

# 淡江大學 108 學年度碩博士班甄試招生考試試題

系別：各學系、所、學位學程

科目：英 文

1-1

考試日期：12月2日(星期日) 第1節

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## I. Usage 44%

Choose the best answer for each question.

1. Harry spent the past few months \_\_\_ research in the library.  
A. do B. doing C. done D. did
2. The fire was thought to have been \_\_\_ by a gas explosion.  
A. causing B. cause C. caused D. causes
3. Children from an underprivileged family background are statistically more \_\_\_ become involved in crime.  
A. like B. likely C. liking to D. likely to
4. It was a bit dispiriting to see so \_\_\_ people arriving for the meeting.  
A. few B. a few C. fewer D. fewest
5. It was most \_\_\_ of you to lend me the money.  
A. delicate B. particular C. cautious D. generous
6. The two parties have \_\_\_ their differences.  
A. settled B. seduced C. concentrated D. contributed
7. That part of the form is for UK citizens only—it doesn't \_\_\_ to you.  
A. apply B. specify C. evaluate D. conclude
8. The goal of our company is to attract and \_\_\_ good employees.  
A. contain B. retain C. pertain D. entertain
9. The level of crime in an area is almost always \_\_\_ the number of unemployed.  
A. in view of B. in light of C. with regard to D. in proportion to
10. \_\_\_ Jim, who is unwell, they are all ready to leave for the conference tomorrow.  
A. In spite of B. Except for C. In addition to D. In response to
11. Although this room is \_\_\_ small, a large wall mirror creates the illusion of even greater space.  
A. on account of B. by no means C. second to none D. so much so
12. We missed our flight, and \_\_\_ that we had to wait five hours for the next one.  
A. on top of B. on behalf of C. in order to D. as a consequence
13. People who do not pay for a bus ticket are \_\_\_ common criminals.  
A. not better B. less better C. no good D. no better than
14. Why do we spend so much on things that give us tiny increases in comfort at the \_\_\_ of so many other people?  
A. expense B. expansion C. expand D. expose
15. The late author J. D. Salinger was known for being \_\_\_, as he was unseen by the public for decades.  
A. adversarial B. gregarious C. adulated D. reclusive
16. We had a quiz. Christopher got the most points. Teresa got \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the more B. the less C. the least D. the lesser

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17. So we do not need to step out of the house for days, \_\_\_ I am so looking forward to.

- A. which B. what C. where D. when

18. Joe runs a successful software company \_\_\_ he never completed college.

- A. as long as B. even though C. as though D. as a result

19. After the betrayal from his closest friend, he doesn't know who to trust \_\_\_.

- A. all the more B. more over C. more or less D. anymore

20. Why don't you give her a call or, \_\_\_, go and see her?

- A. had better B. better still C. better off D. better half

21. We met last summer in a city bar and had remained in sporadic contact \_\_\_.

- A. ever since B. since when C. before long D. no sooner

22. He is \_\_\_ doubt one of the best theatre actors of his generation.

- A. by far B. without C. within D. for good

## II. Cloze 20%

Urban art—sometimes referred to as “street art”—is a style of art that (23)\_\_\_ cities and city life. One (24)\_\_\_ form of urban art is graffiti art. Art gallery owner Chris Murray believes that graffiti art is an important step in the evolution of pop art—an art style that (25)\_\_\_ in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Pop art (26)\_\_\_ heavily from popular mass culture, such as comic books and advertising, and has brought a new (27)\_\_\_ to modern art.

23. \_\_\_ A. relates to B. related C. relating D. relate  
24. \_\_\_ A. malicious B. defective C. scarce D. distinctive  
25. \_\_\_ A. submerged B. emerged C. merged D. demerged  
26. \_\_\_ A. depends B. borrows C. associates D. deviates  
27. \_\_\_ A. figure B. persuasion C. dimension D. anxiety

The world can be divided in many ways—rich and poor, (28)\_\_\_ and authoritarian—but one of the most striking is the divide between the societies with an (29)\_\_\_ mentality and the ones with a collectivist mentality.

This is a divide that goes (30)\_\_\_ than economics into the way people perceive the world. If you show an American an image of a fish tank, the American will usually describe the biggest fish in the tank and what it is doing. If you ask a Chinese person to describe a fish tank, the Chinese will usually describe the context in which the fish swim.

These sorts of experiments have been done over and over again, and the (31)\_\_\_ reveal the same underlying pattern. Americans usually see (32)\_\_\_; Chinese and other Asians see contexts.

