

世新大學 101 學年度碩士班招生考試試題卷

第 1 頁共計 4 頁

系所組別	考試科目
新聞系、廣電系理論組、公廣系、口傳系、觀光系	英文

※本考題 可使用 禁止使用 簡易型電子計算機

※考生請於答案卷內作答

I. Grammar (20%) Please choose the BEST answer on your answer sheet.

- The clouds on Mars, _____ contain mostly dry ice and water, do not produce rain.
A. which B. where C. who D. and
- There is no such thing _____ a bridge from Taiwan to Japan.
A. for B. as C. than D. by
- Brian is going to a science convention, _____ he will meet lots of other scientists.
A. which B. there C. where D. in there
- Rose _____ out with \$100 in the bank and one good business idea. She _____ come a long way since then.
A. has started...had B. started...had C. had started...has D. started...has
- They want to become their sponsors, and cash _____ on their success.
A. in B. on C. by D. over
- The forecast calls _____ more rain.
A. in B. on C. for D. by
- Leave your little brother alone. Don't pick _____ him.
A. in B. on C. for D. over
- He won the competition _____ his illness.
A. due to B. despite C. on the basis of D. at least
- John accused me _____ being dishonest.
A. in B. on C. for D. of
- I am the oldest of six children, so I am used to _____ my things.
A. share B. shared C. sharing D. have shared

II. Vocabulary (20%) Please choose the BEST answer on your answer sheet

- I am very _____ about fortune-telling. I don't believe things are true unless I can observe them myself.
A. skeptical B. skip C. believe D. fond
- When someone needs an organ _____, they must be put on a waiting list.
A. transport B. transplant C. translate D. transition
- Gods and immortals were said to have _____ life. They would not die.
A. external B. eternal C. expand D. exist
- One method for causing social change is to _____ representatives to support adopting laws.
A. entrance B. passageway C. lobby D. foyer
- If you have some extra time, you should _____. Although you won't get paid, you will feel rewarded in other ways.
A. violent B. village C. virus D. volunteer
- There are two job choices for you. Which _____ do you like best?
A. change B. chance C. alternative D. assort
- The earth turns on its _____ once every 24 hours.
A. aim B. arm C. author D. axis

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8. _____ means more than guessing; it means using the information that you have to make an educated guess.
 A. Eastern B. Establishing C. Estimating D. Esteeming
9. China's giant panda is one of the world's most endangered _____.
 A. species B. suspect C. special D. slaves
10. It is because of this passion throughout history, however, that the beautiful orchid is now easily _____, available for all to enjoy.
 A. accessible B. average C. access D. across

III. Cloze Test (10%) Please choose the BEST answer on your answer sheet

The source of Beethoven's lead poisoning is still a _____ (1), however. It is possible that the poisoning occurred over many years. One theory (idea) about the source is lead cups, which Beethoven drank _____ (2) regularly. Another theory is that it was a lifetime of medical treatments that poisoned him. The 19th century, medical treatments often _____ (3) heavy metals.

The scientists discovered that many of the atoms in Beethoven's body were lead atoms. The hair sample results showed 60 parts per million. This amount is about 100 times _____ (4) than normal. The bone samples were also extremely high in lead. However, technical problems _____ (5) the team from getting a precise, or exact, number for those samples.

1. A. mystery B. minor C. fraud D. fruit
 2. A. for B. from C. in D. on
 3. A. conduced B. combined C. compressed D. contained
 4. A. lower B. higher C. great D. big
 5. A. impressed B. impersonate C. prevented D. pretended

IV. Reading Comprehension (20%) Please choose the BEST answer on your answer sheet

Emma and I are sitting on the bed as our cat jumps up. Emma looks at the cat, and then, without hesitation, takes both pointer fingers and brushes them against her cheeks. It is her symbol for 'cat.'

Emma is learning baby signs. Baby signs are the same idea as American Sign Language (ASL), but the parents and the baby determine the signs. The actual sign doesn't matter as long as everyone in the household understands it.

At 12 months old, Emma is too young to communicate with words. She is just starting to utter sounds that could be words such as 'hat,' 'hot,' and 'hi.' But she has a whole repertoire of images and ideas that she communicates to us.

We started teaching Emma signs when she was seven months old. The motions are the same ones most infants use instinctively. We started with 'more' (pointer finger to palm,) 'bye' (waving), and 'eat' (fingers to mouth).

