

國立高雄第一科技大學 105 學年度 碩士班 招生考試 試題紙

系所別：應用英語系口筆譯碩士班

組別：不分組

考科代碼：2522

考科：一般英語

注意事項：

- 1、各考科一律可使用本校提供之電子計算器，考生不得使用自備計算器，違者該科不予計分。
- 2、請於答案卷上規定之範圍作答，違者該題不予計分。
- 3、本科目不得攜帶字典及任何翻譯工具。

I. Vocabulary (30%)

Part A: Choose the best answer that completes each sentence.

1. The seating _____ of our school auditorium is 500, but we now have 600 students.
(A) capacity (B) recession (C) intensity (D) omission
2. Through _____ and error, Jack finally figured out the correct answer to his math problem.
(A) remedy (B) process (C) monitor (D) trial
3. This project is _____. Unless we find someone with research experience, it will surely fail.
(A) praised (B) doomed (C) honored (D) realized
4. Helen was surprised to know that this painting is a _____. She can't believe it's not the original.
(A) motto (B) vision (C) grief (D) replica
5. The Internet has brought _____ changes to the way we shop. We can order almost everything online.
(A) populous (B) compulsory (C) revolutionary (D) luxuriant
6. Studies have found that the consumption of genetically _____ foods can cause some rare diseases.
(A) witnessed (B) modified (C) recognized (D) subscribed
7. The seller is asking too much for the property, but with a little discussion, I think we can _____ a fair price.
(A) dispute (B) stifle (C) rehearse (D) negotiate

8. Whitening creams and pills are popular in Asia. Many people believe a pale _____ to be the standard of beauty.
(A) complexion (B) skeleton (C) proportion (D) delicacy
9. After applications and interviews, Mike finally _____ a great job in Hsinchu working for one of the hi-tech companies.
(A) reviewed (B) contained (C) landed (D) defined
10. As Katie prepares to _____ her new line of designer handbags, she's seeking top celebrities to help with promotion.
(A) remove (B) disable (C) impair (D) unveil

Part B: Choose the best answer that is closest in meaning to the underlined word or phrase.

11. The doctor said that a healthy diet and exercise help safeguard against heart disease and stroke.
(A) declare (B) protect (C) offend (D) advance
12. I have no expertise in home decorating, so I asked my friend Elsa for help. She is very talented.
(A) knowledge (B) wisdom (C) guidance (D) confidence
13. Lisa did not like the photos taken by the compact camera because they are slightly underexposed.
(A) spacious (B) sensible (C) small (D) square
14. For generations, this herb has been thought to have curative effects. It's now being used in many modern medicines.
(A) adequate (B) healing (C) repairable (D) impressive
15. Although they disagreed about some of the details, in essence, both Lucy and Julie agreed that the old schedule needed to be updated.
(A) regularly (B) apparently (C) occasionally (D) basically

II. Reading Comprehension (40%; 10% for each passage)

Choose the best answer for each question.

Passage 1: (Questions 16 to 25)

It was a cold night in September. The rain was drumming on the car roof as George and Marie Winston drove through the empty country roads towards the house of their friends, the Harrisons, where they were going to attend a party to celebrate the engagement of the Harrisons' daughter, Lisa. As they drove, they listened to the local radio station, which was playing classical music.

They were about five miles from their destination when the music on the radio was interrupted by a news announcement:

"The Cheshire police have issued a serious warning after a man escaped from Colford Mental Hospital earlier this evening. The man, John Downey, is a murderer who killed six people before he was captured two years ago. He is described as large, very strong and extremely dangerous. People in the Cheshire area are warned to keep their doors and windows locked, and to call the police immediately if they see anyone acting strangely."

Marie shivered. "A crazy killer. And he's out there somewhere. That's scary."

"Don't worry about it," said her husband. "We're nearly there now. Anyway, we have more important things to worry about. This car is losing power for some reason -- it must be that old problem with the carburetor. If it gets any worse, we'll have to stay at the Harrisons' tonight and get it fixed before we travel back tomorrow."

