

作答說明

1. 本測驗共 3 大部份，共 50 題，每題 2 分。
2. 請將答案填寫在答案卷上，未依規定填寫在答案卷上，一律不計分。
3. 測驗完成後，答案卷需連同題目卷一併繳交。

Part 1: Cloze (每題 2 分)

Most companies carry out surveys to find out what customers or potential customers feel about their products and services. I answered one recently about online shopping. I personally (1) _____ prefer to go shopping on the high street rather than to shop on the Internet. You get a much better impression of whether something is good (2) _____ for money or truly fit for purpose when you can touch it. And I feel if you have a problem (3) _____ a purchase, it's easier to go back and make a complaint if you've bought something from a shop. But shopping online has its advantages, and many companies offer you a discount when you (4) _____ an order online. And, of course, lots of online companies have plenty of (5) _____ customers and plenty of satisfied customers.

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|---------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. (A) much | (B) very | (C) high | (D) far |
| 2. (A) rate | (B) charge | (C) cost | (D) value |
| 3. (A) on | (B) with | (C) for | (D) in |
| 4. (A) set | (B) leave | (C) place | (D) locate |
| 5. (A) normal | (B) ordinary | (C) regular | (D) conventional |

Online shippers have grown accustomed to being tracked by digital advertisements for products that interest them. While the technique, called personalized re-targeting, is not new, it is more (6) _____ with companies like Google and Microsoft have entered the field. And it has (7) _____ a precision that is leaving consumers with the feeling that they are being watched as they roam online stores. In the digital advertising business, this form of marketing is regarded as a breakthrough. (8) _____ consumers the right ad at the right time. But the technique is bringing (9) _____ of industry regulation. Consumers may be frightened because they may feel that they are being (10) _____ as they browse the Web.

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|------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 6. (A) pervasive | (B) invasive | (C) persistent | (D) preservative |
| 7. (A) conquered | (B) contacted | (C) reached | (D) realized |
| 8. (A) to show | (B) show | (C) shown | (D) showing |
| 9. (A) panic | (B) caution | (C) horror | (D) threat |
| 10. (A) tagged | (B) labeled | (C) trailed | (D) tracked |

Marie was surprised but happy to take a job on a local newspaper as soon as she left university. She was surprised because she didn't feel that she (11) _____ the job description, but she was happy because she had always dreamed of working as a (12) _____ who can enjoy writing news and feature stories. So she didn't really mind when she found that she was spending much of her time (13) _____ errands for the editor. Her sister said she was just being used as sweat labor but she felt confident that there was good (14) _____ for her there. She was sure she would soon have the chance to take on more (15) _____.

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|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 11. (A) fit | (B) make | (C) compose | (D) create |
| 12. (A) critic | (B) copywriter | (C) proofreader | (D) journalist |
| 13. (A) running | (B) to run | (C) ran | (D) run |
| 14. (A) respect | (B) prospect | (C) aspect | (D) perspective |
| 15. (A) reliability | (B) responsibility | (C) function | (D) obligation |

The Charles Park Corporations have announced record profits for last year (16) _____ a slight decline in demand for one of their key products, (17) _____ by increasingly fierce competition in the sector. They say they are already well (18) _____ the way to meeting their targets for the first quarter. Their new models will go into (19) _____ in the spring and this is expected to (20) _____ their sales and profits even more.

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|--------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 16. (A) despite | (B) although | (C) even | (D) while |
| 17. (A) cause | (B) causing | (C) to cause | (D) caused |
| 18. (A) to | (B) by | (C) on | (D) in |
| 19. (A) production | (B) creation | (C) device | (D) discovery |
| 20. (A) progress | (B) boost | (C) evolve | (D) proceed |

Part 2: Sentence structure (每題2分)

