

# 國立清華大學 104 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：計量財務金融學系碩士班 甲組、乙組

考試科目（代碼）：英文(4501)(4601)

共\_\_16\_\_頁，第\_\_1\_\_頁

\*請在【答案卡】作答

**Part 1:** Choose a right definition for the following words (10%).

1. **Concept** (noun)

- (A) Plan of action, statement of ideals, etc.
- (B) Proper or customary function
- (C) Idea underlying something; general notion
- (D) Extent or measurement of a surface

2. **Data** (noun)

- (A) Conditions, circumstances, etc., affecting people's lives
- (B) Judgment or calculation of the approximate size, cost, value, etc., of something
- (C) Fact, circumstance, etc., that helps to produce a result
- (D) Facts or information used in deciding or discussing something

3. **Establish** (verb)

- (A) Separate into its parts in order to study its nature or structure
- (B) Decide or fix the amount of something
- (C) Set up on a firm or permanent basis
- (D) Accept as true before there is proof

4. **Factor** (noun)

- (A) Set of reasoned ideas intended to explain facts or events
- (B) Facts or information used in deciding or discussing something
- (C) Fact, circumstance, etc., that helps to produce a result
- (D) The management of the resources of a community, country, etc.

5. **Issue** (noun)

- (A) Special activity or purpose of a person or thing
- (B) Plan of action, statement of ideals, etc.
- (C) An important question that is in dispute and must be settled
- (D) Set of symbols showing the elements that a substance is made of

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6. **Labour** (noun)

- (A) Set of reasoned ideas intended to explain facts or events
- (B) Physical or mental work
- (C) A part of an area of activity
- (D) Any of the parts into which something may be or has been divided

7. **Method** (noun)

- (A) The place where something begins
- (B) Proper or customary function
- (C) A procedure, technique, or way of doing something
- (D) Careful study or investigation, especially in order to discover new facts or information

8. **Principle** (noun)

- (A) Basic general truth that underlies something
- (B) Careful study or investigation, especially in order to discover new facts or information
- (C) An important question that is in dispute and must be settled
- (D) Series of actions or operations performed in order to do, make or achieve something

9. **Role** (noun)

- (A) Proper or customary function
- (B) Length or portion of time
- (C) Judgment or calculation of the approximate size, cost, value, etc. of something
- (D) Conditions, circumstances, etc., affecting people's lives

10. **Section** (noun)

- (A) A part of an area of activity
- (B) Physical or mental work
- (C) The place where something begins
- (D) Any of the parts into which something may be or has been divided

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(E) 共\_\_16\_\_頁，第\_\_3\_\_頁 \*請在【答案卡】作答

**Part 2:** Choose the word that has the closest meaning to the underlined part. Each question is worth one point. (9%)

11. He focused his telescope on a small group of stars high in the night sky.  
(A) Cluster (C) Temperance  
(B) Memory (D) Colonist
12. It is my great privilege to accept this important award on behalf of my colleague.  
(A) Vital (C) Explicit  
(B) Amazing (D) Prestigious
13. The pot holds enough water for approximately four cups of tea.  
(A) Attentively (C) Roughly  
(B) Respectively (D) Widely
14. With most advertisements, the suggestion is that newer is better.  
(A) Conception (C) Implication  
(B) Creation (D) Manipulation
15. That is considered a forbidden subject in my family's household.  
(A) Taboo (C) Rigorous  
(B) Stop (D) Breaking
16. Because of their fundamental difference, they would never be close friends.  
(A) Contradictory (C) Delinquency  
(B) Disparity (D) Intensity
17. This book is so confusing. Its key concepts are so abstract.  
(A) Subjective (C) Intangible  
(B) Indispensable (D) Unanimous

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18. Mr. Ryan was influential in having the bill passed by congress.  
(A) Legendary (C) Formidable  
(B) Diligent (D) Instrumental
19. Unfortunately, they were unaware of the extent of the damage.  
(A) Fortitude (C) Essence  
(B) Magnitude (D) Root

