

國立中山大學 105 學年度碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文【國際經營管理學程碩士班】

題號：475001

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(選擇題)

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For **each** of the following questions, choose **only** one answer (A, B, C, D, or E) that applies. In each of the sections below, you must find the answers to the questions **from the text provided** for that section (i.e., an answer should **not** be chosen if it isn't stated in the text, even if it might actually be true). Time is also **based on the time when text was written**, (i.e., if something was stated as having started 5 years ago, then that still means 5 years ago; if something is expected to finish by 2014, then that means that 2014 has not happened yet). You must read very carefully. Don't rush!

Reading Comprehension 1:

US Mining Companies Show New Interest in Rare Earths

(14 October 2010)

This is the VOA Special English Economics Report.

Today we continue our report on the group of chemical elements known as rare earth metals. These are mined from the earth and used to make technology from mobile phones to missiles.

The United States once led the world in rare earths. Today China controls almost all production. Premier Wen Jiabao says China will not use these metals as a diplomatic weapon. But Japan says exports meant for that country have remained at Chinese ports as a result of a recent dispute.

The United States stopped mining rare earths in two thousand two. Companies blamed environmental rules and low-priced imports from China. But now exploration is moving forward again.

Edward Cowle is president and chief executive of a company called U.S. Rare Earths. He and his partners gained rights to some land in the American West about fifteen years ago. They had been interested in thorium -- a radioactive element that can fuel nuclear reactors but not be processed into weapons.

Mr. Cowle later found that the land also held a lot of rare earth metals -- lately a subject of intense interest.

EDWARD COWLE: "In these two years since we changed our name to U.S. Rare Earths, the media attention has been unbelievable."

The company has not started mining yet. It still has to get permits and work with other businesses to put operations in place. Ed Cowle says a lot of work remains.

EDWARD COWLE: "I would say conservatively the earliest that we could open the mine has to be six to seven years."

試題隨卷繳回

背面有題

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Another American company is Molycorp. Jim Sims, the public affairs director, says Molycorp has already begun producing three thousand tons of rare earths a year. That makes the United States the world's second largest producer, a distant second.

JIM SIMS: "Molycorp is the western hemisphere's only producer of rare earth products."

Molycorp says the largest reserves of rare earths outside of China are in its mine in Mountain Pass, California, and in the Mount Weld area of Australia.

Jim Sims says Molycorp spends only about ten percent on mining. The big cost is in chemically separating the rare earths from the minerals that carry them.

JIM SIMS: "Every rare earth deposit on the planet has within it all fifteen and sometimes all seventeen rare earths."

He says Molycorp raised about three hundred eighty million dollars when it sold stock to the public for the first time in July. The company aims to increase production to twenty thousand tons by two thousand twelve. It says that would more than meet current levels of demand in the United States.

And that's the VOA Special English Economics Report, written by Mario Ritter. I'm Jim Tedder.

1. The third largest producer of rare earth metals is

- A. The U.S.
- B. China
- C. Australia
- D. The California Mining Corporation
- E. We don't know, based on the provided text.

2. The largest producer of rare earth metals in the western hemisphere is

- A. U.S. Rare Earths
- B. Molycorp
- C. The California Mining Corporation
- D. Mexico Production
- E. None of the above

3. What reason(s) is/are specifically stated in the text for why US companies stopped, for a time, mining rare earth metals?

- a. U.S. efforts to stop China from using rare earths as a diplomatic weapon
- b. A concern for the environment
- c. The inability to compete with Chinese imports
- d. Environmental rules
- e. The text does not state the reasons
- f. The U.S. did not stop mining rare earth metals.

- A. a and e
- B. b and d
- C. c and d
- D. d and f
- E. All of them

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4. Edward Cowle is

- a. a U.S. attorney involved in Chinese trade negotiations.
- b. the president of U.S. Rare Earths.
- c. the chief executive of a company.
- d. the head of the U.S. Mining Administration.
- e. suggests that we should not believe media attention.
- f. a spokesman for the California Mining Corporation.

- A. a and b
- B. b and c
- C. d and e
- D. e and f
- E. All of them

5. The company now called U.S. Rare Earths changed its name

- A. from Molycorp.
- B. from The California Mining Corporation.
- C. in response to bad publicity over Thorium mining.
- D. when it was acquired by Molycorp.
- E. two years ago.

6. Molycorp

- a. produces 20,000 tons of rare-earth metals per year.
- b. is a publicly traded company.
- c. is run by Jim Simms.
- d. currently (*i.e.*, at the time the article was written) mines more rare-earths than U.S. Rare Earths.
- e. has headquarters in Mountain Pass, California.
- f. is now called U.S. Rare Earths.

- A. a and f
- B. b and c
- C. b and d
- D. d and e
- E. All of them

7. Thorium

- a. can be used for making nuclear reactors.
- b. can be used for making cell-phones.
- c. can be used for making weapons.
- d. is a rare earth metal.
- e. is the initial reason why Edward Cowle gained rights to some land.
- f. is found in the American West.