作答說明：請選擇該句最適合的句型。

21. If a man does his best, what else is there?
 (A) simple (B) compound (C) complex (D) compound-complex
22. You raise me up, so I can stand on mountains.
 (A) simple (B) compound (C) complex (D) compound-complex
23. Some cause happiness wherever they go; others, whenever they go.
 (A) simple (B) compound (C) complex (D) compound-complex
24. How wrong it is for a woman to expect the man to build the world she wants, rather than to create it herself.
 (A) simple (B) compound (C) complex (D) compound-complex
25. We didn't lose the game; we just ran out of time.
 (A) simple (B) compound (C) complex (D) compound-complex
26. Never interrupt your enemy when he is making a mistake.
 (A) simple (B) compound (C) complex (D) compound-complex
27. Good people do not need laws to tell them to act responsibly, while bad people will find a way around the laws.
 (A) simple (B) compound (C) complex (D) compound-complex
28. Nothing in the world is more dangerous than sincere ignorance and conscientious stupidity.
 (A) simple (B) compound (C) complex (D) compound-complex
29. Don't stay in bed, unless you can make money in bed.
 (A) simple (B) compound (C) complex (D) compound-complex
30. Each problem that I solved became a rule which served afterwards to solve other problems.
 (A) simple (B) compound (C) complex (D) compound-complex
31. The full use of your powers is along lines of excellence.
 (A) simple (B) compound (C) complex (D) compound-complex
32. The artist is nothing without the gift, but the gift is nothing without work.
 (A) simple (B) compound (C) complex (D) compound-complex
33. You may not be interested in war, but war is interested in you.
 (A) simple (B) compound (C) complex (D) compound-complex
34. People demand freedom of speech to make up for the freedom of thought which they avoid.
 (A) simple (B) compound (C) complex (D) compound-complex
35. You can avoid reality, but you cannot avoid the consequences of avoiding reality.
 (A) simple (B) compound (C) complex (D) compound-complex

Part 3: Vocabulary (每題2分)

36. Recent research suggests that Richard's theory of economic development is _____.
(A) injured (B) spoiled (C) flawed (D) damaged
37. She detected a slight _____ in his last e-mail. He might have second thoughts.
(A) waive (B) spam (C) damage (D) hesitation
38. Peter is an economist who believes in the advantages of _____ competition, not fierce competition.
(A) fertile (B) affluent (C) healthy (D) prosperous
39. The company aims to maintain quality and _____ the interests of the shareholders and at the same time to satisfy the demands of its target market.
(A) promote (B) approve (C) distinguish (D) grasp
40. Although others were also responsible for the problem, Jenny decided to _____ the blame.
(A) limb (B) head (C) shoulder (D) hand
41. Tim is lucky to have overseas experience which is much more useful than working in one's home town a choice; a lot of people stay at home because they have no _____.
(A) collection (B) range (C) option (D) variety
42. I _____ want to see the world; I'll take any job if it means I can travel.
(A) barely (B) desperately (C) deliberately (D) adequately
43. Unemployment usually goes _____ with social unrest.
(A) all ears (B) eye to eye (C) hand in hand (D) teeth for teeth
44. Fully accepting the fact that different learners find different methods useful, Jim makes the _____ that motivation is the key factor in most learners' success.
(A) proof (B) point (C) encounter (D) persuasion
45. I believe Ben should apologize for his _____ remarks in the meeting.
(A) offensive (B) protective (C) exhaustive (D) defensive
46. The hotel _____ all responsibility for guests' vehicles and luggage.
(A) displays (B) disclaims (C) discounts (D) discharges
47. Jane has a(n) _____ for detail, so ask her to check the report.
(A) hand (B) nose (C) ear (D) eye
48. Don't judge Pam too _____. She really couldn't have done things smartly.
(A) harshly (B) acutely (C) vigorously (D) intensely
49. The famous pop singer has tried to _____ all the rumors about his retirement.
(A) decline (B) claim (C) declare (D) deny
50. There is _____ concern across the world about climate change.
(A) arising (B) raising (C) rising (D) mounting

