

國立屏東教育大學 100 學年度研究所碩士班入學考試

英文(A) 試題

(英語學系碩士班)

※請注意：1.本試題共九頁。

2.答案題號須標示清楚，並寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。

I. Vocabulary and Grammar (15 points)

Directions: Choose the appropriate words and phrases.

1. The ancient volcano goddess of Hawaii, Pele, is greatly ____ for her powers of creation.
(A) admitted (B) titled
(C) revered (D) capable
2. There is ____ that rivers and oceans existed on Mars so that it may have been home to alien life.
(A) evidence (B) reality
(C) claim (D) truth
3. Peter's presentation was a failure because the contents and theme were _____.
Consequently, his classmates knew little about what he tried to impress them.
(A) tangible (B) ambiguous
(C) explicit (D) negligible
4. A popular night club was raided by the police who detained sixteen young people who were ____ of taking drugs.
(A) accepted (B) rejected
(C) suspected (D) injected
5. Mark is regarded as ____ and insecure because he likes boasting about his achievements.
(A) conceited (B) flexible
(C) admirable (D) perceptive
6. Liz is in a dreadful _____. She likes the university which she got the offer, but the distance far away from home is what she dislikes.
(A) devastation (B) plague
(C) dilemma (D) affliction
7. Shelly was so ____ in watching the DVD that she forgot concert she originally planned to go.
(A) excelled (B) obliged
(C) engrossed (D) enlivened
8. It isn't financially ____ for researchers to travel overseas to undertake key procedures of projects if without funds.
(A) feasible (B) workable
(C) efficient (D) profitable
9. My advice is: the ____ of good sleeping habits will help cure your insomnia.
(A) formative (B) form
(C) formation (D) formed
10. The lecturer was presenting his _____ statements to finish his talk.

- (A) conclusion (B) conclude
(C) concluding (D) conclusive
11. George has a ____ mind; he can remember almost everything he sees or hears.
(A) responsive (B) retentive
(C) reflexive (D) reproductive
12. At present there are many methods which can ____ back pain.
(A) alleviate (B) elaborate
(C) activate (D) allocate
13. Since ORBIS Flying Eye hospital first took its flight more than 25 years ago, it ____ over 87 countries.
(A) journeyed (B) has journeyed to
(C) was journey to (D) has been journeyed to
14. The newly immigrant women from South Asia have married to Taiwan _____ a better life.
(A) in view of (B) in search of
(C) in line with (D) in place of
15. Ms. Long's book, _____ events taking place in the early twentieth, was hailed by literary critics.
(A) depicts (B) depicts it
(C) which depicts (D) which it depicts

II. Cloze passages (35 points)

A. Fill in each of the following blanks with the most appropriate one from the choices offered.

Passage A

Teenagers who drink, smoke and use drugs can derail their brain development and 1 for lifelong addiction. That might not sound like news to you. Until recently, most of what science has known about addiction in teenagers 2 extrapolated from research in adults. Drugs and alcohol can 3 the massive renovation of the brain during adolescence, 4 it more vulnerable 5 drugs and easier for teens to get addicted.

1. (A) bring themselves out (B) set themselves up
(C) pick themselves up (D) put themselves down
2. (A) is (B) has (C) was (D) has been
3. (A) disrupt (B) dispose (C) dismiss (D) distribute
4. (A) to leave (B) contributing (C) making (D) to result in
5. (A) for (B) to (C) on (D) with

Passage B

One of the world's largest parties, Carnival – held this year from March 4 through 8 – is virtually synonymous 6 Rio de Janeiro. But Carnival, 7 all its colorful, hedonistic glory, is also celebrated in practically every town and city in Brazil. Although Carnival officially lasts five days, from the Friday to the Tuesday 8 Ash Wednesday, the festivities can begin weeks 9 while other towns keep the party 10 for weeks afterwards.

6. (A) as (B) on (C) with (D) to
7. (A) to (B) in (C) with (D) from
8. (A) following (B) after (C) preceding (D) until
9. (A) in advance (B) beforetime (C) later (D) in no time
10. (A) separated (B) go (C) rolling (D) excluded

Passage C

Yo-Yo Ma, 11 the foremost cellist of his generation, finds answers 12 his questions most often through colleagues, not books. He is famous for being good friends with musicians, choreographers, and painters. His many friendships go 13 beyond the arts community. He also thinks that by 14 our own traditions but also going into those of others, we find the forces that reenergize and 15 our traditions.