**Part 3:** Read the text below and choose the word that best fits each space (15%).

## Treasures at Sea

Some people spend their lives looking for valuable treasure, such as gold, precious stones and antiques. Treasure (20) \_\_\_\_\_ at sea, usually on board a sunken ship, is probably the hardest treasure to find. First, you have to find the exact (21) \_\_\_\_\_ where the ship sank. This isn't easy as there is nothing at sea to (22) \_\_\_\_\_ you. Even if it is recorded where a ship sank, it is (23) \_\_\_\_\_ to be on the sea bed directly below. Tides and currents can move wrecks and (24) \_\_\_\_\_ them up. Wrecks are often covered in mud as well, which (25) \_\_\_\_\_ them hard to see.

Once a wreck has been found, (26) \_\_\_\_\_ up any valuable contents leads to new problems. Deep-sea diving is dangerous and expensive. It can also (27) \_\_\_\_\_ a long time to clear away the mud, cut open the boat's structure and (28) \_\_\_\_\_ to the treasure, which may have been damaged by years (29) \_\_\_\_\_ lying underwater. Because of this, treasure hunting at sea is usually a (30) \_\_\_\_\_ for professional.

These professionals only search for treasure if they have definite (31) \_\_\_\_\_ of its existence. It also takes large (32) \_\_\_\_\_ of money to pay for the equipment they need. Of course, treasure hunters only make such big investments because they (33) \_\_\_\_\_ their searches to pay off; sunken treasure can (34) \_\_\_\_\_ millions for treasure hunters.

20.	(A) Disappear	(B) Gone	(C) Fallen	(D) Lost
21.	(A) Situation	(B) Spot	(C) Mark	(D) Scene
22.	(A) Display	(B) Indicate	(C) Guide	(D) Find



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23.	(A) Unknown	(B) Unexpected	(C) Unlikely	(D) Unusual
24.	(A) Give	(B) Beat	(C) Put	(D) Break
25.	(A) Shows	(B) Makes	(C) Lets	(D) Results
26.	(A) Bringing	(B) Setting	(C) Keeping	(D) Holding
27.	(A) Last	(B) Have	(C) Pass	(D) Take
28.	(A) Fetch	(B) Arrive	(C) Get	(D) Reach
29.	(A) Spent	(B) Stayed	(C) Gone	(D) Remained
30.	(A) Service	(B) Duty	(C) Work	(D) Job
31.	(A) Clue	(B) Trace	(C) Evidence	(D) Sign
32.	(A) Prices	(B) Sums	(C) Totals	(D) Costs
33.	(A) Expect	(B) Believe	(C) Wish	(D) Hope
34.	(A) Profit	(B) Benefit	(C) Merit	(D) Earn

**Part 4:** Read *three* (3) passages and answer questions (66%).

## Reading 1

### Shadow Puppetry

(1) Shadow puppetry is a traditional art form that often goes unappreciated in modern times. A large part of the appeal of puppet shows is the craftsmanship behind the creation of the actual puppets. ~~In shadow puppetry, on the other hand, the puppets remain unseen, so the real artistry is in the presentation.~~ The combination of the puppet's shape, the background screen, and the light itself creates the overall effect of the shadow puppet show. The task of the director is to ensure these elements are working together harmoniously in order to **produce** the optimal experience for the audience.

(2) The screen is the medium through which the audience experiences the performance, so selecting the best screen is essential. First, it must transmit as much light as possible to better capture the shaped of the puppet. However, it shouldn't transmit so much light that the puppeteer is visible. The material should obviously be durable but thin. A thin material gives superior definition to the edges of the shadows. Traditionally, cotton was used for the screen,

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共\_\_16\_\_頁，第\_\_6\_\_頁 \*請在【答案卡】作答

but it was very grainy. As new kinds of textiles have been developed, more suitable materials have become the standard. Silk works well but is expensive. A more affordable option is vinyl, which is thin and transmits light evenly. The only problem is that it stretches too easily. In order to allow the puppets to press up against the screen, it must be strung very tightly. If the material stretches too easily, it will sag.