We were pleased and rewarded when at nine months Emma started telling us she wanted more to eat. She moved on to more baby signs (nap, drink, book, bird and others). Some we taught her and some she made up on her own!

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Our experience with baby signs has helped us understand Emma's needs. One afternoon, after she and I had finished shopping at a bookstore, I put Emma into her car seat. As I handed her toys, each one was met with an upset look and an angry roar.

Emma then looked up at me with her big blue eyes and put her palms together and then opened them. I knew that she wanted a book to read. I gave it to her and she was happy. How incredible that, at 12 months, she was able to tell me exactly what she wanted.

For Emma, life without words is not a life without language.

1. What is the difference between baby signs and American Sign Language?
 - a. Baby signs are used by babies and parents.
 - b. Baby signs are a less formal system of communicating without words.
 - c. Both A and B are correct.
2. What is the main idea of paragraph II?
 - a. Sign language is difficult to learn.
 - b. Emma is learning a sign language for babies, which is the same idea as American Sign Language.
 - c. American Sign Language and baby sign language are different.
3. How does Emma show that she wants to look at a book?
 - a. She makes the sign for 'book.'
 - b. She cries.
 - c. She takes a book from the bookshelf.
4. What is the main idea of the text?
 - a. Babies cannot communicate in spoken language.
 - b. Even though babies cannot communicate in spoken language, they can be taught to communicate in baby sign language.
 - c. Only deaf babies should learn how to use sign language.

Today, a risk-taker is a person who participates in an action that has possible danger or an uncertain result. Experts have some facts about risk-takers, and they also have some guesses about them. They know these facts: Young males are the most likely to be risk-takers, and people become less interested in risk-taking as they get older. In addition, some people still feel the need or desire to take risks. Many experts guess this: Risk-taking was important for our ancestors. It helped them to fight and to find food. It helped them to survive. Therefore, it helped them evolve into modern humans.

There are positive and negative results of risk-taking. Risk takers are often more successful than non-risk-takers: Inventors, politicians, and CEOs—people who lead companies—are often risk-takers. However, risk-takers may also become bored easily and become unhappy with their lives.

People who take sports risks have certain personality characteristics. Like other risk takers, they are usually male and they usually have a group of friends like them. Generally, they are very confident people. They have calm personalities; that is, they do not usually feel anxiety. Usually, they like dangerous sports because they need much more stimulation than other people

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do. When they do extreme sports, they usually believe that they are in control of the situation. Also, they feel excitement instead of fear.

A researcher studies one group of high-risk athletes—mountain climbers. He asked them about themselves. Here's what they said: They climb because it makes them feel good about themselves. They climb because it makes them feel alive. They climb because it helps them to learn things about themselves. Many of these climbers also say this: they are addicted. They cannot stop, even after accident.

5. Why was risk-taking important to early humans?
 - A. It helped them live long lives.
 - B. It helped them to survive in cold weather.
 - C. It helped them to stay alive.
6. Which of the following is true about risk-takers?
 - A. They are often successful people.
 - B. They are often happy people.
 - C. They are often healthy people.
7. A researcher studies mountain climbers because
 - A. They do not like to take risks.
 - B. They participate in a high-risk sport.
 - C. Climbing makes them feel good about themselves.
8. What is the topic of paragraph 3rd?
 - A. Why people take risks in sports.
 - B. Why people do certain things
 - C. Why mountain climbers take risks.

Almost from the beginning of my sentence on Robben Island, I asked the authorities for permission to start a garden in the courtyard. For years, they refused without offering a reason. But eventually they agreed, and we were able to cut out a small garden on a narrow path of earth against the far wall.

The soil in the courtyard was dry and rocky. The courtyard had been constructed over a landfill, and in order to start my garden, I had to excavate a great many rocks to allow the plants room to grow. At the time, some of my comrades jokes with me. They said that I was a miner at heart, for I spent my days at the quarry and my free time digging in the courtyard.

9. The garden was
 - A. in the quarry on the rocks.
 - B. in the courtyard near the wall.
 - C. on the prison roof.
 10. To give room for his plants to grow, Mandela had to
 - A. tear down the courtyard.
 - B. ask for a larger space.
 - C. dig up rocks.
- V. **Composition (30%)** Please write a composition 'My Favorite Book.' Your composition must contain an introductory paragraph to describe what your favorite book is, one paragraph about why it's your favorite one, and a concluding paragraph.