

國立清華大學 106 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：環境與文化資源學系碩士班

考試科目（代碼）：英文（6002）

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\*請在【答案卡】作答

Choose the best answer.

I. Vocabulary (20%)

1. Amanda has shown tremendous \_\_\_\_\_ throughout her lengthy recovery from cancer.  
A. competence      B. resilience      C. attribution      D. counterpart
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ of food prices makes it difficult to feed a family of five.  
A. adaptation      B. ingenuity      C. escalation      D. archetype
3. Simon's painting was hanging \_\_\_\_\_ from its hook after the earthquake struck.  
A. precariously      B. garrulously      C. exponentially      D. surreptitiously
4. The police \_\_\_\_\_ it necessary to close the road for several hours due to several landslides.  
A. interjected      B. overrated      C. allocated      D. deemed
5. Tiffiany found \_\_\_\_\_ and professional satisfaction from completing the design on her new high-rise building.  
A. ambivalence      B. trepidation      C. contentment      D. recrimination
6. Pamela's determination to climb the mountain \_\_\_\_\_ when she saw storm clouds approaching.  
A. blared      B. tinkered      C. wavered      D. mooched
7. The community leaders made a \_\_\_\_\_ decision to allow everyone in the neighborhood to have a patch of dirt in the new garden.  
A. collective      B. tenacious      C. indiscreet      D. vehement
8. Olive regrets moving close to an airport because the noise is a constant \_\_\_\_\_ on an otherwise nice neighborhood.  
A. melee      B. cliché      C. enigma      D. blight

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9. Jolin is making headlines with the \_\_\_\_\_ medical research she is doing on breast cancer.

A. perfunctory      B. trailblazing      C. malignant      D. obsequious

10. The sports agent tried to \_\_\_\_\_ Jeremy to change baseball teams by offering him an exorbitant salary.

A. refute      B. abstain      C. entice      D. demean

II. Grammar (20%)

11. It is not yet clearly understood \_\_\_\_\_ cause obesity.

A. why eating too many hamburgers can

B. why can eating too many hamburgers

C. eating too many hamburgers can

D. to eat too many hamburgers can

12. With his first painting "Le Temple du Mordu," George Lesereaux \_\_\_\_\_ to establish himself as a master of pointillism.

A. could

B. was able

C. with ability

D. could have

13. There has not yet been any decision made \_\_\_\_\_ will represent the United States at the 2020 Olympics.

A. who athletes

B. those athletes

C. concerned athletes chosen

D. as to which athletes

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14. \_\_\_\_\_, Shakespeare was also a prolific writer of sonnets.

A. Noting for his plays

B. Noted for his plays

C. Famous plays

D. Notices for his plays

15. \_\_\_\_\_, I would have returned it immediately.

A. If I knew that you wanted to read this novel

B. I had known that you wanted to read this novel

C. Had I known that you wanted to read this novel

D. I knew that you wanted to read this novel

16. A number of resources \_\_\_\_\_ using cell phone more than four hours is more dangerous than watching television.

A. confirm that

B. are confirming

C. confirming

D. have been conforming

17. \_\_\_\_\_ the weather was horrible, John and I continued our walk through the countryside.

A. Despite

B. Because

C. Even though

D. In spite the fact

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18. The Copperhead is a venomous serpent, found in Massachusetts and \_\_\_\_\_ bite has proved dangerous to hikers and joggers.

