

English Test for Entrance Examination of Postgraduate Institute:(2 points for each question)

I. Please choose the fittest answer to complete the sentence in each question.

- ___1. The student raced out of the classroom and bumped ___ a teacher who was carrying a cup of coffee.
(A) into (B) at (C) to (D) on
- ___2. Ann says the party will be ____, so I suggest you wear a nice dress.
(A) familiar (B) formal (C) fluent (D) funny
- ___3. Nancy gained four kilograms during the holidays, so she decided to go ___ a diet.
(A) on (B) to (C) in (D) up
- ___4. Don't follow that car too ____. If it stops quickly, there could be an accident.
(A) directly (B) exactly (C) nearly (D) closely
- ___5. After we ate the fried chicken, our fingers were oily, so we asked the waitress for more
(A) napkins (B) packages (C) orders (D) menus
- ___6. The sea ___ seventy-five percent of the surface of our world.
(A) making up (B) makes up (C) make up what is (D) which makes up
- ___7. A laser beam ___ a concentration of pure light.
(A) consists of (B) which consists of (C) exhibiting (D) exhibit
- ___8. The universe ___ we know it might have begun with a great explosion.
(A) as (B) that (C) and which (D) and
- ___9. The bus was full, but Judy saw an empty seat next to an old woman. "___ I sit here?" she asked her.
(A) Should (B) Would (C) May (D) Will
- ___10. Mr. Li teaches mathematics at a public high school in Kaohsiung. He ___ there since 1995.
(A) is (B) was (C) will be (D) has been
- ___11. Being a newcomer, Alice is ___ with the area.
(A) informative (B) unfamiliar (C) aware (D) confident
- ___12. Cars and motorcycles are ___ in this area; people can only walk around here.
(A) permitted (B) promoted (C) banned (D) favored
- ___13. From the window, we got a(n) ___ view of the mountains.
(A) breathtaking (B) chilly (C) excited (D) moral
- ___14. Despite losing the use of his legs and some use of his arms, the ___ boy managed to ski with the help of a special device.
(A) shy (B) scared (C) disabled (D) elegant
- ___15. Jeff's English had improved so ___ that everyone was surprised.
(A) gradually (B) critically (C) bitterly (D) dramatically
- ___16. The violent storm almost destroyed the area. People living there really ___ an ordeal.
(A) scored (B) dragged (C) resisted (D) underwent
- ___17. ___ computer use may not cause wrist injuries, it can still give you a headache or make your eyes dry.
(A) Once (B) When (C) While (D) Despite
- ___18. ___ he restrained himself from blurting out those hurtful words, his girlfriend would not have left.
(A) Because (B) Had (C) Should (D) When
- ___19. Einstein was Jewish, and in 1933 the Nazi government ___ his property and German citizenship.
(A) taken away (B) took away (C) has taken away (D) was taken away

20. The trash can, ___ with rejected term paper, sat in the corner of the dorm room.
(A) fill (B) to fill (C) filling (D) filled
21. Sleep and exercise are ___ health.
(A) in essence (B) essentially (C) essential to (D) essential for
22. He not only read the copy, but ___ on it.
(A) reported (B) apologized (C) regretted (D) commented
23. Mr. Anderson says that in many ways he ___ his success to his wife's support.
(A) owes (B) distributes (C) deceives (D) betrays
24. The spread of knowledge could be ___ by means of books.
(A) accomplished (B) defined (C) claimed (D) exported
25. If you abide by your promise, you will keep your promise _____.
(A) temporarily (B) periodically (C) permanently (D) unwillingly

