

# 國立高雄師範大學 108 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所別：教育系、特教系

科 目：英文

※注意：請於電腦答案卡以 2B 鉛筆作答。

## I. Vocabulary – choose the best word based on the context. (20%)

1. The first violation for smuggling \_\_\_\_\_ pork products will be fined NTD 200,000.  
(A) isolated (B) approved (C) excluded (D) banned
2. In the Sonora desert, the daytime temperatures \_\_\_\_\_ to 50 degrees Celsius.  
(A) rise (B) arise (C) raise (D) rouse
3. If students violate the school rules, they might be \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) fired (B) expelled (C) tortured (D) required
4. We have been \_\_\_\_\_ a survey on the dietary habits of college students.  
(A) working (B) exposing (C) conducting (D) dealing
5. Rosemary felt \_\_\_\_\_ when she found out that she did not pass English and mathematics this semester.  
(A) thrilled (B) convinced (C) determined (D) dejected
6. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a large climbing rodent that is covered with sharp spines for defense.  
(A) porcupine (B) koala (C) kiwi (D) kangaroo
7. Peter Roget is widely \_\_\_\_\_ for his work in classifying and arranging words and phrases.  
(A) acclaimed (B) reclaimed (C) proclaimed (D) exclaimed
8. Map reading is a skill which is \_\_\_\_\_ through practice.  
(A) made (B) acquired (C) demanded (D) contained
9. We must go through immigration and \_\_\_\_\_ when we enter a country.  
(A) costumes (B) safety (C) customs (D) regulations
10. The moment our English teacher walked into the room, he \_\_\_\_\_ his books on the desk.  
(A) lied (B) lay (C) lays (D) laid

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II. Grammar -- choose the best answer. ( 30% )

11. \_\_\_\_\_ of a newspaper nor the number of pages in an edition has ever been standardized.  
(A) The page size is neither (B) Neither is the page size  
(C) The page size, neither (D) Neither the page size
12. Nearly all trees have seeds that fall to the earth, take root, and eventually \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) generate new seeds (B) new seeds generate  
(C) by generating new seeds (D) new seeds generate there
13. Ball-point pen manufacturers work with measurements \_\_\_\_\_ used in spacecraft.  
(A) those precisely (B) they are precisely  
(C) as precise as those (D) as those are precisely
14. \_\_\_\_\_ the zero was invented is not known.  
(A) After (B) Since  
(C) Although (D) When
15. It is thought that \_\_\_\_\_ two fingerprints are identical.  
(A) nor (B) no  
(C) none (D) never
16. \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of decorative art: handicraft and fine arts.  
(A) Although two (B) There are two  
(C) In two (D) Two
17. A line segment, which is part of a straight line, begins at one point \_\_\_\_\_ at another.  
(A) ending (B) by ending  
(C) the end is (D) and ends
18. No matter how \_\_\_\_\_, it is not necessarily worthless.  
(A) dry a desert may be (B) a desert may be dry  
(C) may a desert be dry (D) a desert dry may be
19. Croquet is a popular lawn game \_\_\_\_\_ players hit wooden balls through wire arches called wickets.  
(A) when (B) which  
(C) in when (D) is which

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20. Never again \_\_\_\_\_ political office after his 1928 defeat for the presidency.  
(A) Alfred E. Smith seriously sought  
(B) seriously Alfred E. Smith sought  
(C) when did Alfred E. Smith seriously seek  
(D) did Alfred E. Smith seriously seek
21. \_\_\_\_\_ often added to sauces and soups, is plentiful and relatively inexpensive.  
(A) Parsley, an herb that is  
(B) For parsley, an herb to be  
(C) An herb, parsley is  
(D) Parsley, is that herb
22. The mountains of the Antarctic Peninsula are thought to contain copper deposits \_\_\_\_\_ to those in the Andes Mountains of South America because the two areas were once contiguous.  
(A) similarly  
(B) similar  
(C) they are similar  
(D) and similar
23. The best way to control rats is by seeing that they have as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) possibly little nourishment  
(B) nourishment possibly little  
(C) little as possible nourishment  
(D) little nourishment as possible
24. Historically, \_\_\_\_\_ chief material for making furniture has been wood, but metal and stone have also been used.  
(A) it was the  
(B) that the  
(C) the  
(D) there was a
25. \_\_\_\_\_ started as a modern sport in India at the same time that it did in Europe.  
(A) To ski  
(B) Ski  
(C) Skiing  
(D) That skiing