- A. whom
- B. whose
- C. who
- D. its

19. The Boston Marathon \_\_\_\_\_ every April on Patriot's Day to commemorate the Battles of Lexington and Concord.

- A. run
- B. ran
- C. is run
- D. running

20. With the publishing of Thoreau's *On Walden Pond* \_\_\_\_\_ of the wonder of Nature.

- A. appreciated
- B. came a new appreciation
- C. his appreciation
- D. the author appreciated



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## III. Cloze (20%)

“Wellness travel is one of the fastest \_\_21\_\_ tourism categories today,” says Beth McGroarty, research director at the Global Wellness Institute. GWI defines wellness tourism \_\_22\_\_ “all travel associated with the pursuit \_\_23\_\_ maintaining or enhancing one’s personal well-being, whether physical, mental, environmental or spiritual;” a definition that McGroarty says is “willfully \_\_24\_\_, because it spans many kinds of travel: destination spas, health and wellness resorts, fitness or adventure-focused travel, hot springs and wellness cruises. Even mainstream hotels are adding more health and fitness programming.”

McGroarty is positive that “wellness tourism is far more than a passing trend.” In the coming years, the concept will increasingly reshape tourism, how people perceive \_\_25\_\_ they want to get out of travel, as we’ve known it.”

- |                   |          |          |            |
|-------------------|----------|----------|------------|
| 21. A. grow       | B. grows | C. grown | D. growing |
| 22. A. up         | B. as    | C. if    | D. to      |
| 23. A. for        | B. in    | C. of    | D. by      |
| 24. A. compressed | B. spare | C. broad | D. scant   |
| 25. A. what       | B. when  | C. why   | D. that    |

## Passage B

Many of us are aware \_\_26\_\_ the mood-influencing power of music. Grocery stores play background music that stimulates \_\_27\_\_. Doctors’ offices play calming music. Youth fashion shops play foreground music-loud rock \_\_28\_\_ attracts the young and the cool. Classical music \_\_29\_\_ stimulates learning abilities; some studies have suggested that children who listen to Mozart make higher grades.

Few have really understood the incredible power of music to change the world. Plato understood it when he wrote, “Give me the making of the songs of a nation, and I care not who \_\_30\_\_ its law; I will control its people.”

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- |                  |                |               |               |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 26. A. of        | B. off         | C. about      | D. along      |
| 27. A. buy       | B. to buy      | C. bought     | D. buying     |
| 28. A. why       | B. how         | C. that       | D. what       |
| 29. A. haughtily | B. exclusively | C. succinctly | D. supposedly |
| 30. A. make      | B. makes       | C. is making  | D. has made   |

## IV. Reading Comprehension (40%)

### Passage A

E-waste is being produced on a scale never seen before. Computers and other electronic equipment become obsolete in just a few years, leaving customers with little choice but to buy newer ones to **keep up**. Tens of millions of tons of computers, TVs, DVD players, monitors, cell phones, and other equipment are discarded each year.

Sadly, in most of the world, the bulk of all this waste ends up in landfills. Here, it poisons the environment; e-waste contains a variety of toxic substances such as lead, mercury, and arsenic that leak into the ground. Recycling is in many ways the ideal solution to the problem. E-waste contains significant amounts of valuable metals, such as silver, gold and copper that make it attractive to recycle. In theory, recycling gold from old computers is far more efficient—and less environmentally destructive—than digging it from the earth. The problem is that a large percentage of e-waste that is dropped off for recycling in wealthy countries is sold and diverted to the developing world—to countries like Ghana. As quantities of e-waste increase worldwide, it poses an increasing threat to the health of people living in the developing world.

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Since the developed world is sending large quantities of materials containing lead to developing nations, it's to be expected that those countries will make use of them in their manufacturing processes. "It's not at all surprising things are coming full circle and now we're getting contaminated products back," says Weidenhamer. In a global economy, it's no longer possible to get rid of something by sending it to other countries. As the old saying goes, "**What goes around comes around.**"

31. What is the main idea of this reading?

- A. E-waste provides business opportunities for many people.
- B. E-waste is enriching the developing world.
- C. The world is facing a serious e-waste problem.
- D. Unwanted computer and monitor cases should be burned.

32. In paragraph 1, what does the phrase *keep up* mean?

- A. to keep the computer they already have
- B. to get educated about computers currently sold
- C. to maintain a positive attitude toward computers
- D. to obtain the latest, best-performing computers

33. In paragraph 2, what does "it" refer to?

- A. waste
- B. process
- C. jewelry
- D. solution



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34. Based on this reading, which statement is **true**?