(3) One unique challenge for the puppet show director is that the presentation is two-dimensional. The screen is flat, so puppets can only move forwards and backwards. In order to create a three-dimensional appearance, directors often design a set in which the background is smaller than the foreground. Then, by using different-sized puppets at different heights on the screen, a more interesting scene can be created. If the script requires two puppets to pass by each other, it can be accurately reproduced on the screen. The “fade-out” is a common tool used by directors to avoid this problem. In this technique, the puppet is moved away from the screen, and the image becomes fuzzy before fading out altogether.

(4) Having chosen a screen and designed the set, the next step is to determine the light that will be used. There are several factors to be considered: intensity, spread, and angle. Naturally, more light is required behind the screen than in front. The power or intensity of this light is best determined through experimentation. If the light is too bright, it will appear harsh to audience members positioned close to the screen. Dim light, though harder to see, can create an intimate mood. The intensity of the light can be manipulated throughout the performance by using a dimmer switch.

(5) Spread describes how the intensity of light is dispersed over the screen. ■ A) If it is too focused on the center, it can leave dark areas at the edges. ■ B) In contrast, if the spread is too wide, light might spill over the edges of the screen, thus producing shadows of objects that aren't supposed to be part of the performance. ■ C) Additionally, the angle at which the light hits the screen will affect the spread. The director can manipulate the angle of the light in order to alter the shape and size of the puppets and to create dramatic effects. ■ D)



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(6) The shadow puppet show is an art that goes beyond the construction of the puppets and the performance of the script. Finding the optimal combination of light and shadow involves careful planning and meticulous design. Every detail must be considered and controlled in relation to every other detail, making shadow puppetry an art of precision.

## Questions for Reading 1

35. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “produce” as used in paragraph 1?

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| (A) Fresh food | (C) Pay for |
| (B) Create     | (D) Oversee |

36. The word “harsh” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| (A) Very cold | (C) Insulting |
| (B) Crisp     | (D) Severe    |

37. What word does “it” refer to in paragraph 2?

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| (A) Option | (C) Light   |
| (B) Vinyl  | (D) Problem |

38. In paragraph 2, the author explains the importance of the screen by

- (A) Showing how difficult it is to find good material
- (B) Explaining the elements to be considered
- (C) Saying what it is used for
- (D) Giving examples of materials

39. According to the passage, which of the following can cause unwanted shadows?

- |                                      |                                       |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (A) A light that’s too bright.       | (C) A light that’s too focused.       |
| (B) A light that’s not bright enough | (D) A light that’s not focused enough |

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40. What does “this technique” refer to in paragraph 3?
- (A) Using different-sized puppets (C) Using a smaller background  
(B) The script (D) The “fade-out”
41. Which of the following sentences best expressed the essential information of the highlighted sentence? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- (A) Shadow puppetry, in contrast, is a truly artistic show.  
(B) Because the puppeteers remain out of sight in shadow puppetry, the presentation becomes more expressive.  
(C) In contrast, the true skill and appeal in shadow puppetry lies in the presentation, as the actual puppets are kept hidden.  
(D) Similarly, in shadow puppetry, the true skill is in the presentation of the show.
42. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- (A) To inspire people to become shadow puppeteers  
(B) To increase the popularity of shadow puppet shows  
(C) To show how shadow puppetry is better than regular puppetry  
(D) To demonstrate the challenges involved in shadow puppetry
43. All of the following are mentioned in the passage EXCEPT
- (A) Color (C) Spread  
(B) Intensity (D) Angle
44. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 1 about regular, non-shadow puppet shows?
- (A) They're not as good as shadow puppet shows.  
(B) They're easier to produce than shadow puppet shows.  
(C) Most of the work happens before the show.  
(D) It's not really an art form.



