

國立虎尾科技大學100學年度

研究所(碩士班)入學考試英文科試題

注意事項:

- (1) 共二十五題，每題四分，共一百分。
- (2) 請依序作答於答案卡上，答錯不倒扣。

I. Grammar: In this part of test, each sentence has four words or phrases underlined. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), (D). You are to identify the one underlined word or phrase that should be corrected or rewritten. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer.

1. When children experience too much frustration, its behavior ceases to be integrated.

A B C D

2. Ms. Morisot lost her wallet which he was walking in the park at lunchtime.

A B C D

3. Five miles beyond the hills were a fire with its flames reaching up to the sky.

A B C D

4. The fish has become a popular item on the menus of most restaurants.

A B C D

5. The best seats in the theater will be reserved for inviting guests.

A B C D

6. Sulfa drugs had been used to treat bacterial infection until penicillin becomes widely available.

A B C D

7. The guest which just arrived forgot to sign his name in the hotel register.

A B C D

II. Cloze test: Choose the best answer to fill in each blank.

One of the largest fast-food restaurant ___ 8 ___ in Taiwan just got healthier. Big MAC, which ___ 9 ___ fried chicken, says it's ___ 10 ___ trans fats in most of its menu items. Trans fats are highly ___ 11 ___ oil and is bad for your health. Original or Extra Crispy, not exactly health ___ 12 ___ but it will soon be healthier at Big MAC, fried in a zero-trans-fat soybean oil.

Big MAC says, we have found a ___ 13 ___ that ___ 14 ___ all the finger-licking good taste of Big MAC's chicken, but now with zero trans fat.

Big MAC's move is part of a growing ___ 15 ___. Many fast-food restaurants are following Big MAC's policy.

8. (A) chains (B) chances (C) chaos (D) chorals
9. (A) specializes in (B) generalizes (C) makes common (D) makes popular
10. (A) facing out (B) phrasing out (C) updating (D) phasing out
11. (A) promoted (B) processed (C) professional (D) prolonged
12. (A) fare (B) fir (C) fair (D) effort
13. (A) election (B) solution (C) foundation (D) question
14. (A) preserves (B) deserts (C) deserves (D) predicts
15. (A) train (B) thread (C) treat (D) trend

III. Reading comprehension: answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

The development of the horse has been recorded from the beginning through all of its evolutionary stages to the modern form. It is, in fact, one of the most complete and well-documented chapters of paleontological history. Fossil finds provide us not only with detailed information about the horse itself but also with valuable insights into the migration of herds, and even evidence for speculation about the climatic conditions that could have **instigated** such migratory behavior.

Geologists believe that the first horses appeared on Earth about sixty million years ago as compared with two million years ago for the appearance of human beings. There is evidence of early horses on both American and European countries, but it has been documented that, almost twelve million years ago at the beginning of the Pliocene Age, a horse about midway through its evolutionary development crossed a land bridge where the Bering Strait is now located, from Alaska into the grasslands of Asia, and traveled all the way to Europe. This early horse was a hipparion, about the size of a modern-day pony with three toes and specialized cheek teeth for grazing. In Europe, the hipparion encountered another less advanced horse called the anchitheres, which had previously invaded Europe by the same route, probably during the Miocene Period. Less developed and smaller than the hipparion, the anchitheres was eventually completely replaced by **it**.

By the end of the Pleistocene Age, both the anchitheres and the hipparion had become **extinct** in North America where they had originated, as fossil evidence clearly indicates. In Europe, they evolved into the larger and stronger animal that is very similar to the horse as we know it today. For many years, the horse was probably hunted for food by early tribes of human beings. Then the qualities of the horse that would have made it a good servant were noted—mainly its strength and speed. It was time for the horse to be tamed, used as a draft animal at the dawning of agriculture, and then ridden as the need for transportation increased. It was the descendant of this domesticated horse that was brought back to the Americas by European colonists.

16. What is this passage mainly about?
- (A) The evolution of the horse
 - (B) The migration of horses
 - (C) The modern-day pony
 - (D) The replacement of the anchitheres by the hipparion
17. According to the author, fossils are considered valuable for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
- (A) they suggest how the climate may have been
 - (B) they provide information about migration
 - (C) they document the evolution of the horse
 - (D) they maintain a record of life prior to the Miocene Age
18. The word **instigated** in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by
- (A) explained
 - (B) caused
 - (C) improved
 - (D) influenced
19. According to this passage, the hipparions were
- (A) five-toed animals
 - (B) not as highly developed as the anchitheres
 - (C) larger than the anchitheres
 - (D) about the size of a small dog
20. The word **it** in paragraph 2 refers to
- (A) anchitheres
 - (B) hipparion
 - (C) Miocene Period
 - (D) route
21. The word **extinct** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
- (A) familiar
 - (B) widespread
 - (C) nonexistent
 - (D) tame

22. It can be concluded from this passage that the
- (A) Miocene Period was prior to the Pliocene
 - (B) Pleistocene Period was prior to the Miocene
 - (C) Pleistocene Period was prior to the Pliocene
 - (D) Pliocene Period was prior to the Miocene

English is a rich language because it is a hospitable one. It receives, naturalizes and uses words from many tongues. Thousands of words of Greek, Latin, French and German origin will be found in the dictionary. In addition, there are many words from a multitude of other languages.

From Arabic we get *coffee*, *magazine*, *alcohol* and *algebra*. In words where there is the *al-*, it means “the”.

Among Chinese contributions, there are *tea*, *china* and *typhoon*.

From Italian we find the words *alarm*, *carnival*, *bankrupt*, *piano* and *umbrella*. When you study English and the origin of words (called etymology), you will find that studying English is not necessarily just English, but a language made up of many.

23. What is meant by “many tongues”?
- (A) Different tastes
 - (B) Different flavors
 - (C) Different styles
 - (D) Different languages
24. Which language is mentioned, but does not have examples?
- (A) German
 - (B) Arabic
 - (C) Italian
 - (D) Chinese
25. What is etymology?
- (A) The study of the origin of words.
 - (B) The study of English
 - (C) The study of languages
 - (D) The study of naturalization