11. (A) considered (B) regarded (C) taken (D) perceived
12. (A) for (B) in (C) to (D) about
13. (A) even (B) much (C) further (D) far
14. (A) delving into (B) evaluating (C) prying into (D) abandoning
15. (A) resume (B) revitalize (C) regain (D) redeem

Passage D

My office colleagues and I use the Internet everyday, and we're always concerned about computer viruses. 16, a few precautions have kept us hard workers safe so far, and you will profit 17 them, too. First, don't open e-mail attachments unless you're sure whom they are from and you 18 them. If an attachment ends in ".exe," it's likely a virus, do delete it without opening, even if your best friend has sent it. Second, get antivirus software and make sure it 19 often; ask a knowledgeable friend for him or her favorite program. If you're using a wireless modem, you are especially 20 to a hacker, but using a firewall will cut the 21 of his or her accessing your system. Once a week, check your Internet service providers' Web site for new patches. Finally, 22 instant messaging – someone whom you think is your online pal may 23 be your computer's worst foe.

16. (A) Unfortunately (B) Fairly (C) Luckily (D) Deeply
17. (A) with (B) for (C) from (D) on
18. (A) are gaining (B) are clear (C) are expecting (D) confirm
19. (A) updated (B) is updated (C) has updated (D) is updating
20. (A) vulnerable (B) workable (C) sensible (D) manageable
21. (A) chance (B) cord (C) courage (D) core
22. (A) pay attention (B) be aware of (C) be used to (D) be sure
23. (A) alternatively (B) fully (C) actually (D) finally

Passage E

With a few simple tips here, you can avoid being injured or killed in dog attacks. When you see a leashed dog 24, keep a safe distance from it. Don't pet the dog until you 25 the owner's permission, since not all dogs like 26 by strangers. Never get close to an unfamiliar dog that is barking, growling, sleeping, eating, or nursing. If a dog chase after you, try to turn sideways and 27 yourself from it – and don't stare the dog in the eyes, or you'll be seen as a 28. If charged by a dog, put something between you and it, such as a stick, an umbrella, etc. If attacked, you may need to curl up as a ball and protect your face, neck and head. You 29 remember that your running will stimulate the dog's 30 to chase after you.

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|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 24.(A) stagger | (B) withdrawing | (C) waving | (D) approaching |
| 25.(A) have asked for | (B) ask | (C) asked for | (D) are asking for |
| 26.(A) to touch | (B) touching | (C) touched | (D) being touched |
| 27.(A) convulse | (B) separate | (C) distance | (D) prevent |
| 28.(A) blink | (B) odium | (C) threat | (D) threatening |
| 29.(A) can | (B) will | (C) must | (D) might |
| 30.(A) instinct | (B) anger | (C) senses | (D) motive |

B. Choose the most appropriate from the clauses below to fill in the blanks in the following passages. On the answer sheet, write down the number corresponding to the clause chosen.

- (A) whoever has the power to disrupt the line transmission has the power to intervene between the callers
- (B) they entrust the care of the telephone lines to official branches of the government to be protected by state military power.
- (C) we can include not only telephone calls across a technological channel but also all forms of social interaction
- (D) there is the social practice of defining the situation or of framing the event
- (E) they engage in restoration of the relationship positioning as well as in topic restoration

My analysis of business telephone calls presented three hierarchical social practices which interpolate social practices of power into the common task of telephoning. At the broadest level 31. I worded this as the maxim: Attend to the channel. I suggested that the power to construct the channel is the unilateral power to pre-empt anything carried on that channel. Whether it is a personal telephone call among friends or a telephone summit between heads of state, 32, at least temporarily to disrupt their relationship positioning, and to disrupt their topic. This is attested by telephone callers when the line is broken. When transmission resumed 33. Perhaps for this reason heads of state have "secure" telephone lines which in this case means that 34.

I would like now to rephrase this first maxim somewhat more broadly so that 35. would like to focus on the definition of the situation or the communicative event and to rephrase this first maxim as "Attend to the definition of the situation".

III. Reading comprehension (50 points)

Choose the best answer for each of the following questions.

Passage A

It is possible to “jump-start” an automobile with a dead battery by connecting its battery to the battery in a running automobile. This process can be dangerous, however, because the current causes electrolysis of water in the dead battery, producing hydrogen and oxygen gases. Disconnecting the jumper cables after the disabled car starts causes an arc that can ignite the gaseous mixture. If this happens, the battery may explode. This problem can be avoided by connecting the ground jumper cable to a part of the engine remote from the battery. Any arc produced when this cable is disconnected is harmless.

Traditional types of lead storage batteries require periodic “topping off”, _____ the water in the electrolyte solution is depleted by the electrolysis that accompanies the charging process. More recently designed batteries have electrodes made of an alloy of calcium and lead that inhibits the electrolysis of water. These batteries can be sealed; they require no addition of water.

