

Section I

英文阅读考试一B

English Reading Final Examination A

All of the following questions are based on the article "Fat and Cholesterol" taught by Winnie Chang or the same lecture.

1. What was taken off the forbidden list because it was not high in saturated fat? (1 point)
 - A. Cream
 - B. Dark Meat
 - C. Eggs
 - D. Red Meat
2. Margarine is _____ for the body than butter? (1 point)
 - A. Better
 - B. Worse
 - C. Just as bad
3. Cholesterol _____ would from plaques on the inner walls of arteries. (1 point)
 - A. Blush
 - B. Staple
 - C. By-products
 - D. Clots
4. Mediterranean men have a _____ rate of heart disease because they get more than 30% of their calories from fat (1 point)
 - A. Very low
 - B. Low
 - C. Very High
 - D. High
5. (True or False) A fat free diet is good for our bodies? (1 point)
 - A. True
 - B. False
6. (True or False) The human body produces its own cholesterol? (1 point)
 - A. True
 - B. False
7. What are high in saturated fat? (1 point)
 - A. Beans
 - B. Grains
 - C. Cheeses
 - D. A & B
 - E. B & C
 - F. All of the Above
8. Cholesterol is a fatty substance found in _____? (2 points)
 - A. Beef
 - B. Chicken
 - C. Fish
 - D. A & B
 - E. B & C
 - F. All of the above

9. Which of the following actually seems to keep arteries clean? (2 points)
 - A. High-density lipoprotein
 - B. Triglycerides
 - C. Low-density lipoprotein
 - D. A & B
 - E. B & C
 - F. All of the Above

10. "Please pass me a stick of _____." (2 points)
 - A. Jelly
 - B. Butter
 - C. Cream
 - D. Egg

11. A "chocker" is often worn by women around their ____? (2 points)
 - A. Neck
 - B. Wrist
 - C. Head
 - D. Waist

Section II

選擇

1. Which of the following is NOT the use of industrial diamonds?
 - (A) imbedding the rotary bits
 - (B) etching the glass
 - (C) melting the steel
 - (D) polishing
2. Your *reckless* action will lead to an inevitable consequence. In this sentence, the word "reckless" could best be replaced by:
 - (A) merciless
 - (B) careless
 - (C) well-planned
 - (D) faultless
3. Where are the two places that we can mine diamonds?
 - (A) pipes of hardened volcanic flow and kimberlite
 - (B) kimberlite and placer
 - (C) placer and alluvial
 - (D) alluvial and earth's crust
4. We *relegated* the old furniture to the attic. In this sentence, the word "relegated" could best be replaced by:
 - (A) consigned
 - (B) discarded
 - (C) disposed
 - (D) upgraded
5. To face the fierce competition, we are trying to diversify our products. In this sentence, it means we are trying to make our products:
 - (A) durable
 - (B) trustworthy
 - (C) diverted
 - (D) assorted

The Internet is an international web of interconnected government, education, and business computer networks—in essence, a network of networks. A person at a computer terminal or personal computer with proper software communicates across the Internet by placing data in an Internet Protocol (IP) packet—an electronic envelope—and addressing the packet to a particular destination on the Internet. Communications software on the intervening networks between the source and destination networks read the addresses on packets moving through the Internet and forward the packets toward their destinations in other countries.

The Internet owes its unusual design and architecture to its origins in the US Defense Department's ARPAnet project in 1969. Military planners sought to design a computer network that could withstand partial destruction, as from a nuclear attack, yet still function as a network. They reasoned that centralized control of the data flow through one or a few hub computers would leave the system too open to attack. Every computer on the network should be able to communicate, as a peer with every other computer on the network. Thus if part of the network were destroyed, the surviving parts would automatically reroute communications through different pathways. Because many factors, such as power outages, overtaxed telecommunications lines, equipment failure, can degrade a network's performance, the ARPAnet solution was also attractive to networkers outside the military. Local area networks proliferated in the 1980s in universities and increasingly, in businesses and corporations. The majority of these networks used the same communications protocols as ARPAnet. The usefulness of internetwork communication and data-sharing became self-evident to the managers of these new networks, and many of them linked up to other networks.

(20%)

- 1 The Internet could best be described as
- (A) a system of terminals
 - (B) a web of networks
 - (C) a web of control systems
 - (D) a web of retrieval system
- 2 The best title for this passage would be
- (A) The genesis of the Internet
 - (B) The fluctuation of the Internet
 - (C) The unearthing of the Internet
 - (D) The spread of the Internet
- 3 From this passage, it can be inferred that
- (A) war contributes to the development of technology
 - (B) economy contributes to the flourishing of science

- (C) telecommunications lines are essential
 - (D) network managers are desperately needed
- 4 The Internet owes its unusual design and architecture to its origins in
- (A) US Air Force
 - (B) US Army
 - (C) US Defense Department
 - (D) US Navy

5 If part of the Internet were destroyed, the surviving parts would automatically

- (A) die down
- (B) fail
- (C) tickle pink
- (D) reroute

6 According to the passage, which of the following factors would degrade a network's performance?

- (A) portfolio
- (B) location
- (C) power outages
- (D) failure

7 According to the passage, a packet is

- (A) a grouping of component
- (B) a mobile network
- (C) a mechanism for sending electronic mail on the Internet
- (D) a mechanism for protecting a system

8 Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "hub" in line 13?

