	29	C	39	C	49	B
10	A	20	B	30	B	40	B	50	C