

中央大學財務金融系碩士在職進修專班
九十年入學考試 英文

Instructions: The exam is composed of two sections totaling 100 possible points. Section A consists of 20 multiple choice questions worth 3.5 points each. Section B consists of two translation problems worth 15 points each.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE

Mark only one answer. No partial credit. No credit if two answers are marked.

Questions 1-10

line
5
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The best things in life are free, and that includes air and water. Swimming and breathing usually don't cost anything, but neither does throwing away garbage. Since dumping pollution into the environment costs nothing, everybody does it, even though he may wish that he and everyone else would stop doing it. Clean air and water have not been recognized by the market as limited resources that can only absorb so much junk before they start spitting it back-exactly what had started happening by the early 1960s. The solution is to put a price on the use of these limited resources and stop classifying them as "free." Protections of air and water have to be brought into the market system. Very early on, then, the problem was properly diagnosed.

15
But that was exactly the problem. The dilemma we faced was just that: how do you put a price on clean air-or at least on the act of fouling it while disposing of society's wasters? Yet in their reluctance to perceive their concern as one of mere economics, environmentalists rejected this approach. It failed to match the religiosity of their cause. Instead, they supported a highly centralized, bureaucratic system based on difficult goals, detailed regulatory prescriptions, and awe-inspiring penalties for noncompliance.

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The way the Clean Air Act of 1970 affected industry has more or less passed into legend. It is not that it did not produce results. Air pollution has declined in many areas, and has increased in only a few. The real question is the costs that were incurred in the process.

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The major problem with the Clear Air Act is that it lays the burden of costs *only on the people who make the effort to clean up*. (The large fines were intended mainly as a threat, and are rarely imposed.) *No one has yet put a price on using clean air as a dumping ground*. The only standards for deciding who cleans up and who doesn't are the necessarily arbitrary decisions arrived at by the state environmental agencies. Each industry, therefore, has every incentive to spend years in litigation trying to prove that it is someone else's pollution that is at fault.

1. According to the author, in the first paragraph, many activities are free EXCEPT
 - (A) swimming
 - (B) breathing
 - (C) drinking
 - (D) dumping trash
2. Who does the "he" in line 4 refer to?
 - (A) the author
 - (B) a reader
 - (C) a government official
 - (D) a person dumping trash
3. The word "classifying" in line 8 is closest in meaning to:
 - (A) labelling
 - (B) categorizing
 - (C) judging
 - (D) declaring
4. Lines 9-10 state that the problem was properly diagnosed. What was the diagnosis then?
 - (A) The best things in life are free.
 - (B) Dumping pollution into the environment costs nothing, so everybody does it.
 - (C) Clean air and water have not been recognized by the market as limited resources.
 - (D) A price should be put on the use of limited resources like clean air and water.
5. The word "dilemma" in line 11 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) difficult problem
 - (B) bottle-neck situation
 - (C) paradoxical question
 - (D) specious answer
6. The word "reluctance" in line 13 could best be replaced by:
 - (A) unwillingness
 - (B) ignorance
 - (C) imagination
 - (D) effort
7. The word "perceive" in line 13 could best be replaced by
 - (A) admit
 - (B) realize

- (C) foresee
(D) confirm
8. The word "they" in line 15 refers to
(A) the general
(B) people causing pollution
(C) environmentalists
(D) bureaucrats
9. According to the passage, why was Clean Air Act of 1970 impotent against industries?
(A) Because the procedure for filing a litigation was too complex.
(B) Because the fines of large amount are rarely imposed.
(C) Because most people still perceived clean air as being free.
(D) Because the Act only charged those who made efforts to clean up.
10. What would be a good title for this passage:
(A) Our Polluted Country
(B) How We Can Stop the Spread of Pollution
(C) Road to Clean Air Act and Its Problems
(D) Protections made on Clean Air and Water

Questions 11-20

What you eat affects how your brain performs. Caffeine, for instance, is Present in a great many things we consume, from soda to headache remedies. And caffeine is a significantly psychoactive substance.

line
5 It is a stimulant that affects the brain much like stress does, even causing the release of a brain chemical called cortisol which has been tied to high stress levels. A caffeine stimulated brain is likely to perform well on routine tasks. But caffeine makes complex jobs like reading detailed reports harder.