**III. Cloze: Choose the best answer for each blank in the passage. (12%)**

An asteroid is one of any number of small space objects moving 26 our sun. They are usually made of solid materials 27 rock and metal. A comet, 28 the other hand, is a bright object made of ice and gas and is constantly breaking up and melting, 29 produces its distinctive tail as it travels through space. A meteor is what we call an object 30 outer space, including an asteroid, which passes into the earth's atmosphere. This causes it to burn up and become very bright. A meteorite is

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what we call any part of meteor that did not entirely burn up in the atmosphere and actually landed 31 earth.

- |               |            |          |           |
|---------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| 26. (A) in    | (B) around | (C) like | (D) as    |
| 27. (A) for   | (B) to     | (C) like | (D) away  |
| 28. (A) at    | (B) for    | (C) to   | (D) on    |
| 29. (A) which | (B) who    | (C) whom | (D) those |
| 30. (A) for   | (B) on     | (C) from | (D) as    |
| 31. (A) for   | (B) on     | (C) in   | (D) to    |

**IV. Discourse Structure: Choose the best answer from the box below for each blank in the passage. (8%)**

The goal of every business is simple: make as much money as possible. Sometimes, however, businesses employ a different strategy. 32. In other words, they will sell an item at a cost lower than the total cost of manufacturing and distributing each unit of a product. This is referred to as loss leader pricing, and while it may seem counterintuitive, it can be beneficial in certain situations.

Loss leader pricing is often used to make a product more appealing to customers. Stores will often sell products at extremely low prices to lure customers. 33. Companies will also sell new products at low cost to establish them more quickly among a wider number of consumers. Once a market for the item becomes more established, the manufacturer will generally raise prices to profit-making level.

34. For instance, computer printers are often sold more cheaply than they cost to make. This is possible because the printers require regular ink refills, and the ink is sold for a much greater profit than the printers are. 35.

- A. Another situation in which companies will sell below cost is when a product requires complementary products to be used.
- B. Rather than maximizing their profits on a product, manufacturers or retailers will choose to lose money on each item sold.
- C. Analysts state that ink cartridges are sold at a 20-30 percent profit margin.
- D. They hope that the customers will purchase other, more profitable items during their shopping trip along with the loss leader product.

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**V. Reading Comprehension.**

**Essay (I): Questions 36-40 ( 15% )**

March 22<sup>nd</sup> marks the annual observance of UN World Water Day and the beginning of a UN-mandated decade of action called “Water for Life.” They are a call to UN agencies and other groups to focus their efforts on reversing the plight of the billion people who lack access to safe water and sanitation to protect their health. Organizers say the first “water decade” in the 1980s brought water to more than 1 billion people and sanitation to almost 770 million. But as VOA’s David McAlary reports from Washington, the goal of sufficient safe water remains elusive as world population grows.

Earth may be unique in the universe for its abundance of water, amounting to 70 percent of its surface. “It is really remarkable that on the blue planet, on a planet as abundant with water as the one on which we find ourselves, only 3 percent of the water resources on the planet are fresh water.” Erik Peterson of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington points out that as small an amount as 3 percent is, only a tiny fraction of that percentage is available to us for daily use. Most of the world’s fresh water is either frozen, locked underground, or in swamps, leaving less than a drop in every liter for our needs. Half of that is already in use for agriculture, industry, and cities and towns.

But about one-sixth of humanity—1 billion people—do not have safe water and 2.5 billion are without sanitation. UN statistics show that nearly half of all people in the developing world suffer diseases like cholera and diarrhea as a direct result. As the population grows, Mr. Peterson says more will be exposed. Despite the minuscule amount of available fresh water, experts say there is enough to meet human needs. The real problem is that the infrastructure to deliver it, such as sewage treatment plants and pipes, is lacking in many countries. Poor countries suffer because of limited access to fresh water.

