

# 國立高雄師範大學 108 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所別：英語學系

科 目：英文（閱讀與寫作）

※注意：1.一律使用英文作答。

2.作答時請將試題題號及答案依序寫在答案卷上，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。

3.答案卷限用藍、黑色筆作答，以其他顏色作答之部分，該題不予計分。

## I. Cloze: Choose the best answer for each blank in the passage. (12%)

The ongoing trade war between the U.S. and China may seem chaotic, 1 twists and turns to flummox even the most seasoned analysts. But in the year 2 President Trump announced his first tariffs, his administration has really pursued only one central strategy: weaken China's economy in order 3 force the country to change its trade practices. In some ways, the strategy has worked. China's economy had already showed signs of slowing before the first tariffs hit, and the face-off with the U.S. has accelerated that trend. Economic growth in China sank in the third quarter of 2018 4 its lowest level since 2009, and analysts say that situation could worsen 5 the trade tensions don't end. "China is not doing well now," Trump said on Jan. 4, and he was very confident. "It puts us 6 a very strong position."

- |               |           |             |          |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| 1. (A) for    | (B) to    | (C) with    | (D) in   |
| 2. (A) though | (B) since | (C) so      | (D) for  |
| 3. (A) that   | (B) on    | (C) to      | (D) as   |
| 4. (A) to     | (B) of    | (C) out     | (D) over |
| 5. (A) when   | (B) if    | (C) since   | (D) as   |
| 6. (A) on     | (B) of    | (C) through | (D) in   |

## II. Discourse structure: Choose the best answer from the box below for each blank in the passage. (8%)

Global conflicts such as World War I and II have been absent from our world for over 70 years. 1. Terrorism can occur almost anytime, anywhere, and it is for this reason that it is so alarming to many people.

Broadly defined, terrorism is the use of indiscriminate violence by non-government groups to instill fear into the public to fulfill political, religious, or ideological goals. Terrorists often attack visible targets that symbolize what they oppose. 2. For instance, at the 1972 Munich Olympics, 11 Israelis were killed by the Black September Organization, a Palestinian terrorist organization. 3. From 2000 to 2014, over 61,000 terrorist attacks were carried out, claiming the lives of 140,000 victims. Among the most significant acts of terrorism were the attacks on September 11, 2001. This is

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when the terrorist group Al-Qaeda hijacked four commercial airliners and crashed them into the New York World Trade Center and Pentagon. However, most go unnoticed by the majority of people globally. 4. Another 9,700 and 7,600 such incidents occurred in Pakistan and Afghanistan respectively.

- (A) During this same period, nearly 16,000 terrorist attacks occurred in Iraq alone.
- (B) However, another and perhaps more frightening form of warfare has emerged in its place: terrorism.
- (C) While the Israelis were the immediate victims, the one billion people watching the event were the true targets.
- (D) This draws the attention of the public and governments to their acts.

III. **Reading comprehension:** Choose the best answer to each question below according to what is stated and implied in each passage.

**Essay (I): Questions 1-5 (15%)**

Satire is a genre that uses wit to highlight the folly, greed, and narrow self-interests of people and society. Satire is at times funny, with irony and sarcasm that are important elements of it, but humor itself is not its purpose. Rather, its aim is to hold powerful persons and institutions up to ridicule in the hopes of changing and improving them. Consequently, most satire is political or social and offers critical view of the people who shape society.

Many literary examples of satire exist throughout the ages. One of the oldest known works of satire is the Egyptian writing, *The Satire of the Trades*. Ancient Greece and the Medieval Islamic world offer examples of satire. In these societies, satire was used, as it is now, to ridicule government officials into changing their policies, such as the plays of the ancient Greek writer Aristophanes.

A more contemporary example of satire is *Gulliver's Travels* by Irish author Jonathan Swift, which offered a satirical view of English society at that time. In the book, there are two political parties in the story distinguished by the size of their boot heels. This inconsequential difference between them was Swift's way of satirizing the minor disputes between the two rival political parties of his time. Another famous work of satire is Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Written in 1884, just two decades after the American Civil War, the novel mocks the institution of slavery. One of the main characters in

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the story is Miss Watson, who owns a slave, Jim, even though she considers herself a “good Christian woman” with strong values. Twain uses satire to show the hypocrisy of her owning a slave even though she is a Christian.

