

國立高雄第一科技大學 101 學年度 碩士班 招生考試 試題紙

系所別：應用英語系

組別：不分組

應用語言學與英語教學碩士班

考科代碼：1511

考科：一般英語

注意事項：

- 1、本科目不得使用電子計算器並不得攜帶字典及任何翻譯工具。
- 2、請於答案卷上規定之範圍作答，違者該題不予計分。

I. Vocabulary (40%)

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

1. Recently, there's been a lot of _____ around the Arab Spring and the use of social media.
(1) diversity (2) authenticity (3) generosity (4) publicity
2. The coach chose not to call a timeout, showing an _____ faith in a point guard.
(1) unyielding (2) unwilling (3) unsteady (4) unforgotten
3. Many people _____ the bonus culture of the banking system because they don't believe those bonuses are earned.
(1) stick to (2) speak to (3) object to (4) want to
4. If the multiple-universe idea is correct, the style of fundamental physics will be _____ changed.
(1) hardly (2) radically (3) unlikely (4) strictly
5. If you accuse someone of criminal action, please _____ the facts thoroughly before reporting it to the police.
(1) aver (2) construe (3) argue (4) investigate
6. The final _____ on Houston's death is yet to come. Police reports could take several weeks.
(1) solution (2) calamity (3) verdict (4) destination
7. He used a map to _____ the city on foot in search of the National Gallery of Art.
(1) examine (2) navigate (3) demonstrate (4) illustrate
8. The researchers do not yet know which individual genes in the cluster are _____ the increased risk.
(1) inclined to (2) responsible for (3) targeted to (4) obliged to
9. Within hours of the death of Steve Jobs, people began to _____ at Apple stores with flowers and messages of gratitude.
(1) show up (2) hurry up (3) wake up (4) fill up
10. George was quite _____, especially when he started yelling at the doctor.
(1) confrontational (2) compassionate (3) sympathetic (4) understanding

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

11. Within one month of opening, this hotel was booked virtually every night.

- (1) nearly (2) dramatically (3) occasionally (4) actually

12. Through this documentary footage the director tries to expand viewers' knowledge of drugs and temper a subject that can be romanticized.

- (1) arouse (2) modify (3) intensify (4) explore

13. Technology is everywhere in our lives, but our reliance on it has given rise to preposterous concerns.

- (1) judgmental (2) practical (3) nonsensical (4) rational

14. The euro zone economy shrank slightly as the debt crisis discouraged consumers from spending and businesses from investing.

- (1) stretched (2) fluctuated (3) expanded (4) contracted

15. This affordable art makes a great quirky Valentine's Day gift.

- (1) glamorous (2) inexpensive (3) exquisite (4) exorbitant

16. This poem blends polemic and politics and is a good introduction for students into a different use of poetic form.

- (1) controversy (2) harmony (3) sincerity (4) heresy

17. The loss of honesty is the result of a culture that has monetized all things, including human beings.

- (1) rarified (2) invested (3) complicated (4) converted something into currency

18. Congressional negotiators reached a tentative deal Tuesday to extend unemployment benefits.

- (1) alternative (2) incongruous (3) provisional (4) affirmative

19. Her lecture made them feel part of the mainstream of the employment culture, and see how their disability could be presented as a real asset in the workplace.

- (1) direction (2) minority (3) popularity (4) prevailing current

20. The subway stopped under a river, while the occupants looked at one another surreptitiously.

- (1) suspiciously (2) secretly (3) carelessly (4) surprisingly

II. Reading Comprehension (20%)

Passage 1: (Questions 21 to 25)

Education was historically considered a great equalizer in American society, capable of lifting less advantaged children and improving their chances for success as adults. But a body of recently published scholarship suggests that the achievement gap between rich and poor children is widening, a development that threatens to dilute education's leveling effects.

"We have moved from a society in the 1950s and 1960s, in which race was more consequential than family income, to one today in which family income appears more determinative of educational success than race," said Sean F. Reardon, a Stanford University sociologist. Professor Reardon found that the gap in standardized test scores between affluent and low-income students had grown by about 40 percent since the 1960s, and is now double the testing gap between blacks and whites.

The changes are tectonic, a result of social and economic processes unfolding over many decades. The data from most of these studies end in 2007 and 2008, before the recession's full impact was felt. Researchers said that based on experiences during past recessions, the recent downturn was likely to have aggravated the trend.

One reason for the growing gap in achievement, researchers say, could be that wealthy parents invest more time and money than ever before in their children (in weekend sports, ballet, music lessons, math tutors, and in overall involvement in their children's schools), while lower-income families, which are now more likely than ever to be headed by a single parent, are increasingly stretched for time and resources. This has been particularly true as more parents try to position their children for college, which has become ever more essential for success in today's economy.

There are no easy answers, in part because the problem is so complex, said Douglas J. Besharov, a fellow at the Atlantic Council. Blaming the problem on the richest of the rich ignores an equally important driver, he said: two-earner household wealth, which has lifted the upper middle class ever further from less educated Americans, who tend to be single parents. (adopted from Sabrina Tavernise, *New York Times*, Feb. 9, 2012)

Questions for Passage 1:

21. The best title for this article would be:

- (1) Income Gap Grows Between Rich and Poor
- (2) Testing Gap Widens between Blacks and Whites
- (3) Education Gap Grows Between Rich and Poor
- (4) Opportunity Gap widens Between Blacks and Whites

22. In paragraph 3, what does the author mean by "tectonic"?

- (1) It is a promising scenario.
- (2) It is a structural problem.
- (3) It is an ambiguous situation.
- (4) It is a devastating issue.