- 一、選擇題：(請為各題選出最適當的答案)(45%)
1. 下列哪一句不是描寫夏季？(1) 畫長吟罷蟬鳴樹、(2) 瑤琴一曲來薰風、(3) 夜深燼落螢入帷、(4) 吹面不寒楊柳風。
 2. 「慧苒明珠」是：(1) 比喻誣陷他人納賄、(2) 比喻最美好的藝術品、(3) 比喻人行事隱匿，說話不實、(4) 讚揚積德流芳。
 3. 以下那一句成語是用以比喻徒具虛名卻無實際用途：(1) 南腔北調、(2) 南金東箭、(3) 南箕北斗、(4) 南極星輝。
 4. 形容有話必欲一吐為快，我們說：(1) 骨梗在喉、(2) 骨鯁在喉、(3) 骨鯁在喉、(4) 骨哽在喉。
 5. 世稱李賀為「鬼才詩人」，是因為其詩具有「幽冷奇駭」的風格，請你據此風格判選下面那一組詩句，乃出自李賀的手筆：(1) 春盡燕山雪尚飛，故鄉雖好不思歸。(2) 塞上胭脂凝夜紫，嗷嗷鬼母秋郊哭。(3) 裁成合歡扇，團團似明月。(4) 相逢仍臥病，欲語淚先垂。
 6. 《詩經》云：「昔我往矣，楊柳依依；今我來思，雨雪霏霏」，運用了什麼修辭法：(1) 轉化、(2) 映襯、(3) 層遞、(4) 類疊。
 7. 下面那組詩句，用了倒裝法：(1) 候騎出蕭關，追兵赴馬邑。(2) 聽蟬蟬響急，思卿卿別情。(3) 竹喧歸浣女，蓮動下漁舟。(4) 人間桂花落，夜靜春山空。
 8. 以下是朱自清先生說過的一段話：「有一天，我和一位新同事閒談，我偶然問道：『你第一次上課，講些什麼？』他笑著回答：『我古今中外了一個小時。』」請問劃線的句子，採用了什麼修辭法？(1) 夸飾、(2) 譬喻、(3) 轉品、(4) 象徵。
 9. 「也許銅的要綠成翡翠／鐵罐上鏽出幾瓣桃花／再讓油膩織一層羅綺／黴菌給他蒸出些雲霞。」這是民國初年聞一多的新詩，以下那個詩題，最貼近上述詩句的意象經營：(1) 棄婦、(2) 葬禮、(3) 雨巷、(4) 死水。
 10. 「戀人之□／黑而且美／十一月，獅子座的流星雨」。這是詩人紀弦的一首情詩，請循意象營造的線索，判選□中的字，最有可能是下列那一個？(1) 脣、(2) 目、(3) 髮、(4) 脣。
 11. 「關關雎鳩，在河之洲；窈窕淑女，君子好逑」，「逑」指：(1) 追求、(2) 匹配、(3) 思慕。
 12. 要保持心情平靜，請勿聽□□之音，請選擇適當的語詞填入□□：(1) 靡靡、(2) 靡靡、(3) 靡靡、(4) 靡靡。
 13. 下列語詞中的字，聲母和其他三者不同的是(1)「膾」炙人口、(2)「繪」聲「繪」影、(3)衣著「華」麗、(4)「殼」殼不已。
 14. 「你想證明他沒有作弊，就應該拿出證據，□□□□，沒有人會相信。」以上的空格應填入下列那個語詞？(1)信誓旦旦、(2)空口無憑、(3)白紙黑字、(4)口若懸河。
 15. 《洛神賦》有句曰：「明眸善睐，鬋輔承權」，請問「鬋輔」所指為何？

(1) 黑誌、(2) 愁容、(3) 微笑、(4) 酒窩。

二、改錯題：請挑出句子中的錯字，並改正之。(例如：精一經)(15%)

1. 在現代詩史中，鄭愁予是少數能繼成中國古典詩抒情傳統，繼而發揚光大的詩人之一。
2. 呼諭國人注重夏令衛生，不要成為傳播病毒的媒介。
3. 這段刻骨明心的愛情故事，歷經千載瀾新。
4. 娛樂圈有不雕的偶像，猶如常青樹般屹立不搖。
5. 不要妄自飛薄，也不要輕信背諾，更不可歸疚他人。

