

# 淡江大學 110 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

考試日期：12月6日(星期日) 第1節

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## I. Vocabulary 30%: Choose the best answer.

- Only applicants who meet all the requirements will be \_\_\_\_\_ to an interview with the hiring committee.  
(A) constructed (B) determined (C) encouraged (D) invited
- If the goods you order online do not arrive in perfect \_\_\_\_\_, please return them to our company.  
(A) condition (B) situation (C) development (D) harmony
- Ever since some book critics praised his new book, \_\_\_\_\_ for it has skyrocketed.  
(A) emphasis (B) vision (C) demand (D) structure
- The department store has announced a one-month \_\_\_\_\_ of its special offer.  
(A) extensively (B) extension (C) extensive (D) extend
- In our company, interns receive a one-day \_\_\_\_\_ to acquaint themselves with the facility and company procedures.  
(A) direction (B) version (C) orientation (D) option
- In the factory, routine inspections are required to ensure that all equipment is functioning \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) mistakenly (B) legally (C) officially (D) properly
- Event organizers \_\_\_\_\_ an increase in the number of vendors at this year's festival.  
(A) anticipate (B) participate (C) intend (D) attend
- To reduce air pollution, gas-fired power plants will \_\_\_\_\_ for coal-fired plants.  
(A) subsidize (B) substitute (C) compensate (D) compete
- \_\_\_\_\_ to the email is a newly updated copy of my résumé, in which my recent working experience is included.  
(A) Attached (B) Awakened (C) Adjacent (D) Accompanied
- Biometrics are body measurements and calculations related to human \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) intellect (B) intelligence (C) character (D) characteristics
- A facial \_\_\_\_\_ system is a technology capable of comparing a human face from a digital image to a database of faces.  
(A) acknowledge (B) recognition (C) identify (D) surgery
- To ensure safety, \_\_\_\_\_ systems are widely used, but they could cause controversy.  
(A) convey (B) convenience (C) survey (D) surveillance
- Nowadays, people are concerned that technology, including the Internet, might result in the \_\_\_\_\_ of personal privacy.  
(A) revelation (B) reveal (C) invasion (D) invade
- Most journalists believe they have an \_\_\_\_\_ responsibility to be as accurate as possible, which sometimes involves fact-checking.  
(A) athletic (B) aesthetic (C) ethnic (D) ethical

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15. Chemicals that are used to kill insects or other small organisms are \_\_\_\_\_, some of which may cause great harm to humans and the environment.

- (A) pesticides (B) perception (C) persistence (D) pessimism

## II. Sentence Structure and Grammar 30%: Choose the best answer.

16. The pandemic \_\_\_\_\_ spread worldwide in 1918 was the most severe pandemic in recent history.

- (A) that (B) who (C) where (D) in which

17. London was \_\_\_\_\_ damaged by the bombings of World War II, but some of its 19-century architecture still survived.

- (A) heavy (B) heavily (C) heave (D) more heavy

18. Meryl Streep is known for completely enveloping herself in her characters, \_\_\_\_\_ their nuances, speech patterns and personalities.

- (A) capture (B) to capture (C) capturing (D) and capture

19. \_\_\_\_\_ the invention of telecommunication, people could only write letters as a means of long-distance communication.

- (A) Because of (B) Due to (C) Prior to (D) Owing to

20. \_\_\_\_\_ the Covid-19 pandemic caused more than one million deaths, the development of Covid-19 vaccines brings some hope.

- (A) Whereas (B) However, (C) In spite of (D) Nevertheless,

21. He couldn't remember \_\_\_\_\_ he had turned the computer off or not.

- (A) how (B) that (C) when (D) whether

22. If we could return to the past, we \_\_\_\_\_ let the tragedy happen. Unfortunately, we cannot

- (A) will not (B) would not (C) have not (D) do not

23. It \_\_\_\_\_ that the Prime Minister will resign tomorrow.

- (A) believes (B) is belief (C) is believing (D) is believed

24. Tomorrow we will have an interview with Peter Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_ was awarded the Best Actor last week.

- (A) , who (B) , that (C) who (D) whom

25. \_\_\_\_\_ she said she was feeling fine, I knew there was something wrong.

- (A) Even so (B) Even though (C) Otherwise (D) Besides

26. People always associate \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) pizza by Italy (B) pizza to Italy (C) pizza for Italy (D) pizza with Italy

27. The valley \_\_\_\_\_ the town lies is polluted.

- (A) in that (B) in (C) in which (D) which

28. \_\_\_\_\_ by the boy's behavior, she complained to his parents.