- A. Recycling centers should be set up in developing countries.
- B. It takes too long to build recycling machines.
- C. E-waste can produce hazardous chemicals.
- D. It costs a lot to ship e-waste abroad.

35. In paragraph 3, it says, “What goes around comes around.” What does this mean?

- A. Your actions have consequences that will eventually affect you.
- B. Whether or not your actions are correct, bad things will happen to you.
- C. No matter how unfairly you are treated, continue to treat others fairly.
- D. Don't worry about the actions of others, because you can't control them.

## Passage B

We no longer eat only fruits and vegetables in season and that are grown locally, as we once did. Instead, we demand our strawberries, peaches, mangoes, and lettuce year-round. As a result, we are depending more and more on imports. Eating food grown elsewhere in the world means depending on the soil, water, and sanitary conditions in those places, and on the way their workers farm, harvest, process, and transport the products.

There are a number of stories that provide hope and show us how international food production need not mean increased risk of contamination. Costa Rica has made sanitary production of fruits and vegetables a nationwide priority. Produce is packed carefully in sanitary conditions; frequent hand washing is compulsory, and proper toilets are provided for workers in the field. Such changes have made Carmela Velazquez, a food scientist from the University of Costa Rica, optimistic about the future. “The farmers we’ve trained,” she says, “will become models for all our growers.”



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In Sweden, too, progress has been made in reducing the occurrences of foodborne disease at an early stage. Swedish chicken farmers have virtually eliminated salmonella from their flocks by diligently cleaning up their chicken houses and by using chicken feed that has undergone heating to rid it of the dangerous bacteria. Now the chickens that Sweden buy are salmonella-free. The success of **these pioneers** suggests that it is indeed feasible for companies and farms to produce safe and sanitary food, while still turning a profit.

36. What is the reading mainly about?

- A. avoiding foodborne bacteria by eating at home, not in restaurants
- B. poor sanitary conditions in restaurants and farms around the world
- C. the focus on disease outbreaks in fast-food restaurants
- D. the importance of advanced technology in the fight against foodborne bacteria

37. According to this reading, why are people eating more imported food?

- A. We want to have certain foods year-round.
- B. Imported foods are usually safer.
- C. Imported foods are usually cheaper.
- D. Consumers don't realize that their food is imported.

38. What does Carmela Valazquez mean "The farmers we've trained will become models for all our growers"?

- A. The farmers will post on Facebook about what they learned from her.
- B. More farmers will adopt the habits that were taught to the other farmers.
- C. Both farmers and growers will work together to make profits.
- D. Farmers need to listen to the growers to learn and decide what works for them.

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39. Which one is the best title for this passage?

A. The smelliest fruit around the world

B. How safe is our food?

C. The battle for biotech foods.

D. How should sanitary food be categorized?

40. In paragraph 3, “**these pioneers**” refers to \_\_\_\_.

A. journalists who write stories about outbreaks of foodborne illness

B. international food producers and farmers who want to make profits

C. people who improve sanitary conditions in Costa Rica and Sweden

D. scientists who create new bacteria-resistant foods

Passage C

How were paper birch and Douglas fir communicating? Well, it turns out they were conversing not only in the language of carbon but also nitrogen and phosphorus and water and defense signals and allele chemicals and hormones—information. Scientists had thought that this below ground mutualistic symbiosis called a mycorrhiza was involved. Mycorrhiza literally means "fungus root." You see their reproductive organs when you walk through the forest. They're the mushrooms. The mushrooms, though, are just the tip of the iceberg, because coming out of those stems are fungal threads that form a mycelium, and that mycelium infects and colonizes the roots of all the trees and plants. And where the fungal cells interact with the root cells, there's a trade of carbon for nutrients, and that fungus gets those nutrients by growing through the soil and coating every soil particle. The web is so dense that there can be hundreds of kilometers of mycelium under a single footstep. And not only that, that mycelium connects different individuals in the forest, individuals not only of the same species but between species, like birch and fir, and it works kind of like the Internet.