The genre of satire is not limited to literature. Many hugely popular television shows, programs, and events use satire as a form of social commentary. These include comedy programs such as *Saturday Night Live*, which uses satire to point out the flaws and peculiar habits of celebrities through its comedic skits. The long-running animated television series *The Simpsons* is also satirical. It has a large cast of strange characters that are used to make fun of different parts of American culture. The show addresses issues relating education, gender equality, class divisions, and the media. The Ig Nobel Prizes are awards given to recognize unusual scientific achievements. Although they satirize the Nobel Prizes, their stated purpose is to “honor achievements that make people laugh, and then make them think.”

1. What is the passage mainly about?
  - (A) Examples of satire successfully changing society.
  - (B) A comparison of satire across different forms of media.
  - (C) The use of satire to mock political leaders and celebrities.
  - (D) A definition of satire and examples of it throughout the ages.
2. According to the passage, which of the following is true about satire?
  - (A) It attempts to reform society by mocking people in the lower class.
  - (B) Satire used in other forms of media mainly focuses on criticizing scientific achievements.
  - (C) The use of irony and sarcasm is its most important elements.
  - (D) The purpose of satire used in literature is different from that of other forms of media.
3. In paragraphs 2 and 3, the author states that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) The purpose of satire has not changed over time.
  - (B) Irish politicians argued about the size of their boot heels.
  - (C) Americans who were Christians were against the institution of slavery.
  - (D) The satire in *Gulliver's Travels* is more critical than that in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.

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4. The word **inconsequential** in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) opposite
  - (B) ineffective
  - (C) insignificant
  - (D) inseparable
5. What does the word **hypocrisy** in the third paragraph mean?
- (A) Foolish or illogical behavior.
  - (B) The behavior that contradicts what one claims to believe or feel.
  - (C) The intelligent use of language for humorous effect.
  - (D) A custom or practice that has existed for a long time.

**Essay (II): Questions 6-10 (15%)**

Alfred Bernhard Nobel, a Swedish inventor and philanthropist, bequeathed most of his vast fortune to a trust that he designated as a fund from which annual prizes could be awarded to the individuals and organizations that had achieved through invention or discovery with the greatest benefit to humanity in a particular year. According to the legend, Nobel's death had been erroneously reported in a newspaper, and the focus of the obituary was the fact that Nobel had invented dynamite. He rewrote his **will** in 1895, thereby establishing, with the original amount of 9 million dollars, the Nobel Foundation as the legal owner and administering agent of the funds, and instituting the prizes that are named after him. Statutes to govern the awarding of the prizes were written, along with guidelines for operating procedures. Five years after Nobel's death, the first 5 prizes, worth about 40 thousand dollars each, were to be awarded.

Originally, the five classifications for **outstanding** contributions designated in Nobel's will included chemistry, physics, physiology or medicine, literature, and international peace. These prizes have been administered continually by the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm since they were first awarded in 1901. In 1969, a sixth prize, for accomplishments in the field of economics and endowed by the Central Bank of Sweden, was added. Candidates for the prizes must be nominated in writing by February 1 of each year by a qualified and recognized authority in each field of competition. With the King of Sweden officiating, the prizes are usually presented in Stockholm on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death. The value, fame, and prestige of the Nobel Prizes have continued to grow. Today, the prize includes a medal, a diploma, and a cash award of about one million dollars.

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6. What does this passage mainly about?
- (A) Alfred Bernhard Nobel
  - (B) The Nobel Prizes
  - (C) Great contributions to mankind
  - (D) Swedish philanthropy
7. Why were the prizes named after Alfred Bernhard Nobel?
- (A) He left money in his will to establish a fund for the prizes.
  - (B) He won the first Nobel Prize for his work in philanthropy.
  - (C) He is now living in Sweden.
  - (D) He serves as chairman of the committee to choose the recipients of the prizes.
8. The word **will** in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Nobel's wishes
  - (B) a legal document.
  - (C) a future intention.
  - (D) a free choice.
9. The word **outstanding** in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) recent
  - (B) normal
  - (C) extravagant
  - (D) exceptional
10. A Nobel Prize would NOT be given to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) an author who wrote a novel.
  - (B) a doctor who discovered a vaccine.
  - (C) a composer who wrote a symphony.
  - (D) a diplomat who negotiated a peace statement.

**IV. Essay Writing (50%)**

Parents' Great Expectations on Their Children