- (A) central
- (B) ancient
- (C) whole
- (D) hot

9 Local area networks DID not proliferate in the 1980s in

- (A) universities
- (B) businesses
- (C) corporations
- (D) churches

10 According to the passage, the birth of the Internet may be attributed to the fear of

- (A) a conventional war
- (B) a terrorist attack
- (C) a nuclear attack
- (D) a economic depression

1. Diamonds, is the hardest substance known to man, were formed from the carbon which was purified and crystallized at extreme high temperature and pressure.
2. The extreme hardness of diamonds make them ideally suited for industrial uses.
3. As the layers were pushed ever deeper, and the pressure and temperatures exerted upon them increased, a process of transform began.

Section V

Vocabulary 15% (黄信娟)

Fill in the blank with the NUMBER in front of your chosen word (only ONE best answer per question)

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1. garner | 6. masquerade |
| 2. antics | 7. flip |
| 3. fishy | 8. sag |
| 4. hust | 9. paparazzi |
| 5. dealer | 10. libel |

1. _____ He used to smash his tennis racket on the tennis court, but the crowd grew tired of his _____.
2. _____ To be fair, I usually _____ a coin to decide who to flunk (羞辱) in English! ;)
3. _____ Two of my American friends majoring in Asian Studies will be dressed up like two characters in a Chinese novel at the _____.
4. _____ are people who take candid shots, often in an intrusive manner, of celebrities for newspapers or magazines.
5. _____ He was _____ ed for having unlawful drugs.

SECTION VI

Although intermingled with other populations, the Gypsies are a distinct ethnic group that originated in northern central India. At first known as the Dom in India, they were a low caste and earned their living by singing and dancing. The Dom began migrating from India in the ninth century, first as minstrels in Persia and later to escape the havoc wrought by a series of Muslim invasions. As they migrate through the Middle East, the "D" of Dom was replaced by an "R." The Gypsies today refer to themselves as the Rom, meaning "Man." Their language, Romany, is a mixture of Sanskrit and words from various countries in which they have lived. All Gypsies speak Romany. Today there are an estimated 8 to 10 million Gypsies in more than 40 countries, an estimated 1 million of them in North America.

At the time of their first migrations into Europe in the 14th and 15th centuries, these landless wanderers, colloquially called Gypsies in England, earned their living as entertainers, magicians, blacksmiths, and horse dealers. They rejected agriculture and other settled occupations and pursued work that would avoid direct competition with surrounding populations. They were excluded from all craft and trade guilds, and the Roman Catholic church forbade association with Gypsy fortune tellers. Gypsies have been succeeding in preserving their own identity by adhering to their own social and religious laws, which govern every aspect of their lives. Their Gypsy religion, Romania, is an oral tradition passed down through generations. The Gypsies are monotheistic and worship a patriarchal god they called Gel. They do not make graven images of Del, nor do they have a clergy or fixed place of worship. They follow strict purity laws and shun violence. They are not involved in wars except as victims. Intermarriage or any nonsuperficial dealing with non-Gypsies, or gaje, is traditionally forbidden.

1 The Gypsies are colloquially called "Gypsies" because the Englishmen thought the Gypsies came from (15%)

- (A) Turkey
- (B) Sudan
- (C) Algeria
- (D) Egypt

2 Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "intermingled" in line 1

- (A) met
- (B) meant
- (C) mixed
- (D) nixed

3 How were Gypsies treated by the Muslim in earlier days in Persia?

- (A) cruelly
- (B) nicely

Reading - Answer Sheet A
(For each of the preceding questions, place the appropriate answer in the spaces below)

- 4 Where was the "D" of Dom replaced by an "R?"
 (A) East Europe
 (B) the Middle East
 (C) West Africa
 (D) Rome

- 5 To which of the following does the word "they" in line 13 refer
 (A) shoemakers
 (B) magicians
 (C) entertainers
 (D) wanderers

- 6 The Gypsies do not have
 (A) churches
 (B) horses
 (C) pets
 (D) shoes

- 7 The Roman Catholic church forbade association with Gypsy
 (A) music
 (B) crystal gazing
 (C) dancing
 (D) art

- 8 When did the Gypsies first appear in Europe?
 (A) in the 11th century
 (B) in the 12th century
 (C) in the 13 century
 (D) in the 14 century

- 9 Which of the following could best replace the word "horse dealer" in line 13?
 (A) horse rider
 (B) horse breeder
 (C) horse lover
 (D) horse trader

- 10 From this passage, it can be inferred that
 (A) Gypsies are not good soldiers
 (B) Gypsies are not good businessmen
 (C) Gypsies are alcoholics
 (D) Gypsies are doomed

Section I

Section II

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| 1. | _____ | 1. | _____ |
| 2. | _____ | 2. | _____ |
| 3. | _____ | 3. | _____ |
| 4. | _____ | 4. | _____ |
| 5. | _____ | 5. | _____ |
| 6. | _____ | | |
| 7. | _____ | | |
| 8. | _____ | | |
| 9. | _____ | | |
| 10. | _____ | | |
| 11. | _____ | | |

Section III

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Section IV Word Correction

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Section V

Section VI

- | | | | |
|----|-------|-----|-------|
| 1. | _____ | 1. | _____ |
| 2. | _____ | 2. | _____ |
| 3. | _____ | 3. | _____ |
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