

國立清華大學 106 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：音樂學系碩士班 甲組(音樂工程及應用音樂組)

考試科目 (代碼)：英文 (6704)

共__4__頁，第__1__頁*請在【答案卷】作答

Part 1: Answering Questions

Direction: read the following article and answer the questions.

Madrid has ordered half of most private cars off the roads on Thursday to tackle worsening air pollution, a first in Spain.

The restrictions will operate between 6.30am and 9pm. The city council said in a statement: “vehicles with even-number registration plates will be allowed to drive around on even-number days and cars with odd-number registration plates on odd-number days”.

The measure is activated when levels of harmful nitrogen dioxide in the atmosphere go above 200 microgrammes per cubic metre in at least two measuring stations for two days running, and if the air is unlikely to clear imminently.

On Thursday, city environment councillor Ines Sabanes said the ban would not be extended as smog levels had dropped by the required amount. Other measures, including a ban on street parking for non-residents and reduced speed limits, will continue.

There are exceptions to the ban, such as for mopeds, hybrid cars, those carrying three people or more or used by disabled people. Buses, taxis and emergency vehicles are also exempt.

“It’s not about traffic restrictions but about the important issue of public health,” deputy mayor Marta Higuera said. “Lots of people suffer from breathing problems and are very affected by pollution.”

With 3.2 million residents and 1.8m cars, Madrid often suffers from bad bouts of pollution. The move to ban half of cars is level three on a scale of four anti-pollution measures. Level four bans taxis from the city, except those that are hybrid cars.

The measure implemented by the city hall, which has been led by an alliance of leftist groups since 2015, sparked criticism from the conservative

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Popular party (PP) which ruled Madrid for nearly a quarter of a century and governs at the national level.

ÍñigoHenríquez de Luna, a PP spokesman in Madrid's local parliament, called the move "ideological" and said authorities should do more to encourage residents to avoid using their cars rather than punish them.

The anti-pollution measures were implemented by former PP mayor Ana Botella just before municipal elections in May 2015.

1. According to the article you just read, why Madrid bans cars from the road?
(Note: Do not directly copy sentences from the article) (15%)
2. Now that the air pollution is one of the big issues around the world, please discuss about the challenges that people would encounter in the future.(Note: Do not directly copy sentences from the article)(15%)

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Part 2: Translation

Direction: Read the following two short paragraphs and translate them in Mandarin Chinese or English fluently and articulately.

1. Temperatures around the North Pole surged close to melting point on Thursday as a freak blast of warm air blanketed an Arctic region usually deep frozen in mid-winter darkness, scientists said. Air temperatures at the North Pole were an estimated minus 4 degrees Celsius around midday with light snow, according to the Norwegian Meteorological Institute, against a more usual temperature close to minus 30 degrees Celsius. (20%)
2. 假期中，很多人都會飲酒、熬夜、吃宵夜、晚睡晚起。這些行為儘管好玩，卻會擾亂生理時鐘，也就是讓身體功能與外部環境保持協調的反饋迴路失調。肝臟是幫助調節身體新陳代謝的器官，不健康的睡眠模式、飲食方面的變化或者飲酒，都會擾亂它的節奏。如果你有消化不良的症狀，或者在參加多場假日派對之後感到疲憊不堪，有可能你的肝臟已經失調了。(20%)

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Part 3: Short essay

Direction: Read the article carefully and then discuss your opinions about the article. You may agree or disagree with it or discuss the article from different aspects. And make sure you explain your reasons. Note that you have to use complete full English sentences in the essay.(30%)

Technology is changing the way that many students are learning in school.

It's also changing the way that information about students is collected and stored.

Schools have always kept track of information about students such as test scores, number of absences, behavior, and school-wide graduation rates. But new technology is making it easier for schools to collect more detailed data about students. Schools around the country are adopting digital tools such as homework sites and apps that track student progress in subjects. Schools can also monitor and track how students behave in class. Much of this data is collected and stored by the technology companies that create the programs, and not by the schools themselves.

Supporters of these digital programs say that they enable teachers and schools to identify areas in which students need help and that the programs make it easier for teachers to plan lessons more effectively. Digital programs are a 21st Century way of tracking students' progress.

But some parents and educators are concerned that the programs may not adequately protect students' privacy. They worry that information about their children is being collected and stored without their knowledge, and could possibly be sold to other companies. "Schools are handing off student data to outside vendors without parents knowing about it," Leonie Haimson, co-chairwoman of a group called the Parent Coalition for Student Privacy, says that "We don't know what vendors are going to do with this data and how long they are going to store it for, and that's a concern."

The government is taking steps to protect students' privacy. Many states, including New York and Virginia, now have laws that limit the sharing of student data with companies. President Barack Obama recently announced new student digital-privacy legislation. The proposed bill prohibits companies that work with schools from using student information for marketing or advertising purposes.