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(E) 共\_\_16\_\_頁，第\_\_9\_\_頁 \*請在【答案卡】作答

45. Look at the four squares [■]. Where could the following sentence be inserted in paragraph 5?

*It is the same effect as when a shadow appears differently at different times of the day, depending on where the sun is in the sky.*

(A) Before A)

(C) Before C)

(B) Before B)

(D) Before D)

### Reading 2

#### Herbs and Drugs

(1) Herbs are different kinds of plants and plant parts that can be used for medicinal purposes. This can include the leaves, stems, roots, or seeds of the plant. Herbs have been important in traditional medicine for centuries, in both the East and the West. In Western medicine, they have largely been replaced by drugs. Herbal treatments are, however, still an **integral** part of Eastern medicine. In recent years, interest in traditional medicine has increased in the West. Many people are either using modern methods combined with traditional treatments or are turning to those treatments entirely. While traditional medicines can be helpful, they are not without their share of problems.

(2) The main difference between herbs and drugs is that, while herbs are simply parts of plants, drugs are specific chemicals in a pure form. Many modern drugs are derived from chemicals found in plants. One example is aspirin, which is made from a chemical extracted from the bark of the willow tree. Other drugs are entirely **synthetic**. Even those drugs that are derived from natural sources are heavily processed in order to purify and concentrate them. This allows drugs to be administered in very precise amounts. Different kinds and degrees of illnesses often require **dosages** that differ only slightly. A little too much or not enough of a certain drug can have negative effects on the patient. Many drugs also produce negative effects even when taken in the recommended dosage. These undesired negative effects are called “side-effects.”

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共\_\_16\_\_頁，第\_\_10\_\_頁 \*請在【答案卡】作答

(3) The possibility of dangerous and unexpected side-effects from drugs has led many people back to traditional medicine. Herbal treatments seem more natural than modern drugs. Many feel that traditional medicine is more concerned with treating the underlying causes of disease instead of just the symptoms, though the truth of this claim is not yet clear. In any case, there is a certain comfort in taking natural herbal treatments instead of the processed, synthetic chemicals derived from them.

(4) There are, however, disadvantages to herbal treatments, some of them serious. Few herbal treatments have been scientifically studied. While the active chemicals in the herb may be known, it may not be clear what they really do, or if they are really effective at all. Because the active chemicals are not used alone, it is very difficult to determine the proper amount for treatment, since the levels of the chemical are not constant throughout the plant. Therefore, the risk of under- and overdose is higher than with drugs. A more serious problem is that certain herbal treatments may have no real medicinal effect, thus giving the patient a false sense of security. **This** is particularly harmful when the patient refuses treatment with modern drugs that could be effective.

(5) There are even certain herbs that can cause side-effects, just like a drug. ■ A) One of these is ma-huang, also called ephedra, which is taken to increase energy. ■ B) It has been known to cause damage to the heart and nervous system. Garlic and ginger are common elements in food that are also taken as herbal treatments, but they can be dangerous for people with diabetes. ■ C) In general, herbs are most dangerous when they are taken along with common drugs. This may happen in two ways: a patient decides to supplement his or her regular treatment with herbs, or a dishonest manufacturer adds modern drugs to an herbal treatment. ■ D) In both cases, the results can be very serious. The herb St. John's wort is often used to treat depression, but if it is used along with conventional antidepressants, such as Zoloft, the combination can cause confusion, headaches, allergic reactions, and other problems.

(6) Finally, because production of herbal treatments is seldom regulated, harmful substances can be present in herbal preparations. Herbs grown in polluted soil may contain lead, arsenic,

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共\_\_16\_\_頁，第\_\_11\_\_頁 \*請在【答案卡】作答

or mercury. They may also be **tainted** with pesticides. It is for these reasons that herbs should not be treated as the perfect substitute for drugs. Although herbs appear to be quite distinct from modern drugs, it is important to use them with the same sort of care.

