

科目：英文

系所組：歷史學系碩士班

I. Vocabulary and Structure. Each of the following is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. (30%)

1. Susan has a job at a supermarket, but she is only working there _____ until she finds a better position.
A) *shortly* B) *temporarily* C) *permanently* D) *slowly*
2. I couldn't sleep because of the party next door, so I asked my neighbors _____ so much noise.
A) *stop making* B) *stopping making* C) *to stop making* D) *stopping to make*
3. We are hoping to stay in Taiwan a long time. By 2014, we _____ lived here for three years.
A) *will have been* B) *will* C) *will have* D) *would have*
4. My financial advisor told me not to invest all my money in one company. He said it would be unwise to put all my _____ in one basket.
A) *wealth* B) *finance* C) *eggs* D) *belongings*
5. After working so hard all week, it's important to take time off and _____ at the weekend.
A) *replace* B) *retire* C) *reform* D) *relax*
6. It's about time _____ was done about the traffic problem on Zhongzheng Road.
A) *something* B) *nothing* C) *everything* D) *some things*
7. What was the name of the man _____ wife became ill and was taken to the hospital?
A) *who* B) *who's* C) *whom* D) *whose*
8. There are many advantages _____ being able to speak English as a second language.
A) *of* B) *in* C) *with* D) *by*
9. We spent our vacation in Australia. _____ it rained constantly, we still had a great time.
A) *Although* B) *Despite* C) *In spite of* D) *Because*
10. You can buy all types of fresh farm _____ at the local market every morning.
A) *product* B) *produce* C) *animals* D) *equipment*
11. The movie was so _____ that many people left early and asked for their money back.
A) *spectacular* B) *fantastic* C) *funny* D) *terrible*
12. When I checked in for my flight, the clerk asked _____ I would prefer a window or an aisle seat.
A) *which* B) *how* C) *if* D) *that*
13. We'd be _____ to climb the mountain in such bad weather, because we could easily lose our way.
A) *stubborn* B) *ridiculous* C) *impulsive* D) *crazy*
14. The choice is very simple. _____ you study hard, or you will fail your exams.
A) *Neither* B) *Unless* C) *Whether* D) *Either*
15. With reference to our _____ discussion about the vacant apartment, I would like to make an appointment to inspect the place next week.
A) *rapid* B) *recent* C) *next* D) *further*

Please Note:

1. Please write your answers on the answer sheet, not on the test sheet
2. No use of dictionaries or any electronic device is allowed in this test

※ 注意：1. 考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。

2. 本試題紙空白部份可當稿紙使用。

3. 考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。

科目：英文

系所組：歷史學系碩士班

II. Cloze. Each blank in the following passage is provided with four possible choices. Choose the best answer for each blank. (30%)

In 1788, the U.S. constitution established most of the systems and rules it needed to form a new 16. However, many leaders thought that something was missing. They wanted to include a new idea: the guarantee of individual rights and freedoms and the protection of citizens 17 the government. As a result, three years later, the Bill of Rights, in the form of 10 amendments, or 18, to the Constitution was passed.

The Bill of Rights consists of 10 amendments, most of which can be divided into three basic 19. Some amendments guarantee individual 20. Other amendments protect citizens against the misuse of 21 by the government. Others protect the rights of criminal suspects, that is, people who are accused of 22. The last amendment 23 that any power that the Constitution does not specifically give to the federal government is a power belonging to "the states...or to the people." The First Amendment, for example, 24 freedom of religion, speech, and the press. This means that every U.S. citizen is free to practice any religion, or none at 25. Citizens are free to say or publish what they believe, although they are not 26 speech that will harm others or present a danger to society. The Second Amendment permits people to form a 27, or army of citizens, and to keep guns. The Fourth Amendment 28 police searches without permission from a judge. The Sixth Amendment provides the 29 to "a speedy and public trial." Only one amendment – the Eighteenth Amendment – has ever been repealed, that is, 30.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 16. A) freedom | B) government | C) colony | D) monarchy |
| 17. A) through | B) for | C) against | D) with |
| 18. A) changes | B) errors | C) rights | D) mistakes |
| 19. A) revisions | B) additions | C) categories | D) conclusions |
| 20. A) taxes | B) freedoms | C) responsibilities | D) suggestions |
| 21. A) freedom | B) rights | C) power | D) obligation |
| 22. A) rights | B) freedoms | C) contributions | D) crimes |
| 23. A) argues | B) states | C) implies | D) refutes |
| 24. A) guarantees | B) denies | C) suggests | D) ignores |
| 25. A) any | B) all | C) some | D) few |
| 26. A) prohibited | B) forbidden | C) allowed | D) provided |
| 27. A) constitution | B) militia | C) club | D) association |
| 28. A) requires | B) permits | C) allows | D) forbids |
| 29. A) right | B) obligation | C) choice | D) obstacle |
| 30. A) enacted | B) ignored | C) revised | D) reversed |

Please Note:

1. Please write your answers on the answer sheet, not on the test sheet
2. No use of dictionaries or any electronic device is allowed in this test

※ 注意：1.考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。

2.本試題紙空白部份可當稿紙使用。

3.考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。

科目：英文

系所組：歷史學系碩士班

III. Reading comprehension: Answer the following questions based on the text below. (20%)

(I)

The U.S. Supreme Court decided in 1896 that “separate but equal” facilities for blacks and whites were legal. By the 1950s, 21 states had segregated public schools. Most of the black schools were not as good as the white ones.