II. Please choose the item that interprets best the sentence in each question.

26. Education has its fashion, and like all other fashions they come and go. This means that
(A) Education should make us fashionable
(B) Education is sometimes popular, sometimes unpopular
(C) Students study and leave school after some time
(D) Ideas on education change all the time
27. He isn't above lying when it suits his needs.
(A) He will lie when he feels it's necessary.
(B) He knows it is always necessary to tell the truth.
(C) He never lies even when it would benefit him to do so
(D) He usually lies down when he needs to rest.
28. People's interest in their health and their demand for various forms of medical care have enormously increased.
(A) People are taking more interest in their health than in medical care.
(B) People are taking more interest in their health but demanding less medical care.
(C) People are taking more interest in their health and demanding much more medical care.
(D) Medical care, drugs and hospital care grow more and more costly.
29. Primitive man was probably more concerned with fire as a source of warmth and as a means of cooking food than as a source of light.
(A) In the ancient times fire was used for getting warmth and cooking food rather than for getting light.
(B) Primitive man had nothing to do with light.
(C) In the ancient times the main use of fire was not for getting warmth and cooking food but for getting light.
(D) Primitive man regarded fire as the chief source of light.
30. A bookstore is the last place in the world I expect to meet you.
(A) I finally find you in a bookstore.
(B) If I want to meet you, I should go to a bookstore.
(C) I met you in a bookstore last time.
(D) It is impossible for us to meet in a bookstore.
31. Mr. Braun is a friend of mine whose profession is to advise or represent others in legal matters. Mr. Braun is
(A) a judge (B) a lawyer (C) a policeman (D) a guide
32. For the American masses their civilization is a canned food civilization, so that the house wives, instead of being pressed by domestic chores, have plenty of time for reading and social activities, but on the other hand, people must be content with uniform and unpalatable dishes.
(A) It seems that American housewives are pressed by the jobs of cooking and washing dishes, etc.
(B) American housewives scarcely spend time visiting old friends or doing a lot of reading.
(C) American housewives enjoy ready-made food very much.
(D) It seems that Americans can't enjoy delicious food.

33. A general feature of modern society is the gap that separates the adult from the young, and it is most painfully felt between parents and children. In this paragraph, we are talking about the gap between ____.
- (A) families (B) society (C) parents (D) generations
34. One should read the classics in winter, because then one's mind is more concentrated; read history in summer, because one has more time; read ancient philosophers in autumn, because they have such charming ideas; and read the collected works of later authors in spring, because the Nature is coming back to life. What kind of reading requires most concentration?
- (A) History (B) Modern writing. (C) The classics. (D) Philosophy.
35. It may be said that the problem in adult education seems to be not the piling up of facts but practice in thinking.
- (A) Education methods for adults and young people should differ.
(B) Adults do not seem to retain new facts.
(C) Adults seem to think more than young people
(D) Adult education should stress ability to think.

III. Please choose the most proper item for each blank in the essays.

ESSAY 1

Jane lived near the sea, and she often went down to the beach to sit on the sand. Being by the sea was like being in a different 36. In front of her was the deep blue water; it slowly moved 37 her and then moved away again. Sometimes it came up very quickly and then her feet were covered by the salty water. 38 her, soft white clouds continually floated across the pretty blue sky. Noisy white 39 were flying over her head as well. 40 they dived down suddenly to catch a fish, and then they flew right back up into the air. Jane often sat by the sea for hours to enjoy this special place.

- ___ 36. (A) way (B) part (C) lake (D) world
___ 37. (A) for (B) with (C) toward (D) from
___ 38. (A) Above (B) Ahead (C) Besides (D) Next
___ 39. (A) sands (B) birds (C) clouds (D) ships
___ 40. (A) Sometimes (B) Although (C) When (D) If

ESSAY 2

Champ is a young male chimpanzee. Recently, he did something that surprised scientists. The scientists had 41 some grapefruit in the sand, and only Champ knew where the grapefruit was. When the other chimps were in the area, however, Champ 42 that he did not know where the grapefruit was. Later, when the other chimps 43 Champ went right to the spot 44 the grapefruit was hidden, dug it up, and ate it. 45, Champ was able to make plans and trick his friends.

- ___ 41. (A) buried (B) eaten (C) grown (D) dug
___ 42. (A) realized (B) pretended (C) wondered (D) admitted
___ 43. (A) fell asleep (B) fall asleep (C) will fall asleep (D) are going to fall asleep
___ 44. (A) which (B) there (C) what (D) where
___ 45. (A) To the scientists' relief (B) Amazingly (C) To make matters worse (D) However

ESSAY 3

"Culture shock," according to specialists in intercultural studies, refers to the feelings which people 46 when they come into a new environment. 47 their studies, scientists have found that there are three stages of culture shock. In the first stage, the newcomers like their environment. Then, when the novelty 48, they begin to hate the people, the apartment, and everything 49 in their new environment. In the final stage of culture shock, the newcomers 50 their surroundings and, as a result, enjoy their life there.

