

# 100 學年度四年制二、三年級轉學生招生考試

## 四技二年級

### 第一節 共同科目 英文 試題

第一頁 共二頁

#### 注意事項：

1. 本試題共三部分，配分共 100 分。
2. 請標明大題、子題編號作答，不必抄題。
3. 全部答案均須在答案卷之答案欄內作答，否則不予計分。

Part I Choose the best answer to complete the sentence(s). 40%

1. The Board members have rallied up with the attempt to take down the regime of the \_\_\_\_\_ chairperson, who has been in the COB position, since at his 40s, for nearly four decades now.  
(A) octogenarian (B) genealogical (C) accusatory (D) liquidating
2. More information about corporate finance needs to be revealed, providing transparency in a mostly \_\_\_\_\_ investment market.  
(A) demonstrated (B) excruciating (C) opaque (D) ubiquitous
3. The excitement and risk-taking of sports betting can lead to compulsive gambling. Caution should be raised about such \_\_\_\_\_ effect of money in sport.  
(A) facilitating (B) placebo (C) rejuvenating (D) pernicious
4. The opponents of capitalism believe that capitalism in its many forms compels people to be \_\_\_\_\_ avaricious.  
(A) prosperously (B) incorrigibly (C) prestigiously (D) favorably
5. It seems that anytime when a natural disaster hits the country, the government's first instinct is to \_\_\_\_\_ blame.  
(A) proffer (B) taunt (C) stagger (D) apportion
6. The entire country is \_\_\_\_\_ with anger, which is not only going to destabilize the country itself, but would potentially induce more anti-government rants in the neighboring countries.  
(A) seething (B) echoing (C) applauding (D) appraising
7. Amy Chua's book, *Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother*, ignited debates about parenting. The harsh measures she employed to educate her daughters are not new to many Chinese. After all, Chinese parenting style is built on the \_\_\_\_\_ educational philosophy.  
(A) liberal (B) austere (C) laissez-faire (D) impeccable
8. The opposition party's \_\_\_\_\_ reaction has always been to dissent in order to establish themselves as a credible alternative to voters.

- (A) preponderant (B) patriarchal (C) promiscuous (D) philanthropic
9. Thousands of victims of the earthquake disaster are holding out a \_\_\_\_\_ of hope for bringing their missing family and friends back and rebuilding their homes soon.  
(A) depression (B) repugnant (C) estrangement (D) modicum
  10. Many modern-day writers see no need to be tied to a fixed place; instead, they prefer a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ life style to allow them to get on different expeditions at any time.  
(A) steadfast (B) undeviating (C) persistent (D) itinerant

Part II. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank to complete the passage. 40%

Paul Cézanne is one of the greatest artists of all time. And that's almost all there is to say about him. That may be what makes him so much greater than others. One could say that good art speaks in a language we know; great art seems to speak in an \_\_\_11\_\_\_ language we imagine we will get with long enough \_\_\_12\_\_\_ in such a foreign land. And then there's Cézanne, who is like the sound of water dripping or the clank of a train. It's just there to be known, full of meaning and pleasure, somehow, but without the need of \_\_\_13\_\_\_.

Cézanne is not \_\_\_14\_\_\_ in some swoony, aesthetic, double-rainbow sense that puts him beyond words. When looking at an actual chunk of reality—a real card player, say, or a bowl of fruit—there's no storyline to sum it up, because there are too many things you could say. The way Cézanne depicted the reality in the picture adds an extra layer of \_\_\_15\_\_\_ that would require any Cézanne enthusiasts to see in and yet never quite be able to.

(Adapted from "What's So Great About Cézanne?" by Blake Gopnik from Newsweek April 11, 2011, p. 47)

11. (A) exotic (B) illuminating (C) omnivore (D) amnesty
12. (A) assault (B) conspiracy (C) immersion (D) exodus
13. (A) compensation (B) anticipation (C) exhibition (D) rendition
14. (A) affordable (B) discretionary (C) ineffable (D) dispensable
15. (A) penalty (B) bafflement (C) whodunit (D) avant-garde

In management, fairness is a virtue, not a \_\_\_16\_\_\_ for power or promotion. Numerous academic studies have shown that the most effective leaders are generally those who give employees a voice, treat them with \_\_\_17\_\_\_ and consistency, and base decisions on accurate and complete information. But there's a hidden cost to this highly-applauded behavior. It has been found that although fair managers earn respect, they're seen as less powerful than other managers—less in control of resources, less able to reward and punish—and that may hurt their odds of attaining certain key, \_\_\_18\_\_\_ leadership roles. \_\_\_19\_\_\_, managers whose style is based on fairness can still gain power when the organizational culture is highly cooperative and the positions they are going for need to draw on their mentoring and \_\_\_20\_\_\_ skills.

注意：背面尚有試題

- (A) status quo      (B) quid pro quo      (C) post hoc      (D) de facto
16. (A) dignity      (B) magnitude      (C) deficiency      (D) perplexity
17. (A) cordial      (B) congenial      (C) contentious      (D) corresponding
18. (A) Likewise      (B) By the same token      (C) That said      (D) Oddly speaking
19. (A) bickering      (B) extravagant      (C) abrasive      (D) collaborative
- (Adapted from Harvard Business Review, July-Aug 2011, p. 26)

Part III. Reading the passage below and write your response to the writing questions. Typically, a good response requires you to write 150-200 words. 20%

**To ask whether a society is just is to ask how it distributes the things we prize—income and wealth, duties and rights, powers and opportunities, offices and honors. A just society distributes these goods in the right way; it gives each person his or her due. The hard questions begin when we ask what people are due, and why.**

**We have already begun to wrestle with these questions. As we've pondered the rights and wrongs of price gouging, competing claims to the Purple Hears, and financial bailouts for the big corporations, we've identified three ways of approaching the distribution of goods: welfare, freedom, and virtue. Each of these ideals suggests a different way of thinking about justice.**

**Some of our debates reflect disagreement about what it means to maximize welfare or respect freedom or cultivate virtue. Others involve disagreement about what to do when these ideals conflict. Political philosophy cannot resolve these disagreements once and for all. But it can give shape to the arguments we have, and bring moral clarity to the alternatives we confront as democratic citizen.** (“Justice: What’s the Right Thing to Do?” by Michael J. Sandel, p. 19)

Writing Question:

*As a democratic citizen, what is your definition of justice? What are the elements that you consider essential for a society to be just? You can use examples from the past history, and today's society to illustrate your points and arguments.*