國立高雄大學 103 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試試題 系所:西洋語文學系 科目:英文 (文學文化與教學實務學程、語 考試時間:100分鐘 言學與教學實務學程) 本科原始成績:100分

# I. Vocabulary (10%). Read the passage below and answer the questions (Each question 2 points).

**Erected** in 1722 as a Franciscan mission and later used as a fort, the Alamo is now a state monument and popular tourist attraction. Located in San Antonio Texas, the Alamo has great historical importance, as it was the site of a **pivotal** battle in Texas' war of independence against Mexico. The lore surrounding the Alamo continues to fascinate people to this day; in 1995 excavators began digging on the grounds of the monument in the search for gold which was supposedly dropped down one of the wells during the course of battle.

On February 23, 1836 Mexican general Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna led a Mexican force of more than 2000 men in an attack on the San Antonio garrison. Texan insurgents led by Colonel William Barrett Travis the previous December had captured the garrison. With the attack by Santa Anna, the Texan forces who were composed of 155 soldiers and 15 civilians withdrew to the Alamo.

Santa Anna **deployed** his troops around the structure and launched an intensive assault. The Texans received reinforcements of 32 men on March 1 and withstood the Mexican attack until March 6 when the walls of the Alamo were **breached**. Colonel Travis, his chief aides (who included the frontiersmen Davy Crockett and James Bowie), and the remainder of the garrison **perished** in the fierce battle that followed. All 187 Texan defenders were killed, but the 15 civilians' lives were spared. The battle over the Alamo was a bitter struggle for both sides and was not quickly forgotten by the Texans. In the subsequent Battle of San Jacinto, the rallying cry of the Texans was "Remember the Alamo!" and in this contest they succeeded in defeating Santa Anna and his forces.

- \_\_\_\_\_1. The word **erected** in the passage is closest in meaning to:
  - (a) destroyed
  - (b) imagined
  - (c) recorded
  - (d) built
- 2. The word **pivotal** in the passage is closest in meaning to:
  - (a) extremely important
  - (b) fairly unimportant
  - (c) strange
  - (d) past
  - 3. The word **deployed** in the passage is closest in meaning to:
    - (a) positioned

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- (b) big
- (c) demonstrated
- (d) fired
- 4. The word **breached** in the passage is closest in meaning to:
  - (a) broken
  - (b) constructed
  - (c) killed
  - (d) painted

#### 5. The word **perished** in the passage is closest in meaning to:

- (a) spoiled
- (b) died
- (c) shot
- (d) retreated

# **II.** Grammar (30%). Choose the appropriate options to complete the sentences (Each question 2 points).

- 6. Only recently \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of environmental protection.
  - (a) people have begun to realize
  - (b) when people begin to realize
  - (c) to realize have people begun
  - (d) have people begun to realize
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The mass production of magnesium during World War II \_\_\_\_\_\_ possible the rapid growth of the aviation industry.
    - (a) made
    - (b) making
    - (c) made it
    - (d) making it
    - 8. \_\_\_\_\_, Thomas Jefferson was the only one who was major in architecture.
      - (a) From all the U.S. Presidents
      - (b) All of the U.S. Presidents
      - (c) Of all the U.S. Presidents
      - (d) Except all the U.S. Presidents
- 9. In his early years, \_\_\_\_\_ ability as a speaker when he amused himself and others by imitating some preacher and politician.
  - (a) because Abraham Lincoln showed

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(b) it was Abraham I	incoln's showing
(c) Abraham Lincoli	's showing of
(d) Abraham Lincoli	showed
-	of fish, that live the whole of their lives in the ocean.1
(a) the only mamma	s are whales
(b) whales are the or	ly mammals
(c) mammals are the	only whales
(d) only the mamma	s are whales
11. The average IQ of the	Chinese students is quite close to
(a) that of the Japane	se students
(b) that the Japanese	students are
(c) those of the Japa	
(d) those are the Japa	
	es in the air-conditioned bus.
(a) passengers are pe	rmitted to smoke
(b) are passengers pe	rmitted to smoke
(c) are permitted pas	sengers to smoke
(d) where are passen	gers permitted to smoke
13. In the southwest part	of Japan, the heart of the steel-making area of the
country.	
(a) does North Kyus	nu lie
(b) lies North Kyush	u
(c) North Kyushu lie	S
(d) does lie North Ky	zushu
14 nearly 22 h	ours for Charles A. Lindberg to complete his nonstop solo flight
from New York to Pa	ris in 1926.
(a) It took	
(b) To take it	
(c) When it took	
(d) Its taking	
15. The people in Taiwan	consume milk per person today as they did twenty
years ago.	
(a) more than twice	as many
(b) more than twice	is much
(c) so much more that	an twice