36. What can be inferred about a country with an abundant water supply?

- (A) It uses most of the world’s water.
- (B) It has a strong infrastructure.
- (C) It doesn’t have good sanitation.
- (D) All of its labor is economically productive.

(背面尚有試題)

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37. According to paragraph 1, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- (A) March 22<sup>nd</sup> of every year is the UN's World Water Day.
  - (B) In the 1980s more than 1 billion people gained access to clean water.
  - (C) It will cost more than 700 million dollars to give everyone clean water
  - (D) Along with clean drinking water, the UN also wants to provide people with sanitation.
38. According to Erik Peterson, what percentage of water is available to us for daily use?
- (A) Less than 3 percent.
  - (B) More than 3 percent.
  - (C) 70 percent.
  - (D) 10 percent.
39. According to the author, how many people are suffering from problem of lacking clean water?
- (A) 2.5 billion.                      (B) 770 million.
  - (C) 1 billion.                        (D) 60 billion.
40. The word **plight** in the first paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) the cleanliness and safety of public facilities.
  - (B) human waste carried off in pipes.
  - (C) a machine that distills.
  - (D) a difficult or bad situation.

**Essay (II): Questions 41-45 ( 15% )**

Pyramids are not limited only to the Egyptians as many cultures have constructed pyramid-shaped buildings at various points throughout history. However, the Egyptian pyramids are **unsurpassed** in their size and fame. In 450 B.C., Herodotus, the Greek inventor of the field of history, was the first to describe the pyramids in Cairo. Of these, the Great Pyramid built for the Pharaoh Khufu in 2560 B.C. stands out; it is huge, being nearly 150 meters high and 230 meters wide on each side. Herodotus said that it took over 100,000 men more than 20 years to complete it. His claim that the Egyptians used giant machines to lift the stones into place has now been dismissed. Yet to this day, archaeologists still do not know how the ancient Egyptians were able to build such a huge structure.

The most popular theory is that the pharaoh forced the people to work during the

rainy season. In Egypt, the Nile River floods annually, making farming impossible. Through the use of sheer manpower, men would have dragged limestone blocks from nearby quarries

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to the site. By placing the blocks on logs, it would have taken about ten days to move each one. Workers at the construction site could then have used ramps to pull the two-ton stones up to the desired height. There is some evidence for this theory, but some scientists argue that the ancient Egyptians did not have the technology to carve such gigantic stones or to move them.

A new theory is that the upper part of the Great Pyramid was built with a kind of concrete. The quarries from which the limestone was mined also contain kaolinite, which is a white mineral that turns into a clay-like substance when mixed with water and other minerals. Researchers believe that it would have been much easier for the Egyptians to transport it, other minerals, and water to the construction site and to mix them all there. The clay could be easily shaped into bricks and, once dry, would harden into stone. Some recent tests of the blocks at the Great Pyramid confirm that it is possible that they were made with kaolinite. If further tests prove this theory to be true, then perhaps ancient Egyptian society was much different than previously thought.

41. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) Ancient techniques for construction that are still in use.
- (B) The treatment of the poor by the pharaoh in ancient Egypt.
- (C) Possible explanations for the building of an ancient structure.
- (D) Evidence for the use of concrete in the construction of the pyramid.

42. According to the passage, what is unique about the Egyptian pyramid?

- (A) Their construction methods came from aliens.
- (B) They are extremely large and famous.
- (C) They used giant machines in their construction.
- (D) All the pyramids had been destroyed.

43. The word unsurpassed in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) pathetic
- (B) susceptible
- (C) responsive
- (D) excellent

(背面尚有試題)

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44. What does the word it in the third paragraph refer to?

- (A) Kaolinite
- (B) Water
- (C) Clay
- (D) Limestone

45. What can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) The kaolinite theory has not been verified at all.
- (B) The Pharaoh Khufu was greatly respected by ordinary Egyptians.
- (C) Only part of the Great Pyramid was made using a clay-like substance.
- (D) Kaolinite was introduced to the Egyptians by people from other countries.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	A	B	C	D	A	A	B	C	D

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	A	C	D	B	B	D	A	C	D

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	B	D	C	C	B	C	D	A	C

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	B	D	A	C	B	C	A	C	D

41	42	43	44	45
C	B	D	A	C