28. \_\_\_ A. industrial B. democratic C. developing D. Western  
29. \_\_\_ A. anarchist B. totalitarian C. progressive D. individualist  
30. \_\_\_ A. deeper B. quickly C. beyond D. against

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31. \_\_\_ A. causes B. politicians C. results D. indicators  
32. \_\_\_ A. trouble-makers B. individuals C. groupies D. anarchists

### III. Reading Comprehension 36%

Questions 33-40

Energy drinks should be banned from sale to young people under the age of 16, health experts have warned in light of a study showing they have unacceptably high levels of sugar and caffeine. The study in the journal *BMJ Open* analyses the sugar, caffeine and carbohydrate content of energy drinks, which include brands such as Monster and Rockstar as well as supermarket own-brands. In both 2015 and 2017, the average sugar content of the energy drinks was more than the entire recommended daily maximum for an adult in the UK.

The campaigning group Action on Sugar, whose researchers carried out the study, is calling for a ban on sales to under-16s. "This study illustrates the huge contribution of energy drinks to sugar intake, which is linked to the development of obesity and various types of cancer, as well as type 2 diabetes and rotting our children's teeth. They are completely inappropriate for children to consume, form no part of a healthy balanced diet, and should be banned for under-16s," said its chairman, Graham MacGregor, professor of cardiovascular medicine at Queen Mary University of London. TV chef and food campaigner Jamie Oliver has also called for a ban on sales of energy drinks to children, as have teacher groups.

Energy drinks are marketed for general consumption, rather than for athletes, who are targeted with so-called "sports" drinks. Children and teenagers drink them more than older adults, even though energy drinks with high caffeine levels over 150mg per litre have to carry a warning that they are not recommended for children or pregnant women. The study found that the 43 products carrying such warnings contained the caffeine equivalent of nearly two cups of coffee.

"Since children and teenagers are the main consumers of energy drinks, manufacturers should consider reducing levels of caffeine," says the study. That would also help reduce the sugar levels. "The removal of caffeine also allows for the removal of 10.3% of sugar without affecting taste, which has the potential to reduce body weight of adults by 0.6 kg, without any change in sugar-sweetened drinks consumption," says the paper.

Soft drinks are responsible for 30% of the sugar intake of children aged 4 to 10 and 40% of those aged 11 to 18. Energy drinks were typically sold in 500ml cans and bottles, which is larger than a standard soft drink. In 2015, 86% of products in 2015 exceeded the maximum daily recommendation for sugar intake for a child aged 7-10 years (24 g/day – equivalent to six teaspoons of sugar) and 78% in 2017.

The threat of the sugary soft drinks tax, which the government plans to introduce in April, has led to some reformulation of some of energy drinks to reduce their sugar levels – but only by 10% on drinks that are still very high in sugar. Almost all – 95% – would receive a red label for sugar

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content under nutritional traffic light warnings.

33. What is wrong with energy drinks?

- A. They should have enough amount of caffeine.
- B. They are too expensive and should be taxed.
- C. They contribute to illnesses among young people.
- D. They are linked to muscle pain and inflammation.

34. What happens when manufacturers decrease the amount of caffeine contained in energy drinks?

- A. The drink becomes unpopular.
- B. Sugar can be reduced without affecting the taste.
- C. They no longer provide energy for sports players.
- D. It becomes safe for pregnant women and young children.

35. What kind of symptoms is NOT associated with sugar intake?

- A. cavities
- B. type 2 diabetes
- C. depression
- D. obesity

36. What is the average sugar content in energy drinks in 2015 and 2017 in the UK?

- A. 150mg per litre
- B. Six teaspoons of sugar
- C. Equivalent of 500ml of soft drinks
- D. More than the entire recommended daily maximum for an adult

37. What would Jamie Oliver say about energy drinks?

- A. He would be pleased to see the ban.
- B. He might use the drinks in his cooking.
- C. He would ask teacher groups to join his TV show.
- D. He would ask the government to carry out serious research.

38. What may happen after the introduction of sugary soft drink tax?

- A. Parents will stop buying soft drinks for kids
- B. Some energy drinks may reduce the levels of sugar
- C. It has the potential to reduce body weight of children by 0.6 kg
- D. The maximum daily recommendation for sugar intake will be lowered

39. What kind of food is rich in "carbohydrate content" (first paragraph)?

- A. pasta
- B. salad
- C. scrambled eggs
- D. steamed sea bass

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40. Which of the following is NOT an energy drink?

- A. Red Bull
- B. Monster
- C. Rockstar
- D. Coke Cola

## Questions 41-50

The home of the future looks an increasingly attractive place to live this week, after millions of households received the unwelcome news that their energy bills were going up again. Switching supplier is one quick fix to rising bills. But in the long run, industry players say the answers may lie in a coming revolution in how we use energy in our homes, turning them into mini power stations and reducing our reliance on energy companies such as British Gas.