## Questions for Reading 2

46. The word “integral” in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to
- (A) Harmful (C) Famous  
(B) Important (D) Controversial
47. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “tainted” in paragraph 6?
- (A) Accompanied (C) Substituted  
(B) Augmented (D) Contaminated
48. The word “this” in paragraph 4 refers to
- (A) Patients taking ineffective herbs instead of drugs  
(B) Patients having a sense of security  
(C) The risk of under- and overdose of an herbal treatment  
(D) The patient’s belief that modern drugs are bad for you
49. Why does the author mention that drugs are heavily processed?
- (A) To show that herbs cannot compete with modern medical techniques  
(B) Because many mistakes can occur in this processing  
(C) To illustrate that drugs are not natural  
(D) To point out that many countries cannot afford to produce drugs
50. What is the main difference between herbs and drugs according to the passage?
- (A) Drugs can cause side-effects, whereas herbs do not.  
(B) Drugs are at least partially synthetic, whereas herbs are natural.  
(C) Herbs are dangerous when taken in large amounts; drugs are safer.  
(D) Herbs can produce a false sense of security, whereas drugs do not.



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51. According to the passage, when are herbs most dangerous?
- (A) When not taken under a doctor's supervision
  - (B) When the patient refuses modern medicine
  - (C) When the dosage is not administered precisely
  - (D) When taken in combination with drugs
52. Which of the following best states the topic of the passage?
- (A) Patients are not educated enough to use herbal treatments.
  - (B) Modern drugs are still a better choice than herbal treatments.
  - (C) Modern medicine should use herbal treatments more in the future.
  - (D) Herbal treatment can be helpful, but should be used with care.
53. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- (A) Some herbal treatments are not effective in fighting disease.
  - (B) Modern doctors often do not approve of using herbs.
  - (C) Herbal treatments can also produce side-effects.
  - (D) Some manufacturers add drugs to herbs.
54. It can be inferred from the passage that
- (A) The drug industry is better regulated than the herb industry.
  - (B) People who use drugs instead of herbs recover more quickly.
  - (C) The popularity of herbal treatments will decrease in the future.
  - (D) The side-effects of drugs are more serious than those of herbs.
55. According to the passage, who should not take ginger or garlic as herbal treatments?
- (A) Patients with diabetes
  - (B) Patients with liver damage
  - (C) Patients taking antidepressants
  - (D) Patients with problems of the heart or nervous system

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共\_16\_頁，第\_13\_頁 \*請在【答案卡】作答

56. Look at the four squares [■]. Where could the following sentence be inserted in paragraph 5?

*Certain herbs have also been known to be harmful for people suffering from asthma.*

(A) Before A)

(C) Before C)

(B) Before B)

(D) Before D)

## Reading 3

### Solving Deforestation Problems

(1) As more and more countries around the globe move towards industrialization in an attempt to compete in the global market, an environmental crisis over deforestation – the cutting down, burning, and general damaging of forests – is looming for mankind. Over the last several decades, environmental specialists have proposed various strategies aimed at slowing down this process of deforestation in developing countries. Many of these proposals are indeed valuable ideas in that they are realistic attempts to address some of the causes of deforestation, such as farming, cattle ranching, and commercial logging. All of them rely on government involvement of some kind.

(2) There are three broad categories of solutions: state economic policies, internal agreements, and international programs. ■ A) Economic policies generally attempt to limit the activity of small farmers through government actions. ■ B) Government actions can include the clear and proper definition and enforcement of property rights, meaning that squatting, or illegally settling on land, would be more difficult. ■ C) Subsidies can be used to encourage conservation. That is, money may be paid to supplement the income of those farmers who make an effort to reduce the usual amount of damage to the forest that their farms cause. In addition, taxes can act as a deterrent to undesirable land use. ■ D) For example, certain kinds of agriculture, like the slash-and-burn method, as well as cattle ranching, may be taxed to discourage these activities.



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(3) An internal agreement may be made between governments and indigenous or native people living in the moist rainforests and open woodlands of the tropics, where the vast majority of this deforestation is occurring. Such an agreement would allow people to carry on traditional activities adapted for some economic benefit. One example is the rubber-tappers in Brazil. These native people draw sap from rubber trees in the rainforest, without damaging or killing the trees. The sap, in turn, is sold to rubber companies, thereby providing the native people with economic benefits.