As he spoke, the car began to slow down. George pressed the accelerator, but the engine only coughed. Finally they rolled to a halt, as the engine died completely. Just as they stopped, George pulled the car off the road, and it came to rest under a large tree.

"Blast!" said George angrily. "Now we'll have to walk in the rain."

"But that'll take us an hour at least," said Marie. "And I have my high-heeled shoes and my nice clothes on. They'll be ruined!"

"Well, you'll have to wait while I run to the nearest house and call the Harrisons. Someone can come out and pick us up," said George.

"But George! Have you forgotten what the radio said? There's a homicidal maniac out there! You can't leave me alone here!"

"You'll have to hide in the back of the car. Lock all the doors and lie on the floor in the back, under this blanket. No-one will see you. When I come back, I'll knock three times on the door. Then you can get up and open it. Don't open it unless you hear three knocks." George opened the door and slipped out into the rain. He quickly disappeared into the blackness.

Marie quickly locked the doors and settled down under the blanket in the back for a long wait. She was frightened and worried, but she was a strong-minded woman. She had not been waiting long, however, when she heard a strange scratching noise. It seemed to be coming from the roof of the car.

Marie was terrified. She listened, holding her breath. Then she heard three slow knocks, one after the other, also on the roof of the car. Was it her husband? Should she open the door? Then she heard another knock, and another. This was not her husband. It was somebody -- or something -- else. She was shaking with fear, but she forced herself to lie still. The knocking continued -- bump, bump, bump, bump.

Many hours later, as the sun rose, she was still lying there. She had not slept for a moment. The knocking had never stopped, all night long. She did not know what to do. Where was George? Why had he not come for her?

Suddenly, she heard the sound of three or four vehicles, racing quickly down the road. All of them pulled up around her, their tires screeching on the road. At last! Someone had come! Marie sat up quickly and looked out of the window.

The three vehicles were all police cars, and two still had their lights flashing. Several policemen leapt out. One of them rushed towards the car as Marie opened the door. He took her by the hand.

"Get out of the car and walk with me to the police vehicle, Miss. You're safe now. Look straight ahead. Keep looking at the police car. Don't look back. Just don't look back."

Something in the way he spoke filled Marie with cold horror. She could not help herself. About ten yards from the police car, she stopped, turned and looked back at the empty vehicle.

George was hanging from the tree above the car, a rope tied around his neck. As the wind blew his body back and forth, his feet were bumping gently on the roof of the car -- bump, bump, bump, bump.

(MDH 1994 -- From a common urban legend)

16. Where were the Winstons going when this incident happened?
- A. home
 - B. to Colford Mental Hospital
 - C. to a party
 - D. to the police station
17. What was the reason for the news announcement on the radio?
- A. Six people, including John Downey, had been murdered.
 - B. A dangerous prisoner had escaped.
 - C. The police were warning of accidents on the roads in the bad weather.
 - D. Some people had been seen acting strangely in the Cheshire area.
18. What did George think was causing the trouble with the car?
- A. the carburetor
 - B. the rain drumming on the roof
 - C. the accelerator
 - D. he had no idea
19. Why did he pull the car off the road?
- A. to have a rest
 - B. to go for a walk
 - C. to walk to the nearest house
 - D. it broke down

20. Why did Marie stay in the car when George left?
- A. She was afraid to go out in the dark.
 - B. So no one would steal the car.
 - C. Her clothes weren't suitable for the rain.
 - D. She wanted to get some sleep.
21. Where did George set off to walk to?
- A. the Mental Hospital
 - B. the nearest house
 - C. the Harrisons' house
 - D. the police station
22. What made Marie so frightened as she waited in the car?
- A. There was a strange sound coming from the roof.
 - B. She could see a man acting strangely outside the car.
 - C. Some police cars came racing down the road.
 - D. She was afraid of the rain and the dark.
23. Why did the policeman tell her not to look back when he brought her out of the car?
- A. He didn't want her to see the body of her husband.
 - B. The killer was waiting behind her.
 - C. He wanted her to forget everything that had happened during the night.
 - D. He didn't want her to see the damage done to the car.
24. Marie says, "There's a homicidal maniac out there!" What does "homicidal maniac" mean?
- A. terrible storm
 - B. busy road
 - C. crazy killer
 - D. policeman
25. In "Several policemen leapt out," "leapt" means
- A. threw
 - B. jumped
 - C. shouted
 - D. drove

