

亞洲大學

九十六學年度碩士在職專班入學招生考試試題紙

學系別	考試科目	考試日期	時 間
健康暨醫務管理學系(健康管理組) 健康暨醫務管理學系(長期照護組) 資訊工程學系(資訊工程組) 資訊工程學系(資訊管理組) 資訊工程學系(資訊教育組) 生物資訊學系	英文	96.4.21	08:20-10:00

I. Vocabulary and phrase : 50%

Choose the best answer to make the sentence coherently.

- Carman has two _____ buyers for her paintings. She feels certain that at least one will purchase some of her work.
(A) inspective (B) suspected (C) retrospective (D) prospective
- The shopping _____ nearby has stores that sell many different things—clothes, food, household appliances.
(A) complication (B) complaint (C) complex (D) compact
- One way of _____ your reading speed is by not slowing down to look up every word you don't understand.
(A) accelerating (B) exaggerating (C) acquiring (D) releasing
- The car parked across the street has been there for over a week. My guess is that it was stolen and has been _____.
(A) abused (B) abandoned (C) accessed (D) accounted
- People should not be _____ by their nationality.
(A) discriminated (B) differentiated (C) deliberated (D) decreased
- I saw a(n) _____ exhibit at the Museum of Modern Art yesterday—some of the finest painting and sculpture I've ever seen.
(A) insignificant (B) sufficient (C) beneficial (D) magnificent
- Experts are worried that _____ inflation may cause prices of food and gas to increase again this month.
(A) excavating (B) escalating (C) exceeding (D) essential
- In ancient time, the lord of kingdom had the duty to _____ the gods of earth and heave in order to maintain the peace of the country.
(A) placate (B) pretend (C) prevent (D) provoke
- Our society is full of _____ and disappointments.
(A) lamentations (B) notations (C) contradictions (D) mutations
- He is a very _____ kid who is full of energy and has fast comprehension.
(A) angry (B) aggressive (C) agile (D) advanced

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11. When we reach _____, we can cooperate together.
(A) intimacy (B) consensus (C) concept (D) negotiation
12. The final _____ of the Roman Empire occurred when the German and Slavic barbarians broke through the fortifications.
(A) countdown (B) corruption (C) collapse (D) conclusion
13. The first type of cold _____ is for congestion, which is the most common cold symptom.
(A) remedy (B) placebo (C) detergent (D) ammonia
14. The family education of Chinese provides a good example of _____ piety and tolerance.
(A) confident (B) filial (C) peaceful (D) independent
15. Relieve only means to ease, alleviate, or _____, not to stop, end, or cure.
(A) modify (B) magnify (C) mitigate (D) migrate
16. How do you _____ these curious phenomena?
(A) beware of (B) account for (C) make for (D) catch up with
17. Mrs. Henry thanked the speaker _____ the members.
(A) in the course of (B) in the middle of (C) in behalf of (D) out of place
18. William will have to _____ his business to his son because he grows old.
(A) hand over (B) at hand (C) by hand (D) in hand
19. If you don't _____ your rights, no one else will do it for you.
(A) stick to (B) live up to (C) bring about (D) stand up for
20. _____ the sky became dark and it started to rain.
(A) To sum up (B) All at once (C) By and large (D) Accordingly
21. He asked me not to _____ the secret.
(A) break through (B) take after (C) make out (D) let on
22. I _____ an old friend on the street.
(A) came across (B) held up (C) took aback (D) drove at

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23. If orders are **carried out**, they are

- (A) criticized. (B) not understood. (C) executed. (D) overused.

24. If something doesn't **make sense**, it is not

- (A) funny. (B) true. (C) interesting. (D) logical.

25. If someone **drops out**, he

- (A) begins. (B) is often absent. (C) leaves permanently. (D) is late.

II. Grammar Correction: 20%

26. Computers are very large and slow in the past, but because of advances in computer

- (A) (B) (C)

science, they are much smaller and faster now.

- (D)

27. There are no known society in which women are politically or economically dominant.

- (A) (B) (C) (D)

28. Hawaii has been one of the United States' states for several decades ago.

- (A) (B) (C) (D)

29. Her nasty remarks are all the more insulted since they are intentional.

- (A) (B) (C) (D)

30. Upon open the door, the husband stood petrified at the sight.

- (A) (B) (C) (D)

31. Which one is NOT a correct sentence of using the word 'alike'?

- (A) They all looked alike to me.
(B) The two sisters were remarkably alike in appearance.
(C) The children are all treated alike.
(D) They are two alike boys.

