

國立清華大學 104 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：管理研究所 甲組、乙組

考試科目（代碼）：英文(4303、4402)

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**There are total 20 multiple-choice questions, carrying 5 points each.
Please choose the one best answer to each question.**

Section One: Vocabulary

1. Several individuals from _____ groups of society protested in front of the government offices today.
A. encrypted
B. incessant
C. marginalized
D. inalienable

2. Some Career choices are better suited for individuals with good problem-solving skills and _____ minds.
A. analytical
B. beneficial
C. dependent
D. epic

3. As a lawyer, he shouldn't make so many _____ statements in his cases.
A. instrumental
B. emblematic
C. climatic
D. contradictory

4. The government continues to disparage smoking because of its _____ effects on the body.
A. distinctive
B. detrimental
C. preeminent
D. emblematic

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5. Without their direct _____, this company would have collapsed under all the current economic pressure.
- A. improvisation
 - B. intervention
 - C. encroachment
 - D. inception
6. With so much water having _____ its exterior, the engine was effectively ruined.
- A. pertained
 - B. impacted
 - C. evoke
 - D. penetrated
7. The party needed a representative to _____ their new campaign.
- A. subsidize
 - B. render
 - C. spearhead
 - D. infuse
8. The director criticized his staff for not fully _____ the facilities available.
- A. infusing
 - B. regulating
 - C. contemplating
 - D. utilizing
9. The woman filed a law suit after her ex-husband continued to _____ her.
- A. immerse
 - B. wreak havoc
 - C. harass
 - D. manipulate

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Section Two: Reading Comprehension

line

Since the emergence of Western capitalism in the 18th century, free market capitalism has been the reigning mode in the world's economy. Based on mass production, external markets, and regulation by supply and demand, this system promotes economic growth and, in theory, wealth for all in the form of material goods. Proponents of capitalism believe that the system brings the greatest happiness to the greatest number of people. *Detractors* claim that capitalism creates unnecessary growth at the expense of social inequality and environmental degradation.

With the patenting of the steam engine in 1769, mass production became more efficient, and large factory towns proliferated, first in England and then in Europe and America. Manned by a new class of urban wage earners, factories churned out low-cost goods for sale in external markets. The huge profits of private industry fueled the national economies of European countries, and laid the foundations of international trade. The virtues of economic growth seemed unassailable at the time; profits from sales enriched the factory owner, interest on the flow of trade currency brought profit to capital investors, and the increase in factory-produced consumer goods appeared as though it would lead to well-being for the rest of society. The Scottish social philosopher and proto-economist Adam Smith, writing in 1776, expressed this 18th-century optimism in his *Wealth of Nations*, saying that an 'invisible hand' of self-interest guided the laissez-faire economy (one with no government interference), preserving checks and balances in the system and offering the fairest compensation to the worker, guaranteeing a happy and prosperous society.

By the middle of the 19th century, the desirability of unchecked economic growth was beginning to come into question. While providing for the growth of government and industry, the capitalist system seemed to have brought few real benefits to the working classes, and to have created more problems than it had solved. Cities in Europe and now America bore a new and quite ugly feature: the slums of the urban workers whose labor was essential to the machinery of capitalism, but whose reward was inadequate to

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provide a decent standard of living. These ghettos were centers of overcrowding, poverty, hunger and desperation. Increased food production brought a corresponding rise in population; Great Britain grew from nine million in 1780 to 21 million in 1850; the population of Europe nearly 35 doubled in the same time frame, jumping from 140 million in 1750 to 266 million in 1850. Thus, workers who had left serf-like conditions on farms to work in cities found slavery in another form as wage-earners competing for ill-paying jobs. The *appalling* work and living conditions fanned the flames of workers' revolutions which broke out across Europe in 1848. 40

Karl Marx and Henry David Thoreau, writing in the 1840's, both attacked the free-market system. It is ironic that Marx, who is popularly regarded as the greatest enemy of capitalism, was actually thinking fairly conventionally about economic growth; Marx agreed with Smith that economic development was desirable and necessary, but disagreed with the 45 distribution of wealth under capitalism. It was Thoreau, when he proposed an agrarian-based economic model based on self-sufficiency and reduced consumption, who most radically dissented with the 'free market'. Though few at the time took Thoreau seriously, his observations *prefigure* many of the ecological concerns of the 21st century – conservation, sustainable 50 resources, recycling, and real cost, for example. Thoreau also argued that large-scale economic development cannot exist without slavery. He advocated an internal-market 'natural economy' in which the individual would cultivate only enough land to provide for personal needs, retain economic independence along with the dignity that entailed, and enjoy 55 greater leisure time.

Today, the interrelatedness of the global economy is forcing us to recognize that economic growth does not take place in a vacuum. The free-market economic model has, over the past two hundred years, brought abundant material wealth to many, along with revolutionary improvements in 60 medicine, science and technology. On the other hand, such unwelcome by-products of *rampant* economic growth as overpopulation, pollution and climate change have brought the world to the brink of an ecological crisis. Now economists and ecologists often find themselves occupying common ground. Indeed it may no longer be possible to look at economic 65

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development as an activity divorced from its environmental and human consequences.

10. Which of the following best describes the tone the author of the passage takes in describing the free market system?
- A. critical
 - B. supportive
 - C. neutral
 - D. enthusiastic
11. The word *detractor* in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A. proponent
 - B. critic
 - C. backer
 - D. follower
12. Which of the following statements is supported in paragraph 2?
- A. In its initial stages, the capitalist free market depended on exports.
 - B. Producing for overseas markets was the second stage in the development of a capitalist free market economy.
 - C. Export markets were not as critical to the development of a capitalist free market economy as were domestic markets.
 - D. Governments were active in promoting the expansion of export markets to increase their national wealth.
13. According to the passage, it was Adam Smith's argument that
- A. a capitalist free market economy needed some government regulation.
 - B. workers were unfairly taken advantage of in a capitalist free market economy.
 - C. a capitalist free market economy could be left to regulate itself.
 - D. capitalist free market economies needed to be balanced by other kinds of economic systems.

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14. The word *appalling* in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A. anticipated
 - B. shocking
 - C. resulting
 - D. inspiring
15. Which of the following was mentioned as a consequence of people moving from the countryside to the city?
- A. The quality of life for many of them was improved.
 - B. Conflict occurred between different racial and ethnic groups.
 - C. The living conditions of the workers did not improve.
 - D. The migration of laborers away from the countryside seriously hurt agricultural productivity.
16. The word *prefigure* in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A. predict
 - B. overturn
 - C. ignore
 - D. oppose
17. According to the passage, why is the commonly held view of Karl Marx ironic?
- A. He was an early opponent of free market capitalism.
 - B. He thought capitalism was unfair.
 - C. He agreed with some capitalist principles.
 - D. He reflected the views of Thoreau.
18. The word *rampant* is closest in meaning to
- A. rational
 - B. moderate
 - C. regulated
 - D. unrestrained

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19. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a benefit that has resulted from free market capitalism?
- A. Better health care.
 - B. An expanding population.
 - C. Scientific progress.
 - D. Material abundance.
20. According to the passage, what can now be said about economist and ecologists?
- A. They are often opposed to free market capitalism.
 - B. They are no longer allied with each other.
 - C. They share a similar perspective.
 - D. Neither knows what changes are needed.