- A. a, b, and c
- B. a, e, and d
- C. a, e, and f
- D. b, e, and f
- E. All of them

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8. What is literally stated, in the article, about rare earth metals?

- a. That there are exactly 15 of them
- b. That there are exactly 17 of them
- c. Both a and b
- d. Neither a nor b
- e. That they are minerals
- f. That the largest reserves are in China

- A. a, b, c and d
- B. a, b, c and f
- C. a, d, e, and f
- D. a, c, e, and f
- E. All of them

9. What is/are the stated or strongly implied reason(s) why China produces rare earth metals?

- a. The presence of large reserves
- b. Premier Wen Jiabao's personal interest in the topic
- c. So that they can be developed into weapons
- d. As a way to increase international standing
- e. High demand
- f. Lax environmental rules

- A. a, b, c and d
- B. a, d, c and f
- C. a, c, e, and f
- D. a, d, e, and f
- E. All of them

10. Mining operations by U.S. Rare Earths

- a. started two years ago.
- b. are likely to start within six to seven years.
- c. are likely to start after six to seven years.
- d. are hampered by the need for permits.
- e. are hampered by the logistics of setting up operations.
- f. are hampered by lobbying efforts from Molycorp.

- A. a, b, and d
- B. b, c, and f
- C. c, d, and f
- D. c, d, and e
- E. All of them

(Please note that questions 1 – 10 are 6 points each.)

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Reading Comprehension 2:

Random Acts of Deadly Violence Haunt the Workplace (12 August 2010)

There have been a number of deadly workplace shootings around the United States this year. Most recently, in Connecticut, a beer-truck driver who, his company said, was caught stealing on a surveillance tape, was asked to resign. He listened quietly, walked to the lunchroom, pulled a handgun from his lunchbox and began shooting other workers - eight fatally - before killing himself as well.

Other disgruntled employees have been tied to a string of violent workplace deaths. In post offices, insurance companies, attorneys' offices, automobile assembly plants - even a tightly secured U.S. Army base in Texas - the story has been the same: A raging worker bursts in and shoots coworkers, bystanders, and usually himself.

In fact, homicide is the second-leading cause of death on the job, after highway accidents. More than 750 Americans each year die at the hands of people who occupy a nearby desk or workbench. Workplace violence even has a nickname. It's called going postal.

The term traces to a cold Michigan morning in 1991, when a worker who had been fired from his post-office job stormed the facility and shot four supervisors and himself to death.

What triggers such rage? In the recent case, the truck driver, who was black, complained to friends and family that co-workers were racists who taunted him and gave him the worst assignments. In the post-office incident, friends said the shooter snapped under a demanding and highly stressful work environment.

California psychologist Michael Mantell has written that deadly workplace shooters are often socially isolated loners who think poorly of themselves. They see themselves as victims, complain about their jobs constantly, and blow up at the slightest perceived insult.

But take away that job, and these human time bombs have nothing - nothing to lose, nothing to live for, and nothing to stop them from seeking revenge.

11. "Going postal"

- A. is an alternative to email.
- B. refers to that subset of workplace violence acts that occur in post offices.
- C. is the official name for workplace violence.
- D. is a leading cause of death at work.
- E. is described as a world-wide phenomenon.

12. Regarding the described incident in Connecticut, we can know for certain, from the article, that

- A. the shooter was black.
- B. was mistreated at work.
- C. the shooter stole beer.
- D. the shooter shot exactly eight people (besides himself).
- E. brought a gun to work after he was fired.

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13. Cited locations of workplace violence include

- A. a U.S Navy base.
- B. a hospital.
- C. a school.
- D. an attorney's office.
- E. an airplane assembly plant.

14. As a way of combating workplace violence, the article suggests

- A. reducing access to guns.
- B. more armed guards at office buildings.
- C. not firing employees.
- D. screening in the hiring process.
- E. The article does not suggest solutions.

15. Pick the answer which is **wrong**: According to the article, workplace shooters

- A. don't care about their jobs.
- B. don't like their jobs.
- C. don't like to lose their jobs.
- D. don't get along well.
- E. consider themselves to be inferior.

16. Pick the answer which is **wrong**: It is either stated or inferred that the post office incident occurred because

- A. the shooter was a loner.
- B. the work was demanding.
- C. the worker was under stress.
- D. the employees taunted him for his race.
- E. the shooter was fired.

17. Pick the answer which is wrong: According to the article, workplace shooters

- A. don't care about their jobs.
- B. don't like their jobs.
- C. don't like to lose their jobs.
- D. don't get along well.
- E. consider themselves to be inferior.

18 Pick the answer which is wrong: It is either stated or inferred that the post office incident occurred because

- A. the shooter was a loner
- B. the work was demanding
- C. the worker was under stress
- D. the employees taunted him for his race
- E. the shooter snapped

(Please note that questions 11 to 18 are 5 points each.)

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