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32. Which sentence is NOT correct?

- (A) He won't help us, will he?
- (B) James lost the game, didn't he?
- (C) I'm right, am I not?
- (D) Let's go, will we?

33. Which one is a CORRECT sentence of using 'be used to'?

- (A) The noise doesn't bother me: I'm used to studying with the radio on.
- (B) He got used to her piano play and she got used to his smoke.
- (C) I'm used to get up early.
- (D) John was used to swim in winter.

34. Reorganize the sentence again.

(1) he was talking (2) more freely than (3) he realized (4) was usual

- (A) 1234
- (B) 1342
- (C) 3124
- (D) 3412

35. Reorganize the sentence again.

(1) go out with (2) a man who (3) as old as she is (4) the girl refused to (5) is twice

- (A) 41532
- (B) 41253
- (C) 25341
- (D) 25431

III. Reading Comprehension: 30%

Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer of each question.

(一)

One of the earliest techniques to help blind people was the invention of Braille. It was invented in 1824 by a 15-year-old French boy called Louis Braille who had been blind for most of his life. Louis heard about a simple system of writing which was used by soldiers when they were working at night, and couldn't see properly. Louis thought the system could be used by the blind so he developed it into a complete written language. Braille is made up of a series of raised dots, which represent letters, numbers, and punctuation marks. A blind person can read it by running their fingers along the paper, feeling the sequence of the dots. Braille is now used by blind people the world over.

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36. Braille is a
- (A) system of writing which can be read by the blind.
 - (B) 15-year-old boy.
 - (C) way of reading in the army.
 - (D) blind person who served in the army.

37. Louis Braille probably developed Braille because
- (A) he was interested in the military.
 - (B) he wanted to be able to read.
 - (C) he wanted to invent something.
 - (D) he wanted to speak.

38. Braille is written using a
- (A) pen or pencil.
 - (B) series of raised dots.
 - (C) computer.
 - (D) marker.

(二)

A surgical technique known as 'keyhole surgery' has become more common in recent years. This technique eliminates the need for surgeons to make large incisions. Instead, a couple of small incisions, each measuring about one centimeter, are made around the area to be operated on. Long instruments, which look a bit like chopsticks, are inserted through the tiny incisions and into the patient's body. At the end of these instruments are small tools that resemble standard surgical tools. A tiny camera, called an endoscope, is also inserted into the body through one of the incisions. The camera relays an image of what is happening inside the patient's body to a large computer monitor, so doctors are able to see what is going on, and where to place the tools. The awkward part of keyhole surgery is that it is counterintuitive; if a surgeon wants to move the tool to the left, he or she must push it to the right, and vice versa.

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39. Which of the following is NOT true of keyhole surgery?
- (A) It can be quite an invasive procedure.
 - (B) It requires the use of long, thin tools and a small camera.
 - (C) A doctor views the inside of a patient's body on a computer screen.
 - (D) The problem of keyhole surgery is that it can't be operated by the intuitive.
40. Which part(s) would NOT take part in keyhole surgery?
- (A) Large incisions.
 - (B) Long instruments.
 - (C) An endoscope.
 - (D) A large computer monitor.
41. If you make an incision in the skin, you make a _____ cut.
- (A) small
 - (B) deep and wide
 - (C) tiny
 - (D) circle
42. What is one disadvantage of keyhole surgery?
- (A) It makes a patient's body look very large on the monitor.
 - (B) The direction in which a doctor moves the surgical tools is reversed.
 - (C) An endoscope has to be inserted into the patient's body.
 - (D) The price is too high to be afforded by every patient.

(三)

Today, tattooing is a common practice in many parts of the world. For some people, a tattoo is simply a form of body decoration; for others, it provides a symbol of cultural or group identity. Millions of people, including 30 million in the U.S. alone, have some form of tattoo on their body. However, tattooing may also have a negative image; in Japan, for example, a common perception of people with tattoos is that they are associated with the Japanese mafia, or yakuza.