- ___ 46. (A) experience (B) experiencing (C) experienced (D) to experience
___ 47. (A) Of (B) Despite (C) For (D) In
___ 48. (A) takes off (B) puts off (C) wears off (D) takes over
___ 49. (A) too (B) else (C) more (D) as
___ 50. (A) live with (B) appeal to (C) adjust to (D) escape from

一、單選題(選擇最正確的答案)每題 2 分

- () 1. 我國勞工安全衛生法規範, 事業單位發生重大職業災害時, 雇主應於
(1) 24 小時 (2) 30 小時 (3) 40 小時 (4) 48 小時 內報告檢查機構。
- () 2. 行政院勞工委員會所指之重大職業災害為何?
(1) 發生死亡災害者 (2) 發生災害之罹災人數在 3 人以上
(3) 由於化學物質之洩露, 發生 1 人以上需住院治療者
(4) 以上皆是。
- () 3. 短時間時量平均容許濃度(PEL-STEL)是指在任一工作日中任何_____分鐘內可暴露之最高平均濃度: (1) 10
(2) 15 (3) 20 (4) 30。
- () 4. 採集作業環境空氣中的重金屬, 且欲測定其總量, 所應使用的採樣介質為何? (1) PVC 濾紙; (2) 纖維素酯濾紙;
(3) 玻璃纖維濾紙; (4) 以上皆非。
- () 5. 採集作業環境空氣中粒狀物的多環芳香族碳氫化合物 (PAHs), 宜使用的採樣介質為何? (1) PVC 濾紙; (2) 纖維素酯濾紙;
(3) 玻璃纖維濾紙; (4) 以上皆非。
- () 6. 根據目前 ACGIH, ISO 及 CEN 所達成之協議, 可呼吸性粉塵的特型性為氣動粒徑為_____μm 大小的粒狀物, 約有 50% 全塵量可達氣體交換區域: (1) 10; (2) 100; (3) 4; (4) 20。
- () 7. 基準音壓, 相當於人耳所感受到最小的音壓, 其值為何?
(1) 2×10^{-3} Pa; (2) 2×10^{-2} Pa; (3) 2×10^{-5} Pa; (4) 2×10^{-4} Pa
- () 8. 現有三部機器置於同一處, 當機器運轉時, 其音壓級分別為 87 dB、89 dB、87 dB, 求總量為多少 dB?
(1) 88; (2) 92.5; (3) 89; (4) 87。
- () 9. 振動衰減, 係指將傳送振動的波動能量轉變成_____吸收?
(1) 核能; (2) 熱能; (3) 電能; (4) 光能。
- () 10. 振動衰減所使用的材料稱為_____?
(1) 吸音材料 (2) 阻尼材料 (3) 防火材料 (4) 隔熱材料。
- () 11. 室外有日曬作業場所之綜合溫度熱指數, 需測定何項參數?
(1) 自然濕球溫度 (2) 黑球溫度 (3) 乾球溫度 (4) 以上皆是。
- () 12. 結晶物質之定量與定性分析, 宜使用何種儀器分析?
(1) X-光繞射分析 (2) 原子吸收光譜儀 (3) 離子層析儀 (4) 紅外光譜儀。
- () 13. 重金屬之定量分析, 宜使用何種儀器分析?
(1) X-光繞射分析 (2) 原子吸收光譜儀 (3) 氣相色層分析儀 (4) 紅外光譜儀。
- () 14. 缺氧症預防規則規定空氣中氧含量在_____以下為缺氧危險場所?
(1) 21 % (2) 20 % (3) 18 % (4) 22 %。
- () 15. 常用之緊密式面罩為何?
(1) 四四面體面罩 (2) 半面體式面罩 (3) 全面體式面罩 (4) 以上皆是。
- () 16. 鉛作業場所所裝設的局部排氣裝置的控制風速能力應在每秒鐘_____公尺以上?
(1) 0.2 (2) 0.5 (3) 0.4 (4) 0.3。
- () 17. 噴砂作業常會引起之職業病為何?
(1) 塵肺症 (2) 矽肺症 (3) 石棉肺症 (4) 以上皆是。
- () 18. 執行製程危害分析所需之資訊為何?
(1) 化學物質清單 (2) 物質安全資料表 (3) 製程化學反應資料
(4) 以上皆是。
- () 19. 最根本解決工業危害問題的方法為何?
(1) 工程管理 (2) 健康管理 (3) 行政管理 (4) 以上皆是。

