

淡江大學 102 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

1-1

系別：英文學系

科目：英文

考試日期：3月10日(星期日) 第1節

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Part I: Vocabulary & Grammar (40%)

(答案請填於答案卡上)

Choose the best answer to fill in each blank.

1. In the worst case _____, we'll have to replace all the pipes leading up to the house.
(A) scenario (B) plumbing (C) blueprint (D) analyst
2. The best thing about our new cell phone _____ is you can change the size and position of the buttons and text, making the screen look exactly the way you want.
(A) reception (B) headset (C) output (D) interface
3. Besides being a terrible idea, using half the floor space to sell your cousin's hair care products could very well be our _____.
(A) unloading (B) undoing (C) unmasking (D) uncurling
4. One reviewer called the stage production "a _____ of design, recalling the glory days of 18th century elegance and artistry."
(A) playwright (B) torrent (C) sequel (D) marvel
5. The risk of offending millions of viewers is certainly a _____ argument against wearing that revealing outfit.
(A) salient (B) televised (C) forwarding (D) sociable
6. As soon as I saw Billy, I _____ knew he was one of my best friend's siblings.
(A) instantly (B) cordially (C) relatively (D) artificially
7. According to the old woman who sold it to me, drinking this _____ will make someone fall in love with the first person he or she sees.
(A) tablet (B) ointment (C) lotion (D) potion
8. "The elephant in the room" is a _____ meaning something everyone knows about but is unwilling to discuss.
(A) figure of speech (B) tone of voice
(C) manner of speaking (D) term of endearment
9. When you enter the prison, hold your arms out with your _____ facing up so the guards can verify that you aren't carrying anything.
(A) soles (B) knees (C) palms (D) shoulders
10. It turns out the mysterious _____ on the kitchen floor was not blood, but ordinary ketchup.
(A) subdivision (B) submission (C) subordinate (D) substance
11. After the death of her parents the girl was _____ by her grandparents.
(A) brought up (B) grown up (C) taken up (D) given up
12. I've had this cold for ages. I just can't get _____ out it.
(A) rid (B) better (C) over (D) out
13. By the time you receive this letter, I _____ for Japan.
(A) will leave (B) have left (C) would have left (D) will have left

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14. No sooner had Edward stepped out of his office ____ he heard an explosion.
(A) than (B) then (C) when (D) while
15. But for the poor weather conditions, the plane ____ on time last night.
(A) would arrive (B) would have arrived
(C) had arrived (D) should arrive
16. In spite of a budget shortage, the company insists on ____ a new series of products.
(A) launch (B) launching (C) launched (D) to launch
17. In his new movie, this young director brings fear and horror to the audience with plenty of ____ and unpleasant scenes.
(A) disturbing (B) disturbed (C) disturb (D) disturbs
18. Passengers ____ the first class tickets will be given a discount, plus a special gift.
(A) buy (B) who buying (C) bought (D) buying
19. The award-winning actor owed his success ____ his professional staff and supportive fans.
(A) of (B) to (C) on (D) at
20. It's essential for students to ____ school regulations.
(A) bring about (B) abide by (C) suffer from (D) interfere with

Part II: Reading Comprehension (30%)

There are two reading selections below; each is followed by multiple choice questions. Choose the response that best answers the question. (答案請填於答案卡上)

Passage I: Laughter

Some people giggle, or laugh quietly. Others give loud, hearty laugh which is sometimes called a "belly" laugh. No matter how we laugh, laughter is a necessary part of a healthy, happy life. We can easily recognize laughter, but what exactly is it?

First of all, laughter is a function of the body. According to medical researchers, laughter is a series of movement of the muscles in the face and the respiratory system. These movements cause the diaphragm, abdomen, heart, lungs, and liver to rub and press each other during a hearty laugh. These parts of the body are exercising. It's a massage inside the body! These movements also cause the heart to beat faster and increase the flow of blood to the brain. When the laughter stops, the heart slows down and the muscles relax. The results are a feeling of pleasure and well being.

It is also possible that laughter supports our bodies' defenses against disease. Studies at Loma Linda University School of Medicine in California show how laughter may help our white blood cells make antibodies to fight infection and disease

Laughter is also a psychological expression. According to some psychologists, laughter shows that we are not afraid or worried. Think of a parent who takes a young child into a swimming pool. At first, the child probably doesn't laugh and may even cry or feel frightened. However, once the child is sure that the parent

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will not let go, he or she begins to laugh and enjoy the water.

If we laugh to show we are not afraid, then why do some people laugh when they are nervous or afraid? That is easy to explain. People laugh then because they want to pretend to be in control. Think of a student who laughs easily before a big examination. The student is saying to herself or himself and to others, "See, this isn't bothering me. I know what I am doing." Laughter can help us through a difficult time. It helps us to cope and deal with problems. Research has shown that laughter can even help people handle pain.

