

國立屏東教育大學 101 學年度研究所碩士班入學考試

英文(B) 試題

(英語學系碩士班)

※請注意：1.本試題共五頁。

2.答案題號須標示清楚，並寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。

I. Fill in each of the following blanks with the most appropriate one from the choices offered. (40 points)

Passage A

The role of women in society is constantly 1 and for centuries women have struggled to find their place in a world that is predominantly male 2. Literature provides a window into the lives, thoughts and actions of women during certain periods of time 3 a fictitious form, yet often truthful in many ways. Ernest Hemmingway's "Hills like White Elephants", D.H. Lawrence's "The Horse Dealers Daughter" and William Faulkner's "A Rose for Emily" all paint a picture of a woman who has failed to break 4 from her male companion, all describing a stereotypically dominated woman. Through submissive natures, compliant attitudes, and shattered egos the three women struggle to live their lives 5 men, using only silent means of escape.

1. (A) questioned (B) enlarged (C) unplugged (D) unified
2. (A) initiated (B) privileged (C) oriented (D) prickled
3. (A) of (B) by (C) in (D) with
4. (A) down (B) in (C) out (D) away
5. (A) in accordance to (B) in the public eye of
(C) with the assistance of (D) against the odds of

Passage B

“Linsanity” can be found in all kinds of media in the past few weeks. It is a 6 that combines the surname Lin with the noun "insanity," used 7 the unexpected and sudden triumph of the Asian-American NBA player, Jeremy Lin, who rose from being an otherwise unknown point guard to 8 worldwide basketball sensation. The cult of Jeremy Lin 9 Tuesday — as a crew of graffiti artists painted his image on the side of an East Village building. They spray-painted Lin holding up the world, Atlas-style — 10 the seams of a basketball etched onto the globe.

6. (A) portmanteau (B) treadmill (C) prime meridian (D) arthritis
7. (A) for (B) in reference to (C) to teem with (D) illuminating
8. (A) raze (B) devastating (C) construct (D) creating
9. (A) reached new heights (B) went up in smoke
(C) made gut calls (D) saw the vision
10. (A) from (B) with (C) between (D) in

Passage C

The Artist, winning the best picture at the 84 Academy Awards, is a 2011 French romantic comedy drama 11 the style of a black-and-white silent film. The story takes place in Hollywood and focuses on the relationship of an older silent film star and a rising young actress, as silent cinema falls 12 fashion and is replaced by the talkies. *The Artist* received 13 praise from critics and many accolades. One critic called the film a real pleasure, propelled elegantly 14 by delightful performances. However, the film does feel a little sluggish towards the end of the first third as the music is a little repetitive, but the director 15 give the film a real sense of charm and warmth. Another critic assessed *The Artist* 16, noting the film "uses old technology to dazzling effect to illustrate the insistent conquest of a new technology." Moreover, people called *The Artist* an "accomplished and witty entertainment." "17 the director can do more things as elegant and touching, without the gimmick of silence, remains 18. Meanwhile, he is to be congratulated 19 the grounds of pleasure alone. He may be 20 for much more in the way of rewards."

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|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 11.(A) of | (B) by | (C) with | (D) in |
| 12.(A) into | (B) out of | (C) down on | (D) apart from |
| 13.(A) little | (B) wide | (C) unstrapped | (D) unusual |
| 14.(A) forward | (B) through | (C) into | (D) up |
| 15.(A) was forced to | (B) intended to | (C) managed to | (D) was expected to |
| 16.(A) highly | (B) poor | (C) strangely | (D) hard |
| 17.(A) No matter what | (B) Whatever | (C) Whether | (D) Whichever |
| 18.(A) the same | (B) unknown | (C) intact | (D) to be seen |
| 19.(A) on | (B) for | (C) with | (D) by |
| 20.(A) relentless | (B) unleashing | (C) due | (D) elaborate |

II. Choose the most appropriate from the clauses below to fill in the blanks in the following passages. On the answer sheet, write down the number corresponding to the clause chosen. (20 points)