(4) Finally, international agreements usually involve the exchange of monetary aid in return for government action to protect its forests. One such plan seeks to help pay a nation's debt in exchange for restrictions on certain kinds of activities in rainforests. **This** is appealing for a poor country such as Brazil, which has an international debt of \$160 billion. Instead of selling logging concessions to pay down that **obligation**, the government receives money for banning or restricting logging in its forests. There is also the proposal of a global fund created in order to grant money to countries that choose to protect their environments. While all of these ideas could possibly work, it remains to be seen whether there will be any real progress in rainforest conservation.

(5) It is clear that something must be done to protect the forests of the world. If the current **rate** of deforestation continues, the world's rainforests will vanish within 100 years, causing numerous adverse effects on global climate and eliminating the majority of plant and animal species on the planet. Deforestation significantly increases the amount of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) released into the atmosphere each year, which in turn causes an increase in global temperatures. Also, scientists speculate that the tropical rainforests, though covering only seven percent of the Earth's dry surface, contain more than half of the 5 million to 80 million species of plants and animals that comprise the "biodiversity" of the planet. The loss of species resulting from radical climate change will have a drastic effect. The Earth is losing species every day that could potentially prevent cancer or lead to a cure for AIDS. In addition, other organisms are losing species they depend upon, and thus face extinction themselves. Unless some form of concrete solution for deforestation is enacted quickly, the survival of all creatures living on Earth could be in jeopardy.



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\*請在【答案卡】作答

**Questions for Reading 3**

57. The word “obligation” in paragraph 4 could best be replaced by
- (A) Promise (C) Guarantee  
(B) Relationship (D) Debt
58. According to paragraphs 3 and 4, what is the main difference between an internal agreement and an international agreement?
- (A) International agreements are more effective than internal agreements.  
(B) An international agreement is between countries; an internal agreement is between a government and its people.  
(C) Internal agreements benefit governments; international agreements benefit indigenous groups.  
(D) Internal agreements are more effective than international ones.
59. In paragraph 1, what does the word “them” refer to?
- (A) The causes of deforestation (C) Proposals  
(B) Decades (D) Developing countries
60. Look at the four squares [■]. Where could the following sentence be inserted in paragraph 2?
- Deforestation by a peasant farmer is often done to raise crops for subsistence and is driven by the basic human need for food.*
- (A) Before A (F) Before C  
(E) Before B (G) Before D
61. Why does the author mention rubber-tappers in paragraph 3?
- (A) To provide an example of an internal agreement  
(B) To provide an example of an international agreement  
(C) To provide an example of a state economic policy  
(D) To provide an example of why Brazil is a poor nation

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62. According to the passage, what are the major adverse effects of deforestation?
- (A) An increase in carbon dioxide and decrease in biodiversity
  - (B) Warmer weather and an increase in biodiversity
  - (C) Loss of plant and animal species and an increase in global debt
  - (D) An increase in global debt and human diseases
63. From the passage, it can be inferred that
- (A) State economic policies are more effective than international agreements.
  - (B) Indigenous peoples in the tropics depend on forestry to make money.
  - (C) The three types of solutions mentioned will save the rainforests.
  - (D) Deforestation is not a very serious problem.
64. The word “deterrent” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
- (A) Fine
  - (B) Penalty
  - (C) Incentive
  - (D) Discouragement
65. The word “this” in paragraph 4 refers to
- (A) A poor country
  - (B) A nation’s debt
  - (C) An international agreement
  - (D) An obligation
66. The word “rate” in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to
- (A) Price
  - (B) Grade
  - (C) Level
  - (D) Evaluation
67. Which of the following sentences best expresses the essential information of the highlighted sentence?
- (A) In coming decades, environmental scientists will suggest several strategies for stopping deforestation in third-world countries.
  - (B) Environmental scientists, in recent years, have suggested that deforestation slows down the process of development in various countries.
  - (C) In recent decades, several methods for countering deforestation in poor countries have been suggested by experts on the environment.
  - (D) Experts on the environment have been concerned about the impact of deforestation on the Earth’s biodiversity in recent decades.