Oliver Brown of Topeka, Kansas, decided to challenge the 1896 Supreme Court decision. He asked the local school board to let his daughter attend a nearby white school. When the board refused, Brown sued them. The case of Brown versus the Board of Education of Topeka (1954) eventually reached the Supreme Court and is one of the most famous legal cases in U.S. history. The defenders of school segregation argued that states had a right to make decisions about social and educational issues and that segregation was not harmful to blacks. Lawyers for Brown argued that black and white schools were not equal and that federal laws prohibit unequal treatment. The Supreme Court ruled in Brown’s favor. The Chief Justice noted, “Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.” In other words, the fact that the schools are separate means that they must be unequal. A year later, the Court ordered all schools to be desegregated.

Many communities followed the court’s order, but in other places, local and state governments refused. In 1957, the Arkansas governor tried to prevent African-American students from attending the all-white high school in the state capital, Little Rock. President Dwight Eisenhower had to send in soldiers to protect the black students. Some communities closed their public schools because they did not want black children to attend. Some white families took their children out of public schools and sent them to private schools. By 1960, in spite of the Supreme Court decision, less than one percent of black children in the South attended school with white children.

31. *What was the idea of “separate but equal” facilities decided by the Supreme Court in 1896?*
- A) That black and white schools would be separate and with different facilities.
 - B) That black and white children would go to school together.
 - C) That black and white schools would be separate, but have the same facilities.
 - D) That by 1950, 21 states had to segregate their public schools.
32. *What was the argument of Oliver Brown in the Brown versus the Board of Education of Topeka case?*
- A) That segregated schools were both unequal and illegal.
 - B) That segregated schools were both equal and legal.
 - C) That his daughter deserved special treatment.
 - D) That states had a right to make decisions about social and educational issues.
33. *The Supreme Court rule in Brown’s favor and ordered that all schools...*
- A) be shut down.
 - B) integrate black and white students in the same schools.
 - C) continue the segregation of schools.
 - D) respect the decision of individual states.
34. *The reaction of many local and state governments to the Supreme Court’s order was to...*
- A) accept the ruling.
 - B) send in soldiers to protect the black students.
 - C) not cooperate with the ruling.
 - D) move their children to Little Rock.
35. *By 1960, the Supreme Court decision to desegregate schools was...*
- A) very successful in the South.
 - B) mostly successful in the South.
 - C) generally unsuccessful in the South.
 - D) very unsuccessful in the South

Please Note:

1. Please write your answers on the answer sheet, not on the test sheet
2. No use of dictionaries or any electronic device is allowed in this test

※ 注意：1. 考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。

2. 本試題紙空白部份可當稿紙使用。

3. 考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。

科目：英文

系所組：歷史學系碩士班

(II)

Between 755 and 763 China's Tang empire was shaken by the rebellion of An Lushan. Although the rebellion was eventually defeated and the dynasty survived for another century and a half, it never recovered its former authority or glory. So sweeping were the changes which followed the rebellion that it has been identified as a major turning point in Chinese history.

The rebellion had a number of immediate and long-term consequences. Some parts of the country became depopulated, others suffered severe economic and social dislocation and the state's financial machinery collapsed. The north-east of the empire became virtually independent and elsewhere provinces fell under the control of military governors. The fall of the capital deeply shocked the Tang aristocracy, some of whom moved to the south. The involvement of the frontier armies in a civil war encouraged the Tibetans to advance and in 763 they briefly captured Chang'an. These changes greatly weakened the Tang government and later Tang rulers were never again able to emulate the achievements of their predecessors.

36. According to the above text, how long did the Tang empire last after the An Lushan rebellion?

- A) About 50 years. B) About 100 years.
C) About 150 years. D) About 200 years.

37. Why was the An Lushan rebellion "identified as a major turning point in history"?

- A) Because it did not bring much change. B) Because it brought great change.
C) Because the rebellion was eventually defeated. D) Because Tibet captured Chang'an.

38. The impact of this rebellion...

- A) started right away and lasted a long time. B) did not last very long.
C) was not felt for a long time. D) was not very strong.

39. What was not a problem caused by the An Lushan rebellion?

- A) Economic decline. B) A loss of people in many regions.
C) A loss of control of territory D) The later achievements of Tang rulers.

40. What is the topic sentence of the second paragraph above?

- A) The first sentence. B) The second sentence
C) The third sentence D) The fourth sentence

IV. Chinese-English Translation (20%)

政治史通常被界定為對過去所有那些與正式權利機構相關聯的現象的研究，而對有歷史記載的大多數人類社會而言，這種機構就是指國家。它包括國家的行政機構、利益集團和政黨對國家控制權的爭奪、國家實施的政策以及國家間的關係。

Please Note:

1. Please write your answers on the answer sheet, not on the test sheet
2. No use of dictionaries or any electronic device is allowed in this test

※ 注意：1. 考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。

2. 本試題紙空白部份可當稿紙使用。

3. 考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。