It is rather amazing that in the 75 years in which lead storage batteries have been used, no better system has been found. Although a lead storage battery provides excellent service, it has a useful lifetime of 3 to 5 years in an automobile. While it might seem that the battery could undergo an indefinite number of discharge/charge cycles, physical damage from road shock and chemical side reactions eventually cause it to fail.

1. The example of the possibly exploding battery when it is jump-started is used to illustrate
 - (A) the many dangers involved in personal car maintenance.
 - (B) the little-known danger of jump-starting an auto battery.
 - (C) the nature of the chemical process at work in the lead storage battery.
 - (D) the need for an improved automobile battery.
2. From this passage you could infer that
 - (A) a new auto battery should be routinely installed every two years.
 - (B) one should never jump-start an automobile battery.
 - (C) a safe automobile battery will soon be on the market.
 - (D) care is needed in jump-starting a battery.
3. The author’s statement that “It is rather amazing that in the 75 years in which lead storage batteries have been used, no better system has been found” is a statement of
 - (A) fact
 - (B) impossibility
 - (C) opinion
 - (D) certainty
4. The missing word in the blank is
 - (A) and
 - (B) because
 - (C) but
 - (D) from
5. Which of the following statements is true?
 - (A) You can “jump-start” an automobile with a dead battery by connecting its battery to the battery of any automobile.
 - (B) It would be a forever truth that the battery could undergo an indefinite number of discharge/charge cycles.
 - (C) Disconnecting the jumper cables would be harmless.
 - (D) More recently designed batteries require no addition of water in the charging process.

Passage B

Psychologists tell us that we are what we think ourselves to be. Our self-image defines for us what we believe we can and cannot do. If we think we are failures, we probably will often fail. If we think we are successful, we probably will often succeed. Each of us over the years has built up beliefs about ourselves. Unconsciously, those beliefs were formed by past experiences. Our successes and failures, what others have told us, and what we think people believe about us—all help form impressions of whom we think we are. Because the self-image is so important in our growth, it is important to examine our concepts of self to reach our full potential.

A danger is that we often accept as true the wrong images of self. An example is a student who sees herself as poor in English. So the student avoids English classes that could help her. When she does have to take an English class, she performs poorly and says, “See I told you I was lousy in English.” This makes her self-image all the more real to her. It is also an excuse to continue to do poorly in English classes.

Our nervous system does not know the difference between a real experience and an imagined one. It reacts automatically to information it receives. When our ideas and mental concepts of ourselves are not real but we think they are, we are going to act as if they are real.

The point of self-imagining is not to develop an image of ourselves that is not real. To try to become something we really aren’t is just as wrong as living the unrealistic, inferior image we may have. The aim is to find the real self, to bring our mental images of ourselves in line with our true potential. However, in general psychologists believe that most of us shortchange ourselves. We’re usually better than we think we are. Finding that out is the point of self-imagining.

6. Which of the following statements best fits the main idea of the entire passage?
 - (A) Over the years, each of us has built up beliefs about ourselves that we believe are true.
 - (B) If we think we can be successful, we will be; if we think we are failures, we will be.
 - (C) Our self-image defines who we think we are.
 - (D) Understanding the power of self-image is important if we are to reach our potential.
7. The main idea of paragraph 2 is
 - (A) To show an example of a student who is poor in English
 - (B) To show the danger of a wrong image of one’s self.
 - (C) To show the reality of self-image
 - (D) None of the above.
8. The main idea of paragraph 3 is
 - (A) Our nervous system reacts automatically to information it receives.
 - (B) Our nervous system knows the difference between a real experience and an imagined one.
 - (C) Our nervous system does not know the difference between a real experience and an imagined one.
 - (D) Our reactions are based on what we know.
9. Which of the following statements is true?
 - (A) If we think of ourselves as dumb we tend to act that way.
 - (B) Psychologists claim that we are usually better than we think we are.
 - (C) It is psychologically possible to become anything we want.
 - (D) All of the above.

10. In paragraph 4, what does the underlined word mean?

- (A) mislead
- (B) change ... less than needed
- (C) do not do good to
- (D) do not believe

Passage C

Everybody today is “for the environment.” Yet the crusade to restore a balance between man and nature is in real danger of running off the tracks. And, _____, the most fervent environmentalists may be among the chief wreckers. Many are confused about the causes of our crisis and the ways in which we might resolve it. Consider the widespread notion that a clean environment can be obtained by reducing or even abolishing our dependence on technology. This is a delusion. The truth is that most environmental problems require technological solutions. A second and equally dangerous delusion is the common belief that the cost of cleaning the environment can be paid for out of business profits. _____, at the lowest estimate, the cleanup bill, even for just the most urgent jobs, will be three or four times as large as all business profits.