Passage A

- (A) that can imprison all of us
- (B) because the stakes are so low
- (C) He reminds us of the potential
- (D) in which the pettiness and the meanness was contributed
- (E) Michal Biggins reminds me of the importance

I grow weary of teaching, I wonder if it is worthwhile, I doubt my ability to listen, to support, to help; I grow angry and impatient with my colleagues. H. L. Mencken reportedly said, "Campus politics are so vicious 1." Some days, coming from meetings 2, I think I am being bitten to death by ducks, a slow ridiculous way to go. But then I return to my office at home and find the face of Michael Biggins staring at me. I study that strong face, sensitive, intelligent, and I reread the story of the drawing. 3 of what we do, that we make it possible for individuals to realize their potential, demonstrate their individuality, break out of the silence 4, and hear their own voices. He rose out of that silence and spoke in that portrait before he disappeared into silence again. 5 that is there and of our responsibility to help individual students realize their potential. He helps me put the pettiness of the day into perspective.

Passage B

- (A) words do not change willy-nilly into other words
- (B) miraculously grew sounds
- (C) Westcott didn't see words like *wise* and *wonderful* as deriving from the hypothetical *wey*
- (D) can be traced logically to an older *wey*
- (E) turned into all of the other words

Aside from the improbability of any one Indo-European root developing into so many contrary words in one language, one wonders why 6 . Moreover, for Westcott or any other scholar to derive an origin from Indo-European or any other ancient source, they would have to show regular sound changes that occurred in all words with the given sounds from their origin to today. 7 , that is, such scholars would have to show that there was a word *wey* which 8 to produce *witch* and *wib*, and also somehow 9 they claim. They would also have to show that English and other Germanic languages have words meaning 'drip, flow, strong, fickle, grow, sprout, magic, fault,' etc. and that these words today 10 .

III. Reading comprehension(40 points)

Passage One

There was a merchant in Bagdad who sent his servant to the market to buy provisions and in a little while the servant came back, white and trembling, and said, Master, just now when I was in the market I was jostled by a woman in the crowd and when I turned and saw it was Death that jostled me. She looked at me and made a threatening gesture; now, lend me your horse, and I will ride away from this city and avoid my fate. I will go to Samarra and there Death will not find me. The merchant lent him his horse, and the servant mounted it, and he dug his spurs in its flanks and as fast as the horse could gallop he went. Then the merchant went down to the market and he saw me standing in the crowd and he come to me and said, why did you make a threatening gesture to my servant when you saw him this morning ? That was not a threatening gesture, I said, it was only a start of surprise. I was astonished to see him in Bagdad, for I had an appointment with him in Samarra.

1. Why did the servant go to the market ?
 - (A) He need to find his master.
 - (B) He had an appointment with a friend.
 - (C) He was asked to buy the foods for the household.
 - (D) He had to take care of the master's business there.
2. How did the servant look when he came back ?
 - (A) He looked pale and shaking.
 - (B) He was fascinated by what he saw.
 - (C) He looked tired because of the walk.
 - (D) He was quiet and didn't say anything.
3. What does jostle mean ?
 - (A) hit
 - (B) make fun of
 - (C) threaten
 - (D) push
4. What did the servant ask for from his master ?
 - (A) Some money for his journey
 - (B) Spurs and flanks
 - (C) A horse
 - (D) A whole set of wagon.

5. Why did the servant want to go to Samarra?
 - (A) It's his hometown
 - (B) He had an appointment with a friend there.
 - (C) He tried to escape from death.
 - (D) His master gave him a mission there.
6. Who did the merchant see in the market?
 - (A) a strange man
 - (B) a dead woman
 - (C) someone who wasn't mentioned.
 - (D) Death.
7. What did the woman answer to the merchant ?
 - (A) She had made a threatening gesture to the servant.
 - (B) She didn't know who the merchant talked about.
 - (C) She didn't expect that the servant would be in Bagdad.
 - (D) She was surprised to see the merchant.
8. Did the servant know he had an appointment with the woman in Samarra?
 - (A) No, he didn't know.
 - (B) Yes, he knew, so he went there.
 - (C) His master told him to see this woman.
 - (D) The woman forgot to tell him.
9. Who was the narrator, telling the story?
 - (A) The author
 - (B) It's unknown
 - (C) The merchant
 - (D) Death.
10. What does this story imply ?
 - (A) It's unlucky to see a woman in the market place.
 - (B) Death is doomed.
 - (C) Samarra is a better place than Bagdad for appointments.
 - (D) One can possibly avoid death.

