

國立暨南國際大學外國語文學系

100 學年度大學甄選入學（個人申請）考試試題

考試科目：英文綜合測驗

There are totally twenty five questions in this examination. Each carries four (4) points.

Section One

Read *The Card Problem* and answer Questions 1 to 16

The Card Problem

Paragraph 1

Think of an item you would never leave home without. For many people, that would be a credit card. There's no doubt that this makes any financial transaction swift and convenient, but that's not all there is to it. Whenever you use your credit card, you are creating a trail of your purchasing preferences. It's already the case that most national banks will pass this information on to private corporations who can then interrupt your evening with an unwelcome phone call or fill your mail box with **unsolicited** advertising in an attempt to sell their own products.

Paragraph 2

Perhaps you were looking forward to the day when cash becomes **obsolete**. That day may also herald the credit card that limits your consumer options. If the government, for instance, wishes to reduce the budget for health care, that little microchip may not let you buy cigarettes if your family has a history of cancer. Anyone at risk of heart disease may find they can only buy low-fat, low-sugar products at the market. This may sound a little **far-fetched**, but bear in mind how technology has already invaded your privacy. Your cell phone can tell a GPS exactly where you are and surveillance cameras can record your entire day's movements.

Paragraph 3

At the moment, the citizens of many countries carry identity cards. These bear a photograph of the owner's face, information about their date of birth, social security number, and signature, and it is not compulsory to carry them on you. However, this may all be about to change with the introduction of the biometric card.

Paragraph 4

Biometric cards are already used in institutions that require a high level of security, such as nuclear facilities or national banks. The microchips on the cards contain the employees' physiological data, such as an iris scan or their fingerprints. Some operate through voice recognition. The United States is also testing a Registered Traveler program, in which frequent, usually affluent, fliers can use a biometric card to breeze through airport security, while ordinary people remain under suspicion and in a long line for their security check. But now, some countries are **contemplating** the **deployment** of the card on a much greater scale. Britain is so far leading the way. The current government hopes that by 2013 the Passport Office will have issued biometric cards to most British citizens and legal residents. At this stage, the government will vote on whether to make it compulsory to carry one.

Paragraph 5

The government initially proposed the cards as a means of combating social security fraud. Now, they insist the cards are essential to prevent illegal immigration, health tourism, and terrorism. In addition to containing physiological data, the microchip will store details such as every address you've ever had. This information will also be held in a central database, the National Identity Register, and will be available to the police, government departments, Inland Revenue, and the Immigration and Intelligence services. It will also be available to certain private companies, although the government has not made it clear exactly which ones will have this privilege.

Paragraph 6

The government has yet to vote on whether a DNA sample should be part of the data- and this is one of the issues that most concerns human rights groups and civil libertarians. Until recently, only sex offenders and murderers had to provide DNA samples, but now countries such as the United States, the U. K., Germany, and Canada require samples after any arrestable offence, including speeding.

Paragraph 7

At the moment, you might think none of this sounds too bad, but what happens if all your personal information, all stored on one card and in one database, falls into the wrong hands? For a start, imagine that someone hacks into your profile. Within an hour, your identity has been stolen and someone is using a passport under your name. Imagine a face from the past has a personal **vendetta** against you and now works in a

government department. After a little time on the keyboard, he or she could seriously mess up your life by adding a few convictions for theft and tax evasion. Imagine that you're not sick, but that analysis of your DNA suggests you might be someday, so you can't get insurance or any kind of loan from the bank.

Paragraph 8

And one of the worst case scenarios? Some governments have used compulsory card-carrying programs to discriminate against people of different races and religions. How do you know what the government will be using biometric cards for ten years from now? If you ever felt lonely living in the big city —don't. A lot of people out there already know all about you.

1. Examples of how the government could control the way you spend your money are in paragraph ____
 - a. one
 - b. three
 - c. two
 - d. five
2. Examples of how modern technology can reveal your locations are in paragraph ____
 - a. one
 - b. eight
 - c. five
 - d. two
3. Examples of how biometric cards are already in use are in paragraph ____
 - a. four
 - b. three
 - c. seven
 - d. one
4. An explanation of how certain companies have access to your spending patterns is in paragraph ____
 - a. two
 - b. five
 - c. three

d. one

5. Details of what physiological data may be contained on biometric cards in the future are in paragraph ____.

a. seven

b. four

c. three

d. five

6. Examples of how your biometric data could be used for criminal purposes are in paragraph ____.

a. seven

b. six

c. five

d. four

7. A description of a widely-used means of voluntary identification is in paragraph ____.

a. two

b. three

c. four

d. five

8. The explanation of which groups may legally access your biometric data is in paragraph ____.

a. two

b. three

c. four

d. five

9. In the first paragraph, how can you rewrite *you are creating a trail of your purchasing preferences*?

a. Using a credit card is always your first choice, rather than cash.

b. It is possible for someone to see what things you like to buy.

c. You owe more and more money to your credit card company.

10. What is the meaning of *that's not all there is to it* in the first paragraph?

a. We need to consider the disadvantages of using a credit card.

b. people use a credit card for a variety of reasons.

- c. Using a credit card is not swift and convenient all of the time.
- 11. What is meant by *while ordinary people remain under suspicion and in a long line for their security check* in the fourth paragraph?
 - a. it is normal-looking people who have something to hide.
 - b. It will be a long time before security becomes less strict at airports.
 - c. Travelers without biometric cards will be treated cautiously.
- 12. Still in the fourth paragraph, how can you rewrite *Britain is ... leading the way?*
Britain is ...
 - a. telling other countries that they must also use biometric cards.
 - b. finding out whether people want biometric cards or not.
 - c. starting to introduce biometric cards before other countries.
- 13. In the sixth paragraph, what is the meaning of *The government has yet to vote?*
 - a. The government voted some time ago.
 - b. The government will vote in the future.
 - c. The government has recently voted.
- 14. In the seventh paragraph, what is another way of saying *your personal information ... falls into the wrong hands?*
 - a. Your personal information becomes part of someone else's biometric data.
 - b. Your personal information is recorded by someone who makes errors with details.
 - c. Your personal information may be found by someone who uses it in a way that benefits them and harms you.
- 15. Still in the seventh paragraph, the writer uses *a face from the past* suggests that ...
 - a. it often takes time for someone to plan their revenge.
 - b. you won't be aware of who is trying to cause you problems.
 - c. your biometric data is available to anyone who wants it.
- 16. In the last paragraph, a *worst case scenarios* means ...
 - a. a worst situation that is bound to happen.
 - b. a worst situation that already happened.
 - c. a worst situation that could possibly happen.

Section Two

Grammar

Please supply the best answer to questions 17 to 25 (Four points each)

17. Are you making _____ for dinner?
a. arrange b. arranging c. arranged d. arrangements
18. An efficient tool _____ best facilitate its work in facing challenges of the future.
a. is b. does c. will d. are
19. The anti-government activist is believed to _____ attacking of civilians
a. be assigned with b. be associated with c. associating on d. assisting in
20. The fox wanted the cheese badly and thought _____ he could get it.
a. how b. which c. what d. why
21. Your sister said she is ready to _____ a date with the guy of her dream.
a. go on b. go off c. go upon d. go in
22. If you are making a big purchase and the clerk refuses _____ the price, try to tell him you may consider other sponsors.
a. raising b. to be lowered c. to lower d. on lower
23. She is so lovely that I shall compare her _____ a summer's day.
a. as b. on c. for d. to be
24. Joyce and Yeats are keen on Irish _____.
a. literally b. litter c. literate d. literature.
25. I look forward to _____ you.
a. see b. have seen c. seeing