

科目：英文

系所組：歷史學系碩士班

【試題隨彌封答案卷繳回】

共四大題：選擇題部分(1-45題)請自行畫格子，作答格式(範例)如下：

1. A	2. A	3. A	4. A	5. A	6. A	7. A	8. A	9. A	10. A
11. B	12. B	13. B	14. B	15. B	16. B	17. B	18. B	19. B	20. B

以此類推...

請依照上述範例之格式，以橫式書寫方式將全部題號與答案寫在彌封答案卷，自第一頁起作答。
 答案字母請用正楷大寫(A,B,C,D...)。

注意：1.未按作答格式作答者，扣該科總分10分。 2.未在彌封答案卷內作答者，該題不予計分。

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

- Many things did not _____ quite as satisfactory as we had expected.
A) set out B) come down C) lay down D) turn out
- We'll have to _____ the matter carefully before we can draw any conclusion.
A) find out B) base on C) look into D) search for
- The river was high because it _____ for several weeks.
A) had been raining B) was raining C) has been raining D) rained
- I worked all summer because I want to have a _____ in Hawaii.
A) vocation B) vacation C) occupation D) recreation
- The lottery ticket owner may have lost a small fortune due to his _____.
A) memory B) remembrance C) forgetfulness D) memorization
- Sarah _____ the telephone call, she wouldn't have had so many troubles.
A) didn't answer B) hasn't answered C) hadn't been answered D) hadn't answered
- Johnny had diarrhea for two days. His teacher _____ to see the doctor without delay.
A) suggested him to go B) insisted on him to go C) made him to go D) insisted that he go
- _____ opportunity, Michael might well have become an outstanding cartoonist.
A) To give B) Giving C) Given D) Being Given
- _____ computers have greatly changed our way of life is a universally accepted fact.
A) Modern B) That modern C) What modern D) It is modern
- We are aware that, _____, the situation will get worse.
A) if not carefully dealt with B) if dealt not carefully with C) if not dealing with carefully
D) if not carefully dealing with
- Nantou, the only _____ county in Taiwan, is known for its natural beauty.
A) landline B) concocted C) landlocked D) shell-shocked
- Colleges, which are the centers of higher education, _____ the support from both the government and the taxpayers.
A) deserve B) modify C) qualify D) misplace
- The bus company started offering reduced fares to older people last year, and so _____.
A) did one of the taxi companies B) one of the taxi companies has
C) has one of the taxi companies D) one of the taxi companies did
- People's lack of concern for environmental protection has already had serious _____.
A) regards B) effects C) constraints D) consequence
- Showing appreciation for every kindness is the unwritten rule _____ all over the world regardless of the cultural differences.
A) observed B) approved C) confirmed D) executed

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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%)

Nearly three-quarters of the Earth is covered with water. Water heats up more slowly than land, but once it has become warm it takes longer to 16 down. If the Earth's surface were entirely land, the temperature at night would 17 quite quickly and night would be much colder than day, as it is on the moon. This does 18 happen in inland deserts, hundreds of miles from any sea. The climate of the continents, especially in the temperate 19, is very much affected by the oceans around them. The areas close to the sea have a "maritime climate", 20 rather cool summers and warm winters. The interiors, far from the sea, have a "21 climate" with extremely hot summers and cold winters.

Rain 22 from the evaporation of rivers, seas and lakes. Even after heavy rain, the pavements in a city do not take long to dry 23 the rainwater evaporates into the air. On a warm dry day it evaporates very rapidly, 24 warm air can take in more moisture than cold air. But at any particular temperature, the 25 can hold only a certain maximum amount of water vapor. The air is then saturated, like a sponge that cannot hold 26 more water. The lower the temperature, the 27 water vapor is required to saturate the air.

All over the surface of the Earth, millions of tons of water are 28 every second, condensing in the air into drops so small 29 it takes thousands of them to make a single raindrop. It is these 30 drops that make clouds. When clouds roll in from the sea over the warmer land, they are forced to 31 and become cooler in the colder upper atmosphere. As the air cools down it may pass through its saturation point and 32 some of its water vapor turns to rain. Day in, day out, the 33 water circulates between the air and the land: rivers 34 to make clouds, clouds make rain, rain makes rivers which in turn run into the sea. This is called the rain 35.

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|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 16. A) let | B) hold | C) keep | D) cool |
| 17. A) rise | B) miss | C) fall | D) lose |
| 18. A) only | B) indeed | C) not | D) certainly |
| 19. A) centers | B) fields | C) zones | D) interiors |
| 20. A) in | B) with | C) because of | D) instead of |
| 21. A) frigid | B) humid | C) tropical | D) continental |
| 22. A) runs | B) goes | C) comes | D) leaves |
| 23. A) because | B) though | C) while | D) in order that |
| 24. A) as | B) where | C) though | D) as long as |
| 25. A) climate | B) weather | C) gas | D) atmosphere |
| 26. A) no | B) some | C) any | D) much |
| 27. A) less | B) fewer | C) more | D) greater |
| 28. A) moving | B) evaporating | C) flying | D) flowing |
| 29. A) as | B) but | C) then | D) that |
| 30. A) big | B) tiny | C) large | D) huge |
| 31. A) rise | B) fall | C) drop | D) raise |
| 32. A) after | B) ago | C) then | D) already |
| 33. A) same | B) warm | C) running | D) evaporated |
| 34. A) try | B) evaporate | C) tend | D) cool |
| 35. A) effect | B) ring | C) system | D) cycle |

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III. Reading comprehension: Answer the following questions based on the two passages. (20%)

(1) Nowadays, knowledge is becoming more and more important with the development of society, so many parents hope the children to be useful or successful. They spare no effort to offer their children as good a chance as possible: They not only send them abroad for further education and to private schools at great expenses, but also hire personal teachers. They buy all kinds of learning materials, computers and so on. But no matter what their parents do for the children, what becomes of the children? Some of them really make it, but most of them want to enjoy and relax themselves and at last they are really disappointing!