- () 20. 鉛進入人體之後，有 90% 以上的比率會長期存積於人體的哪一個部位？
 (1) 腎臟 (2) 骨骼 (3) 肝臟 (4) 胰臟。
- () 21. 下列何者為非？
 (1) 勞委會法規“危險物及有害物通識規則”要求事業單位及負責人(僱主)需提供相關物質的“物質安全資料表”讓員工瞭解工作中暴露物。
 (2) 工作中接觸的化學物質只可能由呼吸道進入人體內。
 (3) 職業安全衛生工作不落實，僱主或員工都可能受害。
 (4) 現行國內對工作環境中“苯”之 8 小時時量平均濃度不得超過 5 ppm。
- () 22. 氯乙烯單體暴露工人可能發生那一種癌症？(1) 肺癌；(2) 腦瘤；(3) 肝血管肉瘤；(4) 皮膚癌
- () 23. 下列何者有關毒性評估之敘述不正確？(1) LD₅₀ 為半致死劑量；(2) LC₅₀ 為半致死濃度；(3) Teratogenesis 是為致畸胎性；(4) Mutagenesis 是為致過敏性
- () 24. 僱主依規定實施粉塵作業環境測定記錄，至少應保存多久？(1) 三年；(2) 五年；(3) 十年；(4) 三十年。
- () 25. 可呼吸性粉塵中，氣動粒徑 10μm 者有多少%可進入肺泡區？(1) 1；(2) 3；(3) 5；(4) 10。
- () 26. 一勞工進行連續多樣本採樣，採氣量分別為 8m³, 2m³, 1m³，而其樣本採樣時間分別為 200 分鐘 180 分鐘 100 分鐘；分析結果為 12mg, 4mg, 1mg 則其暴露濃度應為 (1) 2.12mg/m³；(2) 1.58mg/m³；(3) 1.32mg/m³；(4) 0.88 mg/m³。
- () 27. 下列何者不適用於石棉作業？(1) 特定化學物質危害預防標準；(2) 粉塵危害預防標準；(3) 有機溶劑中毒預防規則；(4) 勞工作業環境空氣中有害物容許濃度標準。
- () 28. 認定是否有高溫作業，下列何者為必要條件 (1) 黑球溫度與作業類別；(2) 綜合溫度熱指數值與事業類別；(3) 自然濕球溫度與作業時間；(4) 綜合溫度熱指數時量平均值與作業類別。
- () 29. 量測末端呼吸中之一氧化碳，用以評估一氧化碳暴露強度之內在劑量，其採樣時機以何者較佳 (1) 隨時；(2) 工作結束時；(3) 第二天工作前；(4) 一週工作後結束時。
- () 30. 潛水夫病是指吸入高壓的混合氣體，致使 (1) 氮氣；(2) 氧氣；(3) 一氧化碳；(4) 苯蒸氣，溶解在身體的血液，若急速上升會使該氣體在身體產生氣泡而導致症狀。
- () 31. 下列何者不是？(1) 鉛會引起貧血；(2) 噪音造成鼻中膈穿孔；(3) 四氯化碳會引起化學性肝炎；(4) 錳煙煙會引起巴金森症候群。
- () 32. To perform operations that are capable of providing a source of ignition, an employee should first get a written authorization of (1) entry permit; (2) hot work permit; (3) radiation work permit; (4) none of the above.
- () 33. Considering fire extinguishing methods, which one of the following metals or compounds is water reactive fire hazard? (1) steel; (2) aluminum; (3) sodium; (4) lead.
- () 34. A metal fire within a firework factory is classified as a (1) Class A; (2) Class B; (3) Class C; (4) Class D fire.
- () 35. In Japan, Minamata Bay disease was caused by industrial polluted fishes of (1) lead; (2) arsenic; (3) chromium; (4) methyl mercury waste dumping.
- () 36. The human ear is most sensitive to frequencies near (1) 100; (2) 1000; (3) 3000; (4) 5000 Hz.
- () 37. Dioxin in atmosphere is a (1) physical; (2) chemical; (3) biological hazard.

二、簡答題 (26 分)

- A. Please use one example to explain “Confounding effect” in the study of occupational safety or health. (10 分)
- B.1. What is “Healthy worker effect”? (6 分)
2. Design one study that the “Healthy worker effect” can occur? (10 分)