三、作文：(40%)

近年來，大學畢業生數量持續增加，大學「畢業即失業」的現象也日益嚴重。當大學不再是人生道路上的工作保證，甚至所讀科系與未來就業的關連性也越來越小的時候，你選擇報考中正大學的某一學系，對你而言的意義何在？請以「轉學考試與我」為題，撰寫五百字左右的短文。

* Please draw a table and write down your answers without calculations in all problems.

1. One way of defining $y = \sec^{-1}(x)$ is $x = \sec(y)$. Find $\frac{\partial \sec^{-1}(x)}{\partial x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (10 pts.)

2. Prove the formula, where $m = n$ are positive integers.

(a) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(mx) \cos(nx) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (7 pts.)

(b) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(mx) \sin(nx) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (7 pts.)

(c) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(mx) \cos(nx) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (7 pts.)

3. Find the area enclosed by the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$$

Area = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (10 pts.)

4. Evaluate

(a) $\int \frac{\sin(x) + \sec(x)}{\tan(x)} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (7 pts.)

(b) $\int \tan^3(x) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (7 pts.)

5. Determine whether the series is convergent or divergent.

(a) $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} : \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (7 pts.)

(b) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln n)^2}{n^2} : \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (8 pts.)

6. A rectangular box without a lid is to be made from 12 m² of cardboard. Find the maximum volume of such a box. Volume = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (10 pts.)

7. (a) Find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by $y = x - x^2$ and $y = 0$ about the line $x = 2$. Volume = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (10 pts.)

(b) Find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by $y = x^3$, $y = 8$ and $x = 0$ about the y -axis. Volume = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. (10 pts.)

I 單選題 (50%)

- 何者接近「存量」概念
A) 投資
B) 存貨調整
C) 資本
D) 以上皆非
- 我國何時會經歷經濟負成長
A) 2001
B) 2007
C) 2008
D) 以上皆非
- 通常經濟衰退時人們消費態度會較謹慎，隱合政府支出乘數效果會
A) 減弱
B) 增強
C) 不變
D) 以上皆非
- 所謂「停滯性通膨」，係指
A) 生產力衰退導致物價與產出增長
B) 生產力衰退導致物價與產出下滑
C) 生產力增長導致物價與產出增長
D) 以上皆非
- 根據所謂「雙赤字」理論，係指。
A) 財政赤字導致貿易赤字
B) 貿易赤字導致財政赤字
C) 投資率與儲蓄率過低。
D) 以上皆非
- 當一國採固定匯率且本國貨幣高估，則
A) 央行干預匯市維繫固定匯率，將使其外匯存底上升
B) 央行干預匯市維繫固定匯率，可能使其貨幣供給下降
C) 沖銷或可使貨幣供給不變，但央行持有本國債務將減少
D) 以上皆非
- 實質工資是休閒的價格，因此若政府以法令提高基本工資，則
A) 人們會選擇多休閒
B) 全國勞動供給必定減少
C) 全國勞動供給必定增加
D) 以上皆非
- 以下何者正確
A) 勞動需求係由廠商利潤極大化決定
B) 充分就業表示失業率為零
C) 古典分析是一種失衡分析
D) 以上皆非