For consumers, cost and convenience will be big factors. For energy firms, there is a chance to rebuild trust and transform themselves from mere suppliers into more profitable service companies. As a report said last week, there also needs to be a debate about how homes can be heated in new ways that reduce their contribution to climate change.

Most industry experts think that future homes will consume less energy – setting aside the impact of electric cars – as appliances from fridges to boilers become ever more efficient. New buildings are also increasingly airtight, which the Building Research Establishment says has largely been driven by regulations. British Gas owner Centrica, the UK's largest energy supplier, and Ovo, one of the biggest “challenger” firms, both told the *Observer* they expected domestic energy use to continue falling.

Customers will not just consume energy, but generate it too, becoming “prosumers” – “a horrible word but a useful term,” says Tom Pakenham, head of electric vehicles at Ovo, that means “to generate your own energy, store it and use it in intelligent way”. For most people, this will mean solar panels generating electricity, which is not a new trend – more than 900,000 households already have solar, up from almost none a decade ago. What is new is that consumers are beginning to pair solar with batteries, to store and either use or export the electricity when it makes the most financial sense.

Such installations are not officially monitored, but the Solar Trade Association estimates 5,000-10,000 UK homes now have energy storage, fitted by companies including Tesla, E.ON and Nissan. Imperial College has said cheaper home batteries will be a game-changer for utilities.

“The storage aspect is increasingly important,” said Jonathan Tudor, technology and innovation strategy director at Centrica. But energy stored at home might not automatically be consumed by that household. “You may decide I’ve got excess energy and my personal preference may be to donate that to a vulnerable household down the road,” Tudor said.

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“We are looking at how we can take this further: we expect adoption of the ‘internet of things’ will make more devices smart. You could load your dishwasher and you press start and it does a calculation – you want it ready by 7am, let the machine decide when to start the cycle, depending not just on pricing but on energy grid efficiency,” said Tudor.

Smart meters, which the government aims to have offered to every home by the end of 2020, are also seen as key to enabling much of the technology and new pricing. “You cannot have an intelligent energy system without smart meters,” said Pakenham. The meters will enable more dynamic pricing, where bill payers are charged less for energy at certain times of day, to reduce costs and pressure on the power grid.

Other digital technologies are making peer-to-peer energy trading a reality. Last week, a startup called Verv used blockchain for the first time to execute a physical trade of energy on an east London estate, from a rooftop solar array on one block to a resident in another block. Dermot Nolan, chief executive of energy regulator Ofgem, believes peer-to-peer trading is one of the most exciting new business models in energy.

41. What is the main idea of the article?
- A. Solar power is the key to reducing energy bill.
  - B. The government is doing nothing effective for the future of energy supply.
  - C. Energy consumption can be cheaper and smarter with new technologies.
  - D. Energy companies are trying hard to make every household become a “prosumer.”
42. How many households in the UK are equipped with energy storage facilities?
- A. Lower than 5,000
  - B. Between 5,000 to 10,000
  - C. Above 10,000
  - D. Around 900,000
43. What is the position of Ovo in the energy market of the UK?
- A. It is a newly started company.
  - B. It has the largest market share.
  - C. It is a strong competitor for Centrica.
  - D. It puts a lot of pressure on its opponent, *Observer*.
44. What kind of device will be provided by the government to every household by the end of 2020?
- A. Smart Meters
  - B. Energy Storage
  - C. Internet of Things
  - D. Solar Panels with Batteries

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45. What is the idea behind “prosumers”?
- A. to promote cleaner and safer energy
  - B. to consume electricity in a professional way
  - C. to find a suitable energy company and lower electricity bills
  - D. to generate your own energy, store it and use it in intelligent way
46. What is the function of Verv?
- A. It produces smart batteries.
  - B. It sells extra energy to Centrica.
  - C. It makes peer-to-peer energy trading possible.
  - D. It helps the government to set up its energy policy.
47. What do companies like Tesla, E.ON and Nissan do?
- A. They offer cut-throat utility price.
  - B. They are good at blockchain technology.
  - C. They provide service related to “internet of things.”
  - D. They help families install energy storage facilities.
48. What is the definition of “excess” (sixth paragraph)?
- A. tiny
  - B. surplus
  - C. complex
  - D. reusable
49. Which of the following is NOT associated with reducing the pressure on the power grid?
- A. updating batteries
  - B. installing smart meters
  - C. enabling dynamic pricing
  - D. helping consumers pay less
50. What does the word “startup” (last paragraph) mean?
- A. Smart corporation
  - B. An ambitious company
  - C. An enterprise with great history
  - D. A small business that has just been started