Passage 2: (Questions 26 to 30)

Psychologists tell us that there are four basic stages that human beings pass through when they enter and live in a new culture. This process, which helps us to deal with culture shock, is the way our brain and our personality reacts to the strange new things we encounter when we move from one culture to another. If our culture involves bowing when we greet someone, we may feel very uncomfortable in a culture that does not involve bowing. If the language we use when talking to someone in our own culture is influenced by levels of formality based on the other person's age and status, it may be difficult for us to feel comfortable communicating with people in the new culture.

Culture begins with the "honeymoon stage". This is the period of time when we first arrive in

which everything about the new culture is strange and exciting. We may be suffering from "jet lag" but we are thrilled to be in the new environment, seeing new sights, hearing new sounds and language, eating new kinds of food. This honeymoon stage can last for quite a long time because we feel we are involved in some kind of great adventure.

Unfortunately, the second stage of culture shock can be more difficult. After we have settled down into our new life, working or studying, buying groceries, doing laundry, or living with a home-stay family, we can become very tired and begin to miss our homeland and our family, girlfriend/boyfriend, pets. All the little problems that everybody in life has seem to be much bigger and more disturbing when you face them in a foreign culture. This period of cultural adjustment can be very difficult and lead to the new arrival rejecting or pulling away from the new culture. This "rejection stage" can be quite dangerous because the visitor may develop unhealthy habits (smoking and drinking too much, being too concerned over food or contact with people from the new culture). This can, unfortunately lead to the person getting sick or developing skin infections or rashes which then make the person feel even more scared and confused and helpless. This stage is considered a crisis in the process of cultural adjustment and many people choose to go back to their homeland or spend all their time with people from their own culture speaking their native language.

The third stage of culture shock is called the "adjustment stage". This is when you begin to realize that things are not so bad in the host culture. Your sense of humour usually becomes stronger and you realize that you are becoming stronger by learning to take care of yourself in the new place. Things are still difficult, but you are now a survivor!

The fourth stage can be called "at ease at last". Now you feel quite comfortable in your new surroundings. You can cope with most problems that occur. You may still have problems with the language, but you know you are strong enough to deal with them. If you meet someone from your country who has just arrived, you can be the expert on life in the new culture and help them to deal with their culture shock.

There is a fifth stage of culture shock which many people don't know about. This is called "reverse culture shock". Surprisingly, this occurs when you go back to your native culture and find that you have changed and that things there have changed while you have been away. Now you feel a little uncomfortable back home. Life is a struggle!

26. How do you feel during the first stage of culture shock?

- A. lonely and depressed
- B. bored and homesick
- C. happy and excited
- D. angry and frustrated

27. How do you feel during the second stage?

- A. homesick and afraid
- B. interested and amused
- C. stressed, but positive
- D. you have no particular feelings

28. How could the third stage be described?
- A. adjustment
 - B. rejection
 - C. enthusiasm
 - D. anger
29. How do you feel during the fourth stage of culture shock?
- A. tense, but positive
 - B. relaxed
 - C. negative and stressed
 - D. afraid
30. Why might reverse culture shock be a problem?
- A. It hardly ever happens.
 - B. It is extremely stressful.
 - C. Most people do not expect it.
 - D. It only happens to young people.

Passage 3: (Questions 31 to 35)

A Streetcar Named Desire is a classic of the American theater. Tennessee Williams' landmark work was a tour de force in its original stage production in 1947 and continues to resonate with audiences and readers today despite—or perhaps because of—its simplistic though layered story. A faded Southern belle, Blanche DuBois, arrives at her sister's seedy New Orleans apartment where she is tortured by her brutish brother-in-law, Stanley Kowalski. Blanche puts on airs of class and happiness throughout the play, though internally she is miserable and haunted by her tragic and scandalous past. Stanley forces Blanche to face her dolorous reality with his vitriol and, finally, his act of sexual aggression, and in doing so, he causes her to lose her tenuous grip on sanity. Most have argued (correctly) that the play is about the ways the past haunts our present or (again correctly) that it is about the ways class and sexuality impact our lives. However, few have seen the play for what it is: an allegory for the theater itself.