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	(d) twice more than as much
10	5. Children throughout the world are often told that on no account the door to
	strangers.
	(a) they are to open
	(b) are they to open
	(c) are open to them
	(d) open are they to
1′	7. The process living things to transform food into energy and living tissue is
	called metabolism.
	(a) it enables
	(b) that enables
	(c) which it enables
	(d) enables
18	3. The size of birds on their ability to fly, for weight increases its burden when
	it takes off.
	(a) is imposing a limit
	(b) a limit is being imposed
	(c) imposes a limit
	(d) imposed a limit
19	9. The ant is a social insect
	(a) that lives in an organized colony
	(b) that was organized in living colony
	(c) it lived in an organized colony
	(d) what lives in an organized colony.
20	). A university is usually helpful to the community
	(a) where is it located
	(b) located where is it
	(c) in which it is located
	(d) which it is located
I Roading	g Comprehension (20%) (Each question 2 points). Read the following two texts and
	the questions.

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### Text A:

In industrialized nations people are using more and more energy all the time and its demand is every increasing. Practically everything we do from talking on the phone to driving to work and heating up our lunch all requires energy. Most of this energy comes from fossil fuels but the problem is that fuels like coal, oil and natural gas are non-renewable and burning fossil fuels also release chemicals into the air that damage the environment and pose a serious risk to public health. Fossil fuels are found in deposits beneath the earth; they are the decayed plants and animals buried in rock that have become "fossilized". Time and pressure gradually turned them into coal, oil and natural gas.

The demand for energy and its use have risen sharply over the last thirty years and is only set to further increase. Emissions released due to the burning of fossil fuels are harmful to the environment and the only way to reduce emissions is switch to low carbon alternatives.

Alternative renewable energy sources include wind and solar power that are abundant and non-polluting source of energy and are sustainable. Increasingly people are turning to renewable sources like these but still very much rely on fossil fuels. Oil, gas, and coal are used to generate electricity in power stations. Gas can be extracted directly from "wet" natural gas or can be obtained as a by-product of the petroleum refining process. Surprisingly, though the demand for energy has increased, the amount of fuel people use has not changed much because people are using their energy resources more efficiently.

Also, the amount of energy people use for their everyday lives has increased dramatically but the amount of energy used by industry has decreased because of fewer energy intensive industries and better energy efficiency.

The main environmental impact of burning fossil fuels comes from the emissions of greenhouse gases. Scientists agree that greenhouse gases are a major source of climate change, otherwise known as global warming. Also, oil spillages from oil refineries and drilling sites are a major cause of environmental pollution.

The damage caused by the harvesting of and burning of fossil fuels can be seen in the pollution of water flowing through coal miners. This in turn contaminates other water sources. Also, methane gas leaking from pipe lines and coal mines contributes to the greenhouse effect. Exhaust gases from vehicles emit substances such as nitrogen dioxide and greatly affect public health, especially those suffering from asthma. In addition to carbon dioxide, burning fossil fuels also releases other gases such as sulphur dioxide into the atmosphere, causing the greenhouse effect and acid rain, and making the air heavily polluted in urban areas in which their concentrations are normally highest.

World total fossil energy demand is expected to increase even faster than today in the not far distant future because of accelerated economic development by the newly emerging industrial

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nations, such as China and India.

It will not be easy to change the way nations supply and use energy but what is certain is that changing to renewable energy sources will greatly reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Also, the efficient management of renewable sources and the radical reduction of pollution cannot be achieved without the formulation of and commitment to long term plans.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. According to the passage, which is true about fossil fuels?
  - (a) Oil and coal are turned into fossils.
  - (b) Fossil fuels have not yet discovered.
  - (c) Fossil fuels come from decayed fossils and rock.
  - (d) Fossil fuels are fossilized organic remains.
- 22. According to the author, why has the amount of energy people use remained the same even though demand has increased?
  - (a) Industries demand less power because output has decreased.
  - (b) There is a growing trend to use renewable energies.
  - (c) Demand has switched from high intensive to low intensive.
  - (d) Energy management has improved considerably.
  - 23. According to paragraph 5, how does the author say fossil fuels impact the environment?
    - (a) Their release into the atmosphere causes acid rain in urban areas.
    - (b) Their gases released during burning contribute to climate change.
    - (c) Greenhouse gases are the result of climate change.
    - (d) Pollution from coal mines leaks into revers posing a health hazard.