23. According to the article, which one of the following statements is NOT true?

- (1) Rich parents invest more time and money than ever before in their children.
- (2) The recent recession was likely to have aggravated the trend.
- (3) We should blame the problem on the richest of the rich.
- (4) The gap in test scores between rich and low-income students had grown by about 40 percent since the 1960s.

24. For the author, what has become more essential for success in today's economy?

- (1) More parents try to position their children for college.
- (2) More families should be headed by a single parent.
- (3) More parents are able to pass the economic downturn.
- (4) More families invest more time and money on charities.

25. What can be inferred from the author's attitude toward the problem in the end?

- (1) The achievement gap between black and white children can be solved.
- (2) Family income appears more determinative of educational success.
- (3) The problem can be lessened if parents are more involved in education.
- (4) The problem is so complex that there are no easy answers.

Passage 2: (Questions 26 to 30)

THAT some people make weird associations between the senses has been acknowledged for over a century. The condition has even been given a name: synaesthesia. Odd as it may seem to those not so gifted, synaesthetes insist that spoken sounds and the symbols which represent them give rise to specific colours or that individual musical notes have their own hues.

Yet there may be a little of this cross-modal association in everyone. Most people agree that loud sounds are “brighter” than soft ones. Likewise, low-pitched sounds are reminiscent of large objects and high-pitched ones evoke smallness. Anne-Sylvie Crisinel and Charles Spence of Oxford University think something similar is true between sound and smell.

Ms Crisinel and Dr Spence wanted to know whether an odour sniffed from a bottle could be linked to a specific pitch, and even a specific instrument. To find out, they asked 30 people to inhale 20 smells—ranging from apple to violet and wood smoke—which came from a teaching kit for wine-tasting. After giving each sample a good sniff, volunteers had to click their way through 52 sounds of varying pitches, played by piano, woodwind, string or brass, and identify which best matched the smell.

The researchers’ first finding was that the volunteers did not think their request utterly ridiculous. If rather made sense, they told them afterwards. The second was that there was significant agreement between volunteers. Sweet and sour smells were rated as higher-pitched, smoky and woody ones as lower-pitched. Blackberry and raspberry were very piano. Vanilla had elements of both piano and woodwind. Musk was strongly brass.

It is not immediately clear why people employ their musical senses in this way to help their assessment of a smell. But gone are the days when science assumed each sense worked in isolation. People live, say Dr Spence and Ms Crisinel, in a multisensory world and their brains tirelessly combine information from all sources to make sense, as it were, of what is going on around them.

Taste, too, seems linked to hearing. Ms Crisinel and Dr Spence have previously established that sweet and sour tastes, like smells, are linked to high pitch, while bitter tastes bring lower pitches to mind. Now they have gone further. In a study that will be published later this year they and their colleagues show how altering the pitch and instruments used in background music can alter the way food tastes.

In this experiment, each volunteer was given four pieces of toffee. While they were eating two of them, a sombre, low-pitched piece of music played on brass instruments filled the air. They consumed the other two, however, to the accompaniment of a higher-pitched piano piece. Volunteers rated the toffee eaten during low-pitched music as more bitter than that consumed during the high-pitched rendition. The toffee was, of course, identical. It was the sound that tasted different. (adopted from *Economist*, Feb. 4, 2012)

Questions for Passage 2:

26. What would be the best creative phrase for describing this article?

- (1) Touches like Wine
- (2) Tastes like Toffee
- (3) Sounds like Brass
- (4) Smells like Beethoven

27. What does the author mean by “synaesthesia”?

- (1) the condition in which stimulation of one sensory leads to automatic experiences in a second sensory.
- (2) the condition in which everything can be integrated with something else.
- (3) the condition in which stimulation of one sensory has no effect on another sensory.
- (4) the condition in which one overbearing sensation can numb human perception.

28. According to the article, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (1) Sweet and sour tastes are linked to low pitch.
- (2) Low-pitched sounds are reminiscent of large objects.
- (3) Changing the pitch and instruments can alter the way food tastes.
- (4) Smoky and woody smells are rated as higher-pitched.

29. As a reader, what can we learn from this study?

- (1) Sight has a better advantage than other senses in understanding the world.
- (2) We live in a multisensory world and our brains tirelessly combine information from all sources to make sense.
- (3) Each sense works in isolation.
- (4) Spoken sounds and the symbols which represent them fail to correspond with specific colors.

30. What can be inferred from the author’s attitude toward this research?

- (1) The research is outdated.
- (2) The research is intriguing.
- (3) The research is superficial.
- (4) The research is problematic.

III. Writing (40%)

The table shows Taiwan’s share of world publications in selected fields from 2004 to 2009.

Write a report to describe the changes which occurred; write no more than 120 words.

Field	2000-2004		2005-2009		Growth (%)
	Number of Publications	World Ranking	Number of Publications	World Ranking	
Engineering	10,758	11	19,705	9	83.17
Materials Science	4,281	13	7,410	10	73.09
Economics & Business	602	18	1,870	10	210.63
Computer Science	3,000	11	5,775	11	92.5
Social Sciences	905	24	2,584	14	184.52
Chemistry	7,744	18	10,932	15	41.17
Clinical Medicine	10,762	17	17,458	18	62.22
All Fields	58,960	18	100,232	16	70.00

Source: Web of Science. Thomson Reuters.