

科目：英文

系所組：歷史學系碩士班

I. Vocabulary and Structure. Each of the following is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. (15%)

1. _____ in 1929, the Sydney Harbor Bridge links the northern suburbs to the city center.
A) To complete B) Completing C) Completes D) Completed
2. Jack _____ for a number of years, before he won the chess championship.
A) has competed B) competes C) had competed D) having competed
3. _____ the end of martial law in 1987, people were allowed to form political parties.
A) At B) For C) With D) In
4. We are trying to save a lot of money this year, because we _____ like to take a vacation in the United States and Europe next spring.
A) should B) would C) could D) ought to
5. Is it possible to order the _____ textbooks on the Internet?
A) below B) as below C) following D) as follows
6. The hotel staff is extremely helpful. Nothing is too _____ trouble for them.
A) little B) many C) much D) more
7. The school team lost the game _____ poor leadership by the captain
A) as a result B) because of C) in spite of D) regardless of
8. There was a fight last night. The police want to know _____ was responsible for starting it.
A) whose B) which C) that D) who
9. Please _____ all of your old books at the secondhand bookstore next to the university. They may be useful to other students.
A) throw away B) recycle C) destroy D) abandon
10. I'd say that, _____, I spend five hours a day in front of a computer screen.
A) on average B) the average C. about average D. below average
11. Can you imagine the public outcry if the government _____ to release this information.
A) was B) is C) were D) are
12. My teacher told me that of my two essays, the second was the _____.
A) great B) best C) greatest D) better
13. The main analytical task of historians is to examine cause and _____. That is, they consider why events happened, as well as the results of these events.
A) consideration B) consequence C) chronology D) contemplation
14. University fees are expected to increase _____ the board next year, because of inflation.
A) under B) over C) on D) across
15. My landlord told me that the rent had to be paid at the _____ of each month.
A) final B) middle C) tenth D) beginning

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II. Cloze. Each blank in the following passage is provided with four possible choices. Choose the best answer for each blank. (40%)

The 16 of slaves was essential to the economy of the southern United States, especially 17 the growing of cotton. Growing cotton required a large number of workers. For cotton farmers, slave labor was 18 to this problem. However, the business of slavery went 19 the cotton growers in the South; there were many other 20 in the business. Africans, who 21 taken from their villages, were 22 onto ships that were owned by businessmen from all over the United States and Europe. The ships 23 to ports in the Caribbean islands and the southern United States, where the Africans were sold as slaves. In the Caribbean ports, the ships picked up 24, a raw syrup made from Caribbean sugar, and brought it to the northern cities such as Boston and New York. The molasses was then made into rum, an alcoholic drink and shipped to Africa. In Africa, the rum was sold in 25 for slaves. The slaves were then shipped to the Caribbean and the 26 began again. This process was called the 27 Trade because the path formed a large triangle that stretched across the Atlantic Ocean. The cotton that the slaves 28 was shipped to factories in the North and in Great Britain, where it was 29 into cloth and sold all 30 the world.

Between 1740 and 1810, about 60,000 enslaved Africans were sent to the 31 (North and South America) every year. This was higher than the number of immigrants. 32 the importance of the slave trade, many American opposed it. In 1807, the U.S. 33 passed a law that prohibited people from importing slaves. However, owning slaves remained 34 in many states. Everyone profited from slavery – the cotton farmers, the clothing factory owners, the rum producers, the slave traders, the ship owners, and the people who bought cotton clothing – everyone except, of course, the 35 themselves.

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|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 16. A) languor | B) laziness | C) work | D) weariness |
| 17. A) through | B) for | C) from | D) by |
| 18. A) an answer | B) a problem | C) a cause | D) an adjunct |
| 19. A) through | B) by | C) with | D) beyond |
| 20. A) slaves | B) actors | C) participants | D) growers |
| 21. A) has been | B) will be | C) had been | D) might have been |
| 22. A) loaded | B) shipped | C) unloaded | D) sailed |
| 23. A) flew | B) sailed | C) drove | D) tunneled |
| 24. A) iron | B) cotton | C) blubber | D) molasses |
| 25. A) exchange | B) trade | C) barter | D) lieu |
| 26. A) event | B) cycle | C) structure | D) development |
| 27. A) circular | B) rectangular | C) oval | D) triangular |
| 28. A) picked | B) made | C) rolled | D) submerged |
| 29. A) picked | B) made | C) rolled | D) submerged |
| 30. A) with | B) by | C) over | D) under |
| 31. A) Old World | B) High Seas | C) New World | D) Blue World |
| 32. A) As a result | B) In spite of | C) Because of | D) In addition to |
| 33. A) Supreme Court | B) president | C) public | D) Congress |
| 34. A) legal | B) illegal | C) prohibited | D) controlled |
| 35. A) traders | B) owners | C) slaves | D) consumers |