9. 貨幣數量說指
- A) 貨幣數量與所得的正向關係
 - B) 貨幣數量與物價的正向關係
 - C) 貨幣數量影響消費習慣
 - D) 以上皆非
10. 什麼是 Fisher 效果
- A) 名目利率與實質利率的正向關係
 - B) 物價膨脹率與實質利率的反向關係
 - C) 名目利率與物價膨脹率的反向關係
 - D) 以上皆非
11. 何者在貨幣中立性下成立
- A) 貨幣政策影響產出
 - B) 貨幣政策影響名目工資
 - C) 貨幣政策影響實質利率
 - D) 以上皆非
12. 有關排擠效果何者正確
- A) 凱因斯學派認為政府支出完全不會排擠民間消費
 - B) 古典學派認為政府支出使實質利率上升
 - C) 古典學派的貨幣供給與可貸資金市場相同
 - D) 以上皆非
13. 有關凱因斯學派何者正確
- A) 消費不穩定，所以政府支出必須介入
 - B) 政府行為需遵從順循環財政政策
 - C) 平衡預算乘數可能大於一
 - D) 以上皆非
14. 有關凱因斯學派何者正確
- A) 定額稅是一種自動穩定因子
 - B) 加速原理指消費與投資的正向關係
 - C) 節儉是一種美德
 - D) 以上皆非
15. 何謂 IS-LM 模型
- A) IS 為貨幣市場
 - B) LM 為商品市場
 - C) 沒有供給面
 - D) 以上皆非
16. 續上題，以下何者為正確
- A) 減稅會使 IS 曲線左移
 - B) 物價上漲會使 LM 曲線右移
 - C) 政府支出減少會使 IS 曲線左移
 - D) 以上皆非
17. 有關凱因斯貨幣政策傳送機能何者正確
- A) 貨幣供給增加促使投資增加
 - B) 流動性陷阱下貨幣政策仍然有效
 - C) 流動性陷阱下財政政策具排擠效果
 - D) 以上皆非

18. 有關 Walras Law 何者正確
A) 所有市場必定均衡
B) 不考慮外匯市場
C) 必定可省略可貸資金市場
D) 以上皆非
19. 有關名目工資向下僵固何者正確
A) 不可加薪
B) 工資調整仍有些許彈性
C) 工會勢力弱小是主因
D) 以上皆非
20. 有關實質餘額效果何者正確
A) 人民持有貨幣增加
B) 物價下跌可能帶動消費增加
C) 現實生活中通貨緊縮時人民的確大幅增加消費
D) 以上皆非
21. 有關供給面經濟學何者正確
A) 稅收與稅率存在線性關係
B) 以美國為例，減稅後所得稅有所增長
C) 使每個國家達到最大稅收的最適稅率不盡相同
D) 以上皆非
22. 有關國際收支餘額何者正確
A) 對外投資利息收入歸入經常帳
B) 對外投資歸入經常帳
C) 固定匯率下國際收支餘額為零
D) 以上皆非
23. 有關國際收支失衡與債務危機何者正確
A) 美國債務大增，導因於淨資本流出
B) 台灣債權增加，導因於淨資本流出
C) 台灣長期經常帳盈餘表我國投資大於儲蓄
D) 以上皆非
24. 有關國際經濟何者正確
A) 國內外資產完全替代利率平價說成立
B) 購買力平價指在一些條件下，各國商品價格相同
C) 單價法則指在一些條件下，各國物價水準相同
D) 以上皆非
25. 有關經濟成長何者正確
A) 絕對收斂假說符合世界各國真實狀況
B) 根據 Solow 分解，資本成長率是解釋經濟成長率最重要的部分
C) 儲蓄在 Solow 模型中可促進永續經濟成長
D) 以上皆非

Part II.

- (1) Explain why supply curves have positive slopes and demand curves have negative slopes. Specifically, you must illustrate the necessary assumptions that lead to the respective signs. (15 points)
- (2) (i) While drawing market equilibrium, we place cost or price on the vertical axis and the quantity of the product on the horizontal axis. Also, suppose the market of drinks is competitive. Draw a graph to explain the deadweight loss caused by the negative externality when producers add poisonous ingredients into the drinks. (10 points)

(ii) Draw a graph to explain why a heavy criminal sentence once a product is proven to contain toxic may prevent cheating and erase the deadweight loss. (10 points)
- (3) One motorcycle and one car simultaneously arrive at an intersection which has only flickering red lights but no fixed timing shifts among green, yellow and red lights. The rider and the driver can choose either to rush through or stop and yield. Find Nash equilibria for this game. (15 points)