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Could Douglas fir recognize its own kin, like mama grizzly and her cub? Mother trees colonize their kin with bigger mycorrhizal networks. They send them more carbon below ground. They even reduce their own root competition to make elbow room for their kids. When mother trees are injured or dying, they also send messages of wisdom on to the next generation of seedlings. The carbon was moving from an injured mother tree down her trunk into the mycorrhizal network and into her neighboring seedlings, not only carbon but also defense signals.

41. What is the reading about?

A. Trees have intelligence as human beings.

B. Trees are the foundation of forests

C. How can forests deal with climate change?

D. How do trees talk?

42. Which of the following is **NOT** the approach that paper birch and Douglas fir communicate?

A. lead

B. water

C. carbon

D. defense signals

43. Which one is an example of “Mycorrhiza”?

A. pith

B. mushroom

C. lenticels

D. seedlings



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44. What does “it” mean in the first paragraph?

- A. photosynthesis
- B. competition
- C. interlinking
- D. radioactivism

45. What is the second paragraph mainly about?

- A. A forest is much more than what you see.
- B. Mother trees try to increase the resistance of their seedlings to future stresses.
- C. Trees have the white mycelium and red and yellow mineral horizons.
- D. Palette of roots and soil is the foundation of the forest.

Passage D

Altruism is a voluntary, costly behavior motivated by the desire to help another individual. So **it's** a selfless act intended to benefit only the other. These altruists literally don't think of themselves as being at the center of anything, as being better or more inherently important than anybody else. The best description for this amazing lack of self-centeredness is humility, which is that quality that in the words of St. Augustine makes men as angels. It's because if there's no center of your circle, there can be no inner rings or outer rings, nobody who is more or less worthy of your care and compassion than anybody else. And this is what really distinguishes extraordinary altruists from the average person.

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Because at the societal level, expansions of altruism and compassion are already happening everywhere. The psychologist Steven Pinker and others have shown that all around the world people are becoming less and less accepting of suffering in ever-widening circles of others, which has led to declines of all kinds of cruelty and violence, from animal abuse to domestic violence to capital punishment. And it's led to increases in all kinds of altruism. A hundred years ago, people would have thought it was ludicrous how normal and ordinary it is for people to donate their blood and bone marrow to complete strangers today.

As societies become wealthier and better off, people seem to turn their focus of attention outward, and as a result, all kinds of altruism towards strangers increases, from volunteering to charitable donations and even altruistic kidney donations. People now care a lot more about the suffering of those distant strangers. But what's clear is the kinds of changes people are seeing show that the roots of altruism and compassion are just as much a part of human nature as cruelty and violence, maybe even more so, and while some people do seem to be inherently more sensitive to the suffering of distant others

46. What question does this reading try to answer?

- A. At what age can people's altruism be developed?
- B. What are the causes of a person's capacity for altruism?
- C. What are the examples of altruism?
- D. Why does altruism disappear in today's society?

47. What does "it" refer to in paragraph 1?

- A. paradox
- B. motivation
- C. altruism
- D. centeredness

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48. According to St. Augustine, who can be considered as an altruist?

- A. psychologist
- B. sibling
- C. stranger
- D. angel

49. Which one is true about altruism?

- A. It is the practice of concern for the welfare of others.
- B. It involves the concern with one's own interests.
- C. It is the rejection of belief that any deities exist.
- D. It involves the hostility that results in opposition.

50. What does the author infer in the third paragraph?

- A. Altruists are just ordinary people.
- B. Expansion of compassion is within reach for almost everyone.
- C. Human nature is fundamentally selfish.
- D. The world is becoming worse and crueler.