Before Williams wrote *Streetcar*, the theater had been dominated by melodrama. A brief interlude in the 1930s brought political theater to center stage (pardon the pun), but by the 1940s, its principal playwright, Clifford Odets, had left New York for Hollywood, and the sensationalized and maudlin form of melodrama once again flourished. The theater was in limbo, and Williams had a desire to bring something new to the world. It would bring the realism of the political theater of the 1930s but without the political (read: socialist) underpinnings. To that end, he created lifelike characters who spoke in realistic dialect.

But to make his point that melodrama was flawed, he added an equally unrealistic character. Blanche, unlike the other characters, speaks theatrically, acts larger than life on stage, and uses floral language and heightened mannerisms. Blanche is a character not to be trusted. She lies about everything, and the only thing that finally exposes her lies is reality itself: Stanley. He finally forces

her off the stage and into the insane asylum by forcing himself on her sexually. And with that, realism forcibly removed melodrama from the stage.

It is not possible to imagine *A Streetcar Named Desire* without the influence of Marlon Brando, the actor who rose to fame playing Stanley Kowalski. On the page, the part is fairly simplistic. Stanley is a monster and a beast without any redeeming qualities. But Brando and the play's original director, Elia Kazan, imagined the character as having a soft underbelly, rooted in his own sorrow, insecurities, and soulful complexity. Brando's Stanley is a brute, yes, but he is a brute who hates the fact that he is so awful. He is also unable to control himself and his passions, and this lack of control is equally embarrassing to him, even as it is also threatening to Blanche and alluring to her sister Stella.

For instance, after he hits Stella, he comes back to her, famously begging for forgiveness by shouting "Stella" outside their apartment. But in Brando's depiction on the stage and later on the screen, he is soaked from the rain and looks completely desperate, as though he needs Stella to live. He looks and seems totally helpless and weak, the exact opposite of the brute he appears later when he forces himself onto Blanche.

The play is excellent and memorable, even when read. But it is Brando's interpretation of the male lead role that makes the play indelible. Without Brando, the play would still have a deep meaning, but with Brando's interpretation, the play becomes even more profound.

31. The first paragraph provides each of the following EXCEPT
- A. a critical interpretation of *A Streetcar Named Desire*
 - B. an explanation of why modern audiences connect with *A Streetcar Named Desire*
 - C. a brief plot synopsis of *A Streetcar Named Desire*
 - D. background information on the times that produced *A Streetcar Named Desire*
 - E. the author's main argument concerning *A Streetcar Named Desire*
32. It can be inferred from the passage that *A Streetcar Named Desire*
- A. was Tennessee Williams' first play
 - B. is better on stage than in print
 - C. did not have socialist leanings
 - D. was not melodramatic
 - E. would not have been successful without Marlon Brando
33. According to the passage, the character of Blanche DuBois
- A. is intentionally overdramatic and theatrical
 - B. has never been to the city of New Orleans before
 - C. is recently married to Stanley Kowalski
 - D. is brutally honest and frank during the play
 - E. is firmly rooted in realism and sanity

34. The latter part of the passage argues that Marlon Brando's portrayal of Stanley Kowalski
- I. earned the actor great fame
 - II. is more nuanced than the part that is written
 - III. is what really made *A Streetcar Named Desire* a classic
- A. I only
B. II only
C. I and II only
D. II and III only
E. I, II, and III
35. This description argues that
- A. the New York theater scene was blown away by *A Streetcar Named Desire*
 - B. Tennessee Williams wrote *A Streetcar Named Desire* to end melodrama
 - C. *A Streetcar Named Desire* has more than one true meaning
 - D. *A Streetcar Named Desire* only has power when performed on the stage
 - E. the character of Stanley Kowalski is simply a brute monster

Passage 4: (Questions 36 to 40)

India has two national languages for central administrative purposes: Hindi and English. Hindi is the national, official, and main link language of India. English is an associate official language. The Indian Constitution also officially approves twenty-two regional languages for governmental purposes.