\_ 24. According to the passage, which of the following is true about methane gas?

- (a) It is the main cause of global warming.
- (b) Its release into the atmosphere causes acid rain.
- (c) It can cause asthma to anybody.
- (d) Once released, it contributes to global warming.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. According to the passage, where is air quality most affected by pollution?
  - (a) in the suburban areas
  - (b) in the countryside
  - (c) in the ozone layer
  - (d) in towns and cities

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- \_\_\_\_ 26. In paragraph 7, what is true about newly emerging nations?
  - (a) Newly emerging nations are more likely to use fossil fuels rather than renewable energies.
  - (b) Newly emerging nations do not have the technological know-how to use renewable energy.
  - (c) Short-term fossil fuel use will increase dramatically as newly emerging nations become industrialized.
  - (d) Nations with large populations will push up global demand for fossil fuels and increase pollution.
  - 27. According to paragraph 9, how can we radically reduce pollution?
    - (a) by demanding that all nations agree to lower emission targets.
    - (b) Energy will have to be supplied locally via regional electricity companies.
    - (c) by dramatically decreasing pollution in developing nations.
    - (d) by well planning renewable energy strategies.

#### Text B:

Pluto is unique among the planets in our solar system for several reasons. It was the last planet to be discovered and is also the smallest and furthest from the Sun. Pluto was discovered in 1930 and has an estimated diameter of about 1400 miles. Because of its great distance from the Sun, it takes Pluto over 248 years to complete an entire orbit. There is considerable variation in the distance of Pluto from the Sun during the course of its orbit. It gets as close as 2.75 billion miles and travels as far as 4.6 billion miles from the Sun. Because Pluto's orbit is highly elliptical, its orbit passes within that of Neptune for about 20 years of the time it takes to complete an orbit.

Pluto's great distance from Earth makes it difficult to know with complete certainty its physical characteristics. It is believed that it has a thick methane atmosphere a few kilometers deep and that it is covered with frost and ice. The covering of methane frost is redder towards the equator and bluer at the poles. Pluto is thought to have large core, likely of silicate rock and this accounts for the planet's high density.

New information is still being learned about Pluto as technology becomes more sophisticated. As recently as 1978 it was discovered that Pluto has a satellite. This satellite, named Charon, has a diameter of about 700 miles and takes just over six days to complete a revolution of Pluto which is about the same time that it takes Pluto to complete a rotation.

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<ul> <li>28. According to the passage, why is our knowledge of Pluto not definite?</li> <li>(a) Pluto is the smallest planet.</li> </ul>
(b) It was discovered in 1930.
(c) It is very far from the Earth.
(d) Saturn interferes.
29. According to the passage, why is Pluto thought to be very dense?
(a) It has a large core of rock.
(b) It is covered with frost and ice.
(c) Its atmosphere is a few kilometers deep.
(d) It is far from the Earth and the Sun.
30. How long does it take Pluto to rotate fully?
(a) 700 miles
(b) Longer than its satellite Charon
(c) About six days
(d) Less time than its satellite Charon.

# IV. Translation (40%) (Each passage 20 points). Please translate the following two passages into Chinese.

(a) Museums used to stand for something old, dusty, boring and barely relevant to real life. Those kinds of places still exist, but there are far fewer of them, and the more successful ones have changed out of all recognition. The range they cover has broadened spectacularly and now goes well beyond traditional subjects such as art and artefacts, science and history. One of the biggest draws is contemporary art.

## Translation:

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	本科原始成績:100分	

(b) Five years ago George W. Bush gathered the leaders of the largest rich and developing countries in Washington for the first summit of the G20. In the face of the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression, the leaders promised not to repeat that era's descent into economic isolationism, proclaiming their commitment to an open global economy and the rejection of protectionism.

### **Translation:**