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III. Reading comprehension: Answer the following questions based on the text below. (20%)**(I)**

From 1861 to 1865, the American North and South fought a civil war. These two areas of the country had become very different. The North was more industrial; it had a diverse economy, a large middle class, and few slaves. The economy of the South, in contrast, was based mainly on agriculture. The South also had a more unequal social structure, that is, a small upper class and a large class of people on the bottom – poor farmers and slaves. The Southern economy depended heavily on slave labor. As the nation expanded to the west, the interests of the North and South were in conflict. The South wanted to have slavery in the new territories and states; the North did not. Soon the conflicts grew into a war, which lasted four years, destroyed much of the South, and resulted in the death of more than 600,000 Americans, the highest number of any war in American history.

After the Civil War ended with victory for the North, Congress passed the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, freeing all slaves. Then the Fifteenth Amendment gave African American men the right to vote. For a short time, the lives of African Americans improved. However, the civil and political rights of African Americans were gradually taken away because states in the South began to pass laws that limited these rights. These new laws became known as Jim Crow laws.

Jim Crow laws affected voting, education, and the use of public facilities. Starting in the 1880s, most Southern states passed laws that disenfranchised African Americans by making them pass literacy tests or pay a voting tax. Literacy tests required voters to read a text and answer questions about it. Often these texts were very difficult and confusing. Because most African Americans had little or no education at that time, many of them failed the test. The voting tax was one or two dollars. This was equal to several days' wages and was too expensive for many African Americans.

36. *According to the text above, how were the American North and South not different?*

- A) The North was industrial and the South was agricultural
- B) The South had a social structure with a small upper class and a larger lower class.
- C) The Southern economy made much use of slaves, whereas the Northern economy did not.
- D) The North and South fought in the Civil War.

37. *Why was the Civil War considered to be so destructive?*

- A) Because many Americans died.
- B) Because the South wanted slavery in the West.
- C) Because African American men could vote
- D) Because of Jim Crow laws

38. *Why did the lives of African Americans improve right after the Civil War?*

- A) Because Jim Crow laws were passed.
- B) Because the slaves were freed.
- C) Because of literacy tests.
- D) Because the Southern economy improved.

39. *How did the Jim Crow laws affect African Americans?*

- A) The laws restricted their ability to vote.
- B) The laws promoted literacy.
- C) The laws gave them the right to vote.
- D) The laws freed the slaves.

40. *How did the voting tax affect African Americans?*

- A) It promoted literacy.
- B) It cost them too much money.
- C) They could not read the tax.
- D) It cost one or two dollars.

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II.

Emperor Hongwu's preoccupation with breaking the Mongol power remained the chief focus of early Ming foreign relations. His aim was not to subjugate the whole of Mongolia but rather to destroy the unity of the tribes, which gave them their striking power. Even before China had been unified, Ming armies crossed the steppe to break up the Mongol forces, twice seizing Karakorum. Mongol chieftains pacified by defeat, intimidation, purchase, or other means were put in charge of Mongol settlements on the border and given titles, honors, emoluments, and opportunities for trade. Using a divide-and-rule policy, the Chinese tried to keep the semi-nomads of Inner Mongolia as border allies against the fully nomadic and mobile tribes of Outer Mongolia.

41. *What was the goal of Emperor Hongwu's foreign policy?*
A) Controlling all of Mongolia. B) Controlling Outer Mongolia.
C) Dividing the Mongol tribes. D) Uniting the Mongol tribes.
42. *What strategies did the Ming not use to pacify the Mongols?*
A) War B) Intimidation
C) Bribery D) Unification
43. *What strategies did the Ming not use to keep Inner Mongolian chieftains under their control?*
A) Granting them opportunities for trade. B) Giving them posts in the Ming government.
C) Giving them charge of border settlements. D) Giving them honors and money.
44. *What phrase best summarizes the early Ming strategy?*
A) Divide-and-rule B) Striking power
C) Bribery D) Unifying Inner and Outer Mongolia
45. *Where is the topic sentence of the paragraph above?*
A) The first sentence. B) The second sentence
C) The third sentence D) The fourth sentence

IV. Chinese-English Translation (25%)

佛雷明 (Fleming) 在書裡主張，華盛頓將軍是一名政治人物，而且是非常優秀的政治人物。他以證據來支持這項論點，他提出的資料顯示那些人是華盛頓的敵人、他們的動機，以及將軍如何在佛吉谷 (Valley Forge) 統率軍隊期間回應來自各方的攻擊。佛雷明也提供例子指出誰是華盛頓的支持者，以及華盛頓如何運用這些支持來維護自己的利益。

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