Many tattooists in Japan emulate classical Japanese artistic styles in their work. Throughout the world, in fact, tattooists are often referred to as tattoo artists, and many studio employers insist that

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these artists have some kind of background or training in art before hiring them. Some tattoo artists will have taken university courses in art or related subjects before seeking employment. An artistic background and attention to detail are important for two reasons: first, as with traditional tattooing in indigenous cultures, modern tattoos—for example, a person's astrological symbol or an image of a family member or close friend—may have special meaning to the wearer. The tattoo artist must be able to meet the exact requirements of this or her customers in terms of artistic style and aesthetic quality. Second, because tattooing is a time consuming and often painful procedure, with results that are permanent, it must be done well artistically and very carefully.

43. What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) Tattooing is popular everywhere.
- (B) Tattooing can be considered as an art form.
- (C) Tattooing creates negative image in Japan.
- (D) Tattooing is a very painful procedure.

44. What's NOT the reason that the tattoo can preserve the indigenous culture?

- (A) The tattoo artist must be trained in art school to realize the art of tattoo.
- (B) The tattoo provides a symbol of cultural or group identity.
- (C) The more people wear the tattoo the more images of culture will be shown.
- (D) The tattoo artist must do the tattoo well artistically and very carefully in order to meet the quality of permanent beauty of tattoo.

45. What message hasn't been mentioned by the writer?

- (A) The place to get the tattoo.
- (B) The training of the tattoo artist.
- (C) The number of people who wear tattoos in U.S.
- (D) The positive images of the tattooing.

(四)

When scientists first examined the human brain, they found it to be divided into two halves, or hemispheres, which are nearly identical in appearance, mirroring each other just as the two sides of the body do. When Roger Sperry examined patients whose connection between the two

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hemispheres—the corpus callosum—was severed, he found that the two sides of the brain seemed to have different functions. Many investigators have studied the differences between the functions of the two hemispheres and found their relationship to be quite complex. Unfortunately, however, most people have tended to over-generalize. The left brain is supposed to be logical, rational, and analytical, whereas the right brain is supposed to be creative and emotional. The brain's hemispheres are not so simplistically split into two neat divisions. In fact, both halves of the brain participate in almost all our mental activity.

To begin with, both sides of the brain are in operation when we reason. The left brain seems to dominate in the kind of reasoning it takes to translate symbols, recognize abstract differences, and handle algebra and geometry problems. The left hemisphere may be dominant in these types of reasoning. Similarly, the right hemisphere also reasons. The right half functions to integrate information and draw conclusions. The left hemisphere is dominant in recognizing abstract differences, whereas, the right hemisphere tends to recognize sameness. For example, the right side is where we mediate facial recognition and recognize shapes.

Also, the two hemispheres act as partners in language and communication. It appears that the left hemisphere is dominant when it comes to understanding grammar and syntax, but when it comes to interpreting emotions in communication, the right brain excels. In addition, the right brain can interpret tone of voice and facial expressions. Whenever we use language, however, both sides of the brain process the information.

Moreover, the brain is not totally divided about music. Many people assume that music is mediated solely in the right brain. __?__, that is not so. It is true that the right brain recognizes chords and melodies and seems to mediate pure and slow tones. Likewise, the left hemisphere is also involved in music. Fast music, such as bluegrass, requires judgments about sequencing and rhythm, and for this the left hemisphere lends its services. When words are involved, again the left brain dominates.

Furthermore, both halves of the brain are involved in our mental activities. The corpus callosum and other bridges between the two hemispheres obviously serve to integrate the functions of the two halves, which are in constant communication to make sense out of life.

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46. What is NOT the same function that two hemispheres of our brain have?
- (A) Reasons.
(B) Language and communication.
(C) Music recognition.
(D) Understanding the grammar and syntax.
47. The term 'the corpus callosum' can NOT be described as a _____ of our brains in this article.
- (A) connection
(B) bridge
(C) mirror
(D) link
48. In paragraph 4, there is a question mark (?). Which transition term can you add?
- (A) Besides
(B) Yet
(C) Compared with
(D) On the contrary
49. What is the function that the right hemisphere can NOT have?
- (A) Integrate information and draw conclusion.
(B) Recognize chords and melodies.
(C) Interpret tone of voice and facial expressions.
(D) Judge the sequencing and rhythm.
50. We can refer that
- (A) The assumption of the halves of the human brain was wrong.
(B) The difference of two hemispheres is only when it comes to recognize the melody of music.
(C) Both halves of the brain are only involved in our mental activities.
(D) For language and communication, the left hemisphere is more dominant.