This proves the meaning of the saying, "You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make it drink." That is to say: You can give someone all the opportunities, but you can't force him/her to learn.

Let children learn to judge their own work. A child learning to talk does not learn by being corrected all the time: if corrected too much, he will stop talking. He notices a thousand times a day the difference between the language he uses and the language of those around him. Bit by bit, he makes the necessary changes to make his language like other people's. In the same way children learning to do all the other things they learn to do without being taught—to talk, run, climb, whistle, ride a bicycle—compare their own performances with those of more skilled people, and slowly make the needed changes. But in school we never give a child a chance to find out his mistakes for himself, let alone correct them. We do it all for him. We act as if we thought that he would never notice a mistake unless it was pointed out to him, or correct it unless he was made to. Soon he becomes dependent on the teacher. Let him do it himself. Let him work out with the help of other children if he wants it, what this word says, what the answer is to that problem, whether this is a good way of saying or doing this or not.

If it is a matter of right answers, as it may be in mathematics or science, give him the answer book. Let him correct his own papers. Why should we teachers waste time on such routine work? Our job is to help the child when he tells us that he can't find the way to get the right answer. Let's end all this nonsense of grades, exams, marks. Let us throw them all out and let the children learn what all educated persons must some day learn, how to measure their own understanding, how to know what they know or do not know.

Let them get on with this job in the way that seems most sensible to them, with our help as school teachers if they ask for it. The idea that there is a body of knowledge to be learnt at school and used for the rest of one's life is nonsense in a world as complicated and rapidly changing as ours. Anxious parents and teachers say, "But suppose they fail to learn something essential, something they will need to get on in the world?" Don't worry! If it is essential, they will go out into the world and learn it.

36. What does the author think teachers should not do?

- A) They give children correct answers. B) They point out children's mistake to them.
C) They allow children to mark their own work. D) They encourage children to copy from one another.

37. The passage suggests that learning to speak and learning to ride a bicycle are _____.

- A) more important than other skills B) basically the same as learning other skills
C) not really important skills D) basically different from learning adult skills

38. Exams, grades and marks should be abolished because children's progress should only be assessed by _____.

- A) parents B) teachers C) educated persons D) the children themselves

39. The author fears that children will grow up into adults who are _____.

- A) too dependent on others B) unable to use basic skills C) too critical of themselves
D) unable to respect others

40. What does the author think is the best way for children to learn things?

- A) By copying what other people do. B) By making mistakes and having them corrected.
C) By asking a great many questions. D) By listening to explanations from skilled people.

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(2) People can be addicted to different things—e.g., alcohol, drugs certain foods, or even television. People who have such an addiction are compulsive, i.e., they have a very powerful psychological need that they feel they must satisfy. According to psychologists, many people are compulsive spenders: they feel they must spend money. This compulsion, like most others, is irrational—impossible to explain reasonably. For compulsive spenders who buy on credit, charge accounts are even more exciting than money. In other words, compulsive spenders feel that with credit, they can do anything. Their pleasure in spending enormous amounts is actually greater than the pleasure that they get from the things they buy.

There is a special psychology of bargain hunting. To save money, of course, most people look for sales, low prices and discounts. Compulsive bargain hunters, however, often buy things they don't need just because they are cheap. They want to believe that they are helping their budgets, but they are really playing an exciting game: when they can buy something for less than other people, they feel that they are winning. Most people, experts claim, have two reasons for their behavior: a good reason for things that they do and the real reason.

It is not only scientists, of course, who understand the psychology of spending habits, but also business people. Stores, companies, and advertisers use psychology to increase business: they consider people's needs for love, power, or influence, their basic value, and their beliefs and opinions and so on in their advertising and sales methods.

Psychologists can often use a method called "behavior therapy" to help individuals solve their personality problems. In the same way, they can help people who feel that they have problems with money.

41. According to the psychologists, a compulsive spender is one who spends large amounts of money _____.
- A) and takes great pleasure from what he or she buys B) in order to satisfy his or her basic needs in life
C) just to meet his or her strong psychological need D) entirely with an irrational eagerness
42. According to the author, compulsive bargain hunters are in constant search of the lowest possible price _____.
- A) because they want to save money to help their budgets
B) because they can openly boast of their triumph over others in getting things for less money
C) and will not have money problems if they can keep to their budgets
D) but they seldom admit they feel satisfied if they can get things for less money than others
43. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A) All people spend the money for exactly the same reason that they need to buy things.
B) Business people and advertisers use the psychology of spending habits to increase sales.
C) Business people understand the psychology of compulsive buying better than scientists do.
D) Compulsive bargain hunters do not have problems with money.
44. The article is mainly about _____.
- A) the psychology of money-spending habits B) the purchasing habits of compulsive spenders
C) a special psychology of bargain hunting D) the use of the psychology of spending habits in business
45. From the passage, we can safely conclude that compulsive spenders or compulsive bargain hunters _____.
- A) are really unreasonable B) need special treatment C) are really beyond remedies
D) can never get any help to solve their problems with money

IV. Chinese- English Translation. (25%)

46. 他激動得一句話也說不出來。
47. 我們必須盡力克服學習中碰到的困難。(meet with)
48. 我要是你，我就用另一種方法做。
49. 他就是那種脾氣，他不是有意粗魯的。(mean)
50. 現代科學技術的發展使社會發生了巨大的變化。(bring about)

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