10 Allergies to some grain foods such as corn and wheat have been linked to hyperactivity in children and antisocial behavior in adults. Studies of the effects of controlled diets for selected groups of violent criminals among prison populations show that removing grain foods from their diets can result in a marked modification of their behavior as well as significantly increasing their attention spans. Most of the information on the effects of dietary control as a treatment for hyperactivity in children is anecdotal, but the result, so far, also appears to be positive.

15 Many other foods also affect the brain. Dairy products, for instance, encourage production of melatonin, a brain chemical that helps induce sleep. Simple sugars and fats cut the brain's oxygen supply, increasing drowsiness and reducing alertness. Protein-packed foods such as meat and eggs, on the other hand help produce an

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amino acid called tyrosine that boosts alertness.

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One way to use this knowledge might be to serve only high-protein, low-carbohydrate snacks during an important meeting to keep participants alert. Or, when traveling across time zones on business, eat dairy foods to help you sleep at unaccustomed hours.

11. The subject of this passage is
 - (A) controlling hyperactivity through diet
 - (B) how different foods affect brain performance
 - (C) the benefits of a high protein diet
 - (D) the affects of stimulants on brain performance
12. In line 6, the word "routine" could best be replaced by
 - (A) mundane
 - (B) methodical
 - (C) practical
 - (D) rotenone
13. Where in the passage does the author discuss the benefits of caffeine stimulation?
 - (A) lines 1-2
 - (B) lines 4-5
 - (C) lines 6-7
 - (D) lines 8-9
14. To which of the following does the word "their" in line 11 refer?
 - (A) violent criminals
 - (B) selected groups
 - (C) prison populations
 - (D) adults
15. According to the passage, the ingestion of grain products such as corn and wheat
 - (A) may help to improve a person's attention span
 - (B) is believed to mitigate against hyperactivity in children
 - (C) may adversely affect the behavior of some people
 - (D) is helpful in controlling the diets of violent criminals
16. From lines 16-17, it can be inferred that
 - (A) melatonin is a sleep inducing substance found in dairy products
 - (B) melatonin is a brain chemical found in dairy products
 - (C) a glass of milk before bedtime may help to induce sleep
 - (D) a cheese snack may help a drowsy driver to stay awake

17. The passage does NOT discuss
- (A) sources of caffeine
 - (B) beneficial effects of grain foods
 - (C) beneficial effects of dairy products
 - (D) beneficial products of high protein foods
18. One's level of alertness
- (A) can be reduced by ingesting sugars and fats, and boosted by ingesting meat and eggs
 - (B) can be boosted by ingesting sugars and fats, and reduced by ingesting meats and eggs
 - (C) is enhanced by the hormone melatonin
 - (D) is lowered by the hormone tyrosine
19. Which of the following would best replace the word "boosts" in line 19?
- (A) harvest
 - (B) explore
 - (C) enhance
 - (D) abate
20. In line 20, the phrase "this knowledge" refers to
- (A) paragraphs 1-4
 - (B) paragraphs 2-4
 - (C) paragraphs 3-4
 - (D) paragraphs 4

SECTION B: TRANSLATION

Please translate the first paragraph to Chinese and the second one to English.

1. Taiwan's largest carrier, China Airlines, said on Wednesday it set a net profit target for 2001 at NT\$3.26 billion, up 11.3 percent from NT\$2.93 billion achieved in 2000. The carrier said the introduction of five Airbus A340-300 passengers jets and four Boeing 747-400F freighters would help the company beef up efficiency. It also expects to expand its passenger and cargo routes in 2001. On Wednesday, China Airlines shares ended down NT\$0.10 or 0.54 percent, at NT\$18.30, in contrast to a 1.41 percent rise on the main TAIEX index.

2. 亞洲華爾街日報週三頭版以大篇幅的專題，分析全球網路設備製造龍頭思科之所以也不敵經濟寒風的原因。專題表示，首先是思科去年大幅預先訂購零組件的決策錯誤，接著財報的編列又過分樂觀，最後對於景氣的掌握又顯不足，上述三項管理階層的決策失當是導致思科陷入營收下滑、庫存攀高及大舉裁員企業困境的主要原因。