Dozens of distinctly different regional languages are spoken in India, which share many characteristics such as grammatical structure and vocabulary. Apart from these languages, Hindi is used for communication in India. The homeland of Hindi is mainly in the north of India, but it is spoken and widely understood in all urban centers of India. In the southern states of India, where people speak many different languages that are not much related to Hindi, there is more resistance to Hindi, which has allowed English to remain a lingua franca to a greater degree.

Since the early 1600s, the English language has had a toehold on the Indian subcontinent, when the East India Company established settlements in Chennai, Kolkata, and Mumbai, formerly Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay respectively. The historical background of India is never far away from everyday usage of English. India has had a longer exposure to English than any other country which uses it as a second language, its distinctive words, idioms, grammar and rhetoric spreading gradually to affect all places, habits and culture.

In India, English serves two purposes. First, it provides a linguistic tool for the administrative cohesiveness of the country, causing people who speak different languages to become united. Secondly, it serves as a language of wider communication, including a large variety of different

people covering a vast area. It overlaps with local languages in certain spheres of influence and in public domains.

Generally, English is used among Indians as a 'link' language and it is the first language for many well-educated Indians. It is also the second language for many who speak more than one language in India. The English language is a tie that helps bind the many segments of our society together. Also, it is a linguistic bridge between the major countries of the world and India.

English has special national status in India. It has a special place in the parliament, judiciary, broadcasting, journalism, and in the education system. One can see a Hindi-speaking teacher giving their students instructions during an educational tour about where to meet and when their bus would leave, but all in English. It means that the language permeates daily life. It is unavoidable and is always expected, especially in the cities.

The importance of the ability to speak or write English has recently increased significantly because English has become the de facto standard. Learning English language has become popular for business, commerce and cultural reasons and especially for internet communications throughout the world. English is a language that has become a standard not because it has been approved by any 'standards' organization but because it is widely used by many information and technology industries and recognized as being standard. The call centre phenomenon has stimulated a huge expansion of internet-related activity, establishing the future of India as a cyber-technological super-power. Modern communications, videos, journals and newspapers on the internet use English and have made 'knowing English' indispensable.

The prevailing view seems to be that unless students learn English, they can only work in limited jobs. Those who do not have basic knowledge of English cannot obtain good quality jobs. They cannot communicate efficiently with others, and cannot have the benefit of India's rich social and cultural life. Men and women who cannot comprehend and interpret instructions in English, even if educated, are unemployable. They cannot help with their children's school homework everyday or decide their revenue options of the future.

A positive attitude to English as a national language is essential to the integration of people into Indian society. There would appear to be virtually no disagreement in the community about the importance of English language skills. Using English you will become a citizen of the world almost naturally. English plays a dominant role in the media. It has been used as a medium for inter-state communication and broadcasting both before and since India's independence. India is, without a doubt, committed to English as a national language. The impact of English is not only continuing but increasing.

36. According to the writer, the Indian constitution recognises

- A. 22 official languages.
- B. Hindi as the national language.
- C. 2 national, official languages.
- D. 2 national languages.

37. English's status as a lingua franca is helped by
- A. its status in northern India.
 - B. the fact that it is widely understood in urban centres.
 - C. the fact that people from the south speak language not much related to Hindi.
 - D. it shares many grammatical similarities with Hindi.
38. In paragraph 3, 'toehold' means that English
- A. dominated India.
 - B. changed the names of some cities in India.
 - C. has had a presence in India.
 - D. has been in India longer than any other language.
39. Hindi-speaking teachers
- A. might well be heard using English.
 - B. only use English.
 - C. only use English for instructions.
 - D. do not use English.
40. In paragraph eight, it says 'the prevailing view', which suggests that
- A. the view is correct.
 - B. the view is held by the majority.
 - C. the view is incorrect.
 - D. the view is held by the minority.

III. Writing (30%)

The figure shows the total number of international students at KIU-Taiwan over the past 3 years.

A) Write a report to describe the figure below.

B) Write no more 120 words.

The Number of International Students Enrolled at KIU between 2012 and 2014.