Laughter, then, measures our ability to handle the world around us. If we can laugh when we are afraid, we will be able to survive our troubles. We can laugh and enjoy life if we are in control and sure of ourselves.

21. Laughter is _____.

- (A) silly, and we should not do it
- (B) a strange thing to do
- (C) a good exercise, but not necessary
- (D) is a necessary part of a healthy, happy life

22. Laughter is a function of _____.

- (A) the body which massages and exercises the organs
- (B) the mind which makes you smarter
- (C) the mouth which makes the mouth muscles stronger
- (D) the tongue which help the flexibility of the tongue

23. When laughter stops, _____.

- (A) the heart speeds up and the muscles tighten. The results are a feeling of pleasure and well being
- (B) the heart returns back to a normal pace and the muscles stretch. The results are a feeling of pleasure and well being
- (C) the heart slows down and the muscles relax. The results are a feeling of pleasure and well being.
- (D) the heart does nothing and the muscles loosen. The results are a feeling of displeasure and emptiness.

24. It is also possible that laughter _____.

- (A) supports our bodies' defenses against germs
- (B) supports our bodies' defenses against disease
- (C) supports our bodies' defenses against bacteria
- (D) supports our bodies' defenses against feelings

25. According to some psychologists, laughter _____.

- (A) shows that we are confused about our feelings
- (B) shows that we are in charge
- (C) shows that we are not afraid or worried
- (D) shows that we are optimistic

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Passage II: Koko

Koko is the first gorilla to learn a human language. Now nearly eleven he was born in a children's zoo in America. Here he was 'adopted' by a young research psychologist who tried to teach the gorilla human sign language.

Each morning before the zoo opened the psychologist would carry Koko for walks through the children's zoo. She felt it was important to get Koko outside his cage so that he would develop confidence. He soon began to regard the psychologist as his mother.

Koko was terrified of the large animals, particularly a baby elephant, and refused to leave his 'mother' side.

When Koko was one year old his 'mother' developed games to show him the usefulness of his hands. She breathed on the glass of the large windows in his house and then drew stars and simple faces on the misted surface. Koko loved these games and would try to draw as well. By the second year of the project the researcher found that she had become fond of Koko and that he was as affectionate as any human infant. When Koko sensed that his 'mother' was about to leave he would hang on so fiercely that he sometimes left black and blue finger marks on her arms. Like a parent, the psychologist was fascinated by Koko's development. The gorilla helped to clean the house, imitated movements, played games and finally even laughed.

One of the first signs his 'mother' tried to teach Koko was BIRD, a sign made by placing the forefinger and thumb together in front of the mouth in imitation of a bird's beak. Koko watched the researcher's hand carefully and then he made a sign like a bird but with his fingers away from his mouth.

One of Koko's pastimes was drawing and he was able to make reasonably good copies of things, especially birds. He also spent a good deal of time talking to and playing games with his toys. But this was a private pastime and he did not like being watched while doing it.

As Koko grew larger some of his favorite games – such as riding around on shoulders – were out of the question. With most visitors Koko was extremely gentle. He used to put out his hand, lead them round the room, sit down with them and put his face close to theirs. One of Koko's favorite activities was a car ride when he sat up in the front seat and was able to stare at various things on the journey. Out in the country he enjoyed sitting in the trees, clapping with excitement and sliding down the trunks. Sometimes he would hang from a branch by his arms and move cautiously out towards the end until the branch broke off and he would fall down in a shower of leaves.

The sight of Koko playing freely in the countryside gave the researcher the idea of finding a place which could be like that every day. So now Koko lives with the psychologist on an old farm. The farm is small but it is quiet and private, surrounded by trees and rough land.

26. The psychologist took Koko for walks so that he would

(A) get exercise out of doors

(B) meet large animals.

(C) be in human company.

(D) overcome his nervousness.

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27. Koko learned to use his hands by
- (A) touching the psychologist's face.
 - (B) making simple drawings.
 - (C) cleaning the windows.
 - (D) copying basic words.
28. When Koko was learning sign language he
- (A) tried to copy the psychologist's movements.
 - (B) tried to draw the signs on the ground.
 - (C) put his finger and thumb in his mouth.
 - (D) watched the psychologist's mouth movements.
29. As Koko grew up he
- (A) became fierce with strangers.
 - (B) lost interest in his games.
 - (C) began to like journeys by car.
 - (D) developed round shoulders.
30. When playing in trees Koko most enjoyed
- (A) chasing birds and butterflies.
 - (B) running from branches.
 - (C) swinging carefully along branches.
 - (D) throwing leaves from branches.

Part III: Composition (30%)

Please write a brief responsive paragraph of about 200-250 words to the statements given below to demonstrate your unique understanding of the issue involved.

Some educators have indicated that university students in Taiwan lag behind in English, and proposed that English be a medium of instruction for subjects such as business, law, science, information processing, and the like. Should Taiwanese universities offer English-only courses for their students?

Please state your ideas and provide two reasons to support them.