Another delusion is that the proper way to bring about a clean environment is through punitive legislation. We do need prohibitions and laws forbidding actions that endanger and degrade the environment. But, more than that, we need incentives to preserve and improve it. Punitive laws succeed only if the malefactors are few and the unlawful act is comparatively rare. Today every one of us is a polluter. Punitive laws and regulations can force automobile manufacturers to put emission controls into new cars, but they will never be able to force 100 million motorists to maintain this equipment.

Perhaps, the environmental crisis is the result of success—success in cutting down the mortality of infants, success in raising farm output sufficiently to prevent mass famine, success in getting people of the noisome tenements of the 19th-century city and into the greenery and privacy of the single-family home in the suburbs. The environmental crisis, in other words, is largely the result of doing too much of the right sort of thing.

11. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) The author provides many effective ways to protect the environment.
- (B) Environmentalists know exactly how to best attack environmental problems.
- (C) The cost of cleaning the environment is three or four times as large as all business profits.
- (D) Environmental control requires technology

12. What is the best word for the blank in Line 2?

- (A) Paradoxically
- (B) Equitably
- (C) Improbably
- (D) Proportionally

13. What does the author think of punitive legislation as a proper way to bring about a clean environment?

- (A) We need more of incentives to preserve and improve the environment.
- (B) It is impossible to enact prohibition laws to make the environment clean.
- (C) Punitive laws may succeed because there are few malefactors.
- (D) Not only punitive legislation but also incentives to improve the environment are needed.

14. What is the best transition word for Blank 2 in Paragraph 1?
- (A) Moreover
 - (B) In addition
 - (C) However
 - (D) In contrast
15. The author believes that the environmental crisis is the result of success. What kind of success does the author have in mind?
- (A) The increase of birth rate
 - (B) The increase of farm produces
 - (C) The development of the countryside
 - (D) None of the above

Passage D

If there is any single factor that makes for success in living it is the ability to profit by defeat. Every success I know has been achieved because the person was able to analyze defeat and actually profit by it in his next undertaking. Confuse defeat with failure, and you are doomed indeed to failure. For it isn't defeat that makes you fail; it is your own refusal to see in defeat the guide and encouragement to success.

Defeats are nothing to be ashamed of. They are routine incidents in the life of every man who achieves. But defeat is a dead loss unless you do face it without humiliation, analyze it and learn why you failed. Defeat, in other words, can help to cure its own cause. Not only does defeat prepare us for success, but nothing can arouse us with such a compelling desire to succeed. If you let a baby grasp a rod and try to pull it away he will cling more and more tightly until his whole weight is suspended. It is this same reaction which should give you new and greater strength every time you are defeated. If you exploit the power which defeat gives, you can accomplish with it far more than you capable of when all is serene.

16. The author
- (A) wonders if there is any single factor that makes for success in living
 - (B) is inclined to think there is such a single factor
 - (C) wants to ask if there is such a single factor
 - (D) is not sure if there is such a single factor
17. What does the author know?
- (A) He knows at least several cases of success
 - (B) He knows every success in life
 - (C) It's not mentioned in the passage
 - (D) He knows every success that has been achieved by man
18. The person who was able to analyze defeat is likely
- (A) to achieve success
 - (B) to be a successor
 - (C) to be ashamed of his defeat
 - (D) to overlook routine incidents in his life
19. The Author
- (A) advises you to confuse defeat with failure
 - (B) wants you to mistake defeat for failure
 - (C) orders you to confuse defeat with failure
 - (D) warns you not to confuse with failure

20. Defeat is not valuable to you
- (A) because it makes you fail
 - (B) because it forces you to face it without humiliation
 - (C) in that it provides the guide and encouragement to success
 - (D) because of your own refusal to see it as the guide and encouragement to success
21. If you face defeat without humiliation, analyze it and learn why you failed, defeat
- (A) will become a dead loss
 - (B) is nothing but a dead loss
 - (C) is a dead loss according to the author
 - (D) is anything but not a dead loss
22. What does defeat do?
- (A) It helps us cure our own cause
 - (B) It prepares our own way for success
 - (C) It prepares our country for success
 - (D) It can help us find out why we were defeated
23. The baby will cling more and more tightly
- (A) as soon as you let him grasp a rod
 - (B) when you have pulled the rod away
 - (C) if you try to pull away the rod from his grasp
 - (D) unless you try to pull the rod away
24. What does the author advise one to do with power which defeat gives? one should
- (A) explode it
 - (B) make unfair use of it
 - (C) explore it
 - (D) turn it to practical account
25. If you exploit the power which defeat gives, you can, according to the author, accomplish with it far more
- (A) than you have
 - (B) than all is serene
 - (C) than anyone else
 - (D) than those who are clever