- (A) Annoyed (B) Annoying (C) She annoyed (D) She was annoyed

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29. \_\_\_\_\_ the food was inedible and perhaps poisonous.  
(A) A large amount of (B) Many of (C) A large number of (D) A good deal
30. There is \_\_\_\_\_ evidence to support his claim, so no one will accept his claim  
(A) few (B) a few (C) little (D) little of

### III. Cloze Test 20%: Choose the best answer.

Brazil and Chile are near each other, but these two South American countries \_\_\_31\_\_\_ in geography, population, and language. The most obvious difference is in geography. \_\_\_32\_\_\_ the map shows, Brazil is much larger than Chile. In fact, Brazil takes up almost half of South America. \_\_\_33\_\_\_, Chile is a long, thin country along the Pacific Ocean. It is only 160 miles wide. These two countries also have very different populations. Brazil is home to almost 200 million people, \_\_\_34\_\_\_ only 17 million people live in Chile. Finally people in these two countries speak different languages. Like most countries in South America, the \_\_\_35\_\_\_ of people in Chile speak Spanish. However, in Brazil most people speak Portuguese. These two countries are near each other, but they are clearly different in several important ways.

31. (A) difference (B) differ (C) differently (D) different
32. (A) As (B) According to (C) With (D) For
33. (A) Similarly (B) In contrast (C) Although (D) For instance
34. (A) because (B) however (C) while (D) nevertheless
35. (A) minor (B) minority (C) major (D) majority

Underground exploring (UE) involves traveling through tunnels and other hidden parts of a city. Starting in the 1970s, a movement called urban exploration took special notice of \_\_\_36\_\_\_ visited parts of the underground environment like tunnels, drains and abandoned subway stations. Perhaps because people are fascinated by hidden things, underground spaces have always had a unique \_\_\_37\_\_\_ to explorers. But in fact, underground exploring can be illegal, and the police often arrest UE groups as they emerge from tunnels and charge them \_\_\_38\_\_\_ trespassing. Urban explorers generally take a very liberal approach to property rights. They tend to \_\_\_39\_\_\_ that as long as they are not damaging anything, they have the right to use the property. MIT was only one of several hot spots for UEs. Students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology developed a tradition of exploring the steam tunnels at the university \_\_\_40\_\_\_ the fact that it was illegal. Informal groups similar to the MIT group explored the undergrounds of Paris, Toronto and Sydney.

36. (A) rare (B) rarely (C) frequent (D) frequently
37. (A) access (B) attention (C) appeal (D) assessment
38. (A) to (B) with (C) by (D) on
39. (A) assume (B) admit (C) achieve (D) assist
40. (A) against (B) such as (C) despite (D) besides

背面尚有試題

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## IV. Reading Comprehension 20%: Choose the best answer according to the passages.

### Question 41-45

A fad is anything—usually a product or a behavior—that *registers with* the public very strongly, but for only a short time. Clever branding practices can intentionally convert an ordinary product into a fad. One of the biggest fads of all time, Pokémon, originated with a Japanese video-game designer who used to collect insects when he was a child. When he created Pokémon, Satoshi Tajiri drew on themes familiar to insect collectors. Most of all, a collector like Tajiri equates the size of a collection with its quality. The more varieties in your collection, the better it is. Pokémon first appeared in Japanese video games in 1996 and quickly branched off into other media, from films to books. Later, Pokémon card games were a huge fad in the United States in the late 1990s and early 2000s. The Pokémon brand was strengthened by its presence in these many forms. It also grew because Pokémon's marketers presumed that buyers would be like insect collectors, wanting to get bigger and bigger collections. One of Pokémon's slogans in North America was, "Gotta catch 'em all." The basic idea of Pokémon is that a person can capture a number of "pocket monsters," fictional animals with certain powers and abilities. The appearance of a Pokémon may involve symbols of its abilities. For example, the Pokémon known as Pikachu, which can generate electricity, has a tail that looks like a lightning bolt. The original Pokémon fad had faded by 2004. However, in a situation that contradicts the normal expectations of a fad's short lifespan, the 649 kinds of Pokémon became popular again in 2011. A new Pokémon movie came out that year, and a new generation of kids began trying to catch 'em all. In 2016, Pokémon Go, an augmented reality (AR) mobile game, was developed and published by Niantic in collaboration with the Pokémon Company for mobile devices. Pokémon becomes a brand that *transcends* generations as well as an interconnected world of apps, films, anime, video games, toys and trading cards, each one benefiting from the others. It's a masterclass in brand strategy and management.