Passage Two

There is no man-made pump that can compete in efficiency with the human heart. It is possibly able to run a hundred years and more, without the loss of even a few minutes for repairs; it tolerates for days at a time an enormous overload; it keeps on going though sped up to three or four times its normal pace. Moreover, if valves leak, it increases its efforts to make up for the leaks, and it still does good work. It is a double force pump built of every powerful muscle, with the most remarkable control system known.

Even this efficient machine needs care. Among other things, there is the rapid space of present-day life, to which may be attributed much of the increase in the death rate from heart disease in recent years. Hearts today are as good as those of yesterday, except for the changed conditions under which they are forced to labor. Certain methods of exercise use up the reserve of the heart with undue rapidity. One of the most serious is the common custom, indulged in by many men who spend most of their time at desk, of trying to get a month's exercise in a single day. The same sort of strain takes place in comparatively young men, splendidly trained athletes in college, have them let all training go. In the course of ten years they acquire a fine income, a family, and probably thirty or forty pounds of overweight. They decide that something must be done. If exercise is taken in moderation and gradually increased, the results usually will be excellent. Often, however, the same vigor is used right at the start that was the habit of college days, and trouble is almost certain.

11. This passage, at the beginning, points out that
 - (A) there is no man-made pump to compete with the human heart's inefficiency.
 - (B) there is no man-made pump to rival the human heart in efficiency.
 - (C) there is competition between a man-made pump and the human heart.
 - (D) there is no efficient competition between the human heart and a man-made pump.
12. How can the human heart run ?
 - (A) It is able to run for a few minutes without repairs.
 - (B) It is able to run.
 - (C) It is able to run for a few minutes without repairs.
 - (D) It is able to run continuously for a very long period of time.
13. According to the author, the human heart can
 - (A) tolerate an enormous overload at a certain time.
 - (B) tolerate an enormous overload four days at a time
 - (C) endure an enormous overload at once.
 - (D) endure an enormous overload for days and fails.
14. According to the author the control system of the human heart is
 - (A) most remarkable but not well-known.
 - (B) the most remarkable one known by patients.
 - (C) the most remarkable one known in the past.
 - (D) a well-known system that is most remarkable.
15. The rapid pace of present-day life
 - (A) has a lot to answer for
 - (B) is attributable to much of
 - (C) may be attributed to much of
 - (D) is among other things attributable to much of
...the increase in the death rate from heart disease in recent years.
16. Does the author think that hearts today are as good as those of yesterday ?
 - (A) Yes, they were.
 - (B) Yes, he does.
 - (C) No, they aren't.
 - (D) Yes, he is.
17. In the clause "under which they are forced to labor". The word they refers to
 - (A) hearts of yesterday.
 - (B) hearts today.
 - (C) some people not mentioned in the story.
 - (D) many men who spend most of their time at work.
18. The "comparatively young men"
 - (A) splendidly trained athletes.
 - (B) trained athletes splendidly in college.
 - (C) received splendid training under the same sort of strain in college.
 - (D) were splendidly trained athletes in college.
19. In the course of the years, the "comparatively young men"
 - (A) are sure to have 30 or 40 pounds of overweight.
 - (B) are likely to weigh over 30 or 40 pounds.
 - (C) are likely to weigh 30 or 40 pounds heavier than they should.
 - (D) are probably over 30 or 40 pounds in weight.
20. The theme of this passage is :
 - (A) Heart attacks are not as many as before.
 - (B) College students are over-weighted and should exercise.
 - (C) Keep moderate exercise for hearts to function well is important for young people.
 - (D) College students should be trained to know more about hearts.