41. What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) Pokémon is the perfect example of what a fad is.
- (B) Pokémon applies some branding strategies to make itself more than a fad.
- (C) Pokémon illustrates how a fad can only be popular for a short time.
- (D) Pokémon is a great example to show how a fad can fade as time goes by.

42. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Pokémon?

- (A) The original idea of Pokémon comes from collecting insect.
- (B) Pokémon is popular merely among the teenagers.
- (C) Pokémon has been developed into different forms in different media.
- (D) Pocket monsters have different powers and abilities.

43. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the phrase "register with" in the first sentence?

- (A) to record
- (B) to sign up
- (C) to get the attention of
- (D) to throw away

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44. What does the word “transcend” in the 20<sup>th</sup> line, “Pokémon becomes a brand that *transcends* generations...” mean?  
(A) to go beyond (B) to change (C) to control (D) to restrict
45. According to the passage, the Pokémon known as Pikachu, which can \_\_\_\_\_ electricity, has a tail that looks like a lightning bolt.  
(A) consume (B) produce (C) exhaust (D) relieve

## Question 46-50

### Rational Choice Theory

Rational Choice Theory in sociology is the idea that all decisions or actions are fundamentally rational in that they are based on the concept of reciprocation. What that means is that all behavior, even when seemingly irrational, is actually calculated in advance. This includes social actions, corporate actions, and individual actions.

The basis of the theory is that each individual will act based on what is rational for him- or herself. Individuals make decisions based on their own preferences, which extends from their prior knowledge and what they know about a current situation. In order to make a decision, people naturally predict the possible outcomes of their choices and try to decide which choice will give them the most satisfaction. They consider their own goals and what the best route is to obtaining those goals. When a person is faced with a choice of two possible jobs, for example, he or she will consider all of the benefits of each job (salary, location, responsibilities, etc.) and make a choice that is rational.

In a choice between two jobs, the benefits are somewhat obvious. In social situations, however, the rewards are often less tangible. Perhaps a person would become more popular by making a particular choice or would be viewed as more courageous. The combination of tangible and intangible costs and benefits is what makes a decision difficult. Buying an expensive car will have a significant tangible cost but it may reward the buyer with a high social status and a perceived respect from others. Stealing from a store might provide a tangible reward but involves the cost of risk of arrest. It is also important to consider that the same reward has different value to different people. Social acceptance may mean a lot to one person, while another person views it as nearly meaningless.

Opponents of Rational Choice Theory cite social norms and interactions as evidence against it. People often behave in ways that are socially acceptable but may not be in their own best interest. The same is true for altruism—behavior in which a person puts the interests or safety of others above his own, such as when someone runs into a burning building to save someone else, perhaps even a total stranger.

Proponents of the theory respond by saying that, even in cases of altruism, the rewards are greater than the costs but may be harder to see. The satisfaction one gains from helping others or

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belonging to a particular social group outweighs any personal cost. They point to the custom of arranged marriages. A young girl may agree to marry a much older man whom she does not love. There are several costs to her decision, but the rewards of *conforming to* societal convention or fulfilling a family duty are greater.

46. The fundamental idea of the Rational Choice Theory in sociology is the idea that all decisions or actions are \_\_\_\_.

- (A) essentially selfless
- (B) based on the best interest of society
- (C) fundamentally self-serving
- (D) unpredictable

47. When faced with a decision, people naturally predict \_\_\_\_ and try to decide which choice will give them the most satisfaction.

- (A) the social ramifications of their choices
- (B) the possible outcomes of their choices
- (C) what people will say about their choices
- (D) what is in the best interest of their family

48. Opponents of Rational Choice Theory argue that sometimes people behave \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) in a way that is in the best interest of others and not themselves
- (B) in a way that is beyond people's imagination
- (C) in a way that can balance different people's needs
- (D) in a way that depends on their emotion

49. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- (A) Rational Choice Theory suggests that people are fundamentally altruistic.
- (B) The idea of Rational Choice Theory is that all behavior, even when seemingly irrational, is actually calculated in advance.
- (C) The basis of Rational Choice Theory is that each individual will act based on what is rational for him- or herself.
- (D) Proponents of Rational Choice Theory believe that, even in cases of altruism, the rewards are taken into consideration.

50. What does the phrase "*conforming to*" in the last sentence of the last paragraph mean?

- (A) to contradict
- (B) to protest
- (C) to deny
- (D) to obey