

國立臺南大學 113 學年度 碩士班 招生考試 英文 試題卷

注意  
事項

- 一、請核對准考證與答案卡號碼是否相同。
- 二、選擇題每題 2 分共 50 題，每題都從(A)至(D)4 個選項中選出 1 個最適當的答案，然後畫記於答案卡上同一題號相對位置方格內，請用 2B 軟心鉛筆畫記。如須塗改，務必用橡皮擦擦拭乾淨，不得用立可白塗拭，否則不為電腦接受時應自行負責。答錯不倒扣。
- 三、考完後請將「答案卡」及「試題」一併繳回。

**Part I: Vocabulary and Grammar**

1. Recently, the cost of \_\_\_\_\_ has risen sharply in large cities.  
(A) institutions (B) certification (C) requisition (D) accommodation
2. After our opponents scored two goals, our team understood defeat was \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) inevitable (B) unenlightened (C) dubious (D) preferred
3. A challenging natural environment created great hardships for the early \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) volunteers (B) respondents (C) victims (D) pioneers
4. The president looked \_\_\_\_\_ as she approached the podium to report on the typhoon's destructive impact.  
(A) gratuitous (B) garrulous (C) grave (D) half-hearted
5. Because of their record of poor service, we decided to \_\_\_\_\_ our contract with the cleaning company.  
(A) dispel (B) negotiate (C) terminate (D) reconnoiter
6. The two political parties sought \_\_\_\_\_ on key economic issues facing the nation.  
(A) continuity (B) alignment (C) consortium (D) despair
7. Professor Chen \_\_\_\_\_ towards the image displayed on the screen at the front of the classroom.  
(A) calculated (B) gestured (C) solicited (D) differentiated
8. Contributions of food from aid organizations were \_\_\_\_\_ for the famine victims' survival.  
(A) designated (B) indistinct (C) decisive (D) contributory
9. Plans to renovate the house, abandoned years earlier, were \_\_\_\_\_ after we came into an unexpected sum of money.  
(A) resurrected (B) ambiguous (C) degraded (D) regenerated

10. The disgraced secretary was forced to \_\_\_\_\_ once the scandal reached the press.  
(A) deliberate (B) prevaricate (C) reconcile (D) resign
11. A small statue was placed in a \_\_\_\_\_ at a turn in the stairs.  
(A) containment (B) alcove (C) niche (D) drapery
12. The popular mayor won an \_\_\_\_\_ fourth term in office.  
(A) unprecedented (B) deliberate (C) calculating (D) genuine
13. A new system of surveillance cameras was installed at the \_\_\_\_\_ of the property.  
(A) groundwork (B) outset (C) lineation (D) perimeter
14. His one \_\_\_\_\_ was an occasional cigar.  
(A) vindication (B) vice (C) vexation (D) vicariousness
15. The mourners gathered at the \_\_\_\_\_ to pay their last respects.  
(A) cemetery (B) hippodrome (C) barracks (D) auditorium
16. Our neighbor's dogs usually remain calm unless they are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) gratified (B) underestimated (C) chastised (D) provoked
17. Doctors typically press their patients to \_\_\_\_\_ their diets as a method of lowering their cholesterol levels.  
(A) amplify (B) moderate (C) enjoin (D) fluctuate
18. Several \_\_\_\_\_ plants are under threat from invasive species.  
(A) pronounced (B) indigenous (C) promising (D) uncompromising
19. Funds were \_\_\_\_\_ to implement improvements to roads in mountainous areas.  
(A) allocated (B) adjourned (C) exercised (D) promulgated
20. The government offered tax \_\_\_\_\_ to young couples to produce more children.  
(A) reforms (B) regulations (C) incentives (D) injunctions

## Part II: Cloze

Many theories concerning the causes of juvenile delinquency (crimes committed by young people) focus either on the individual or on society as the major contributing influence. Theories 21 on the individual suggest that children engage in criminal behavior 22 they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds or that they have learned criminal behavior through 23 with others. Theories focusing on the role of society suggest that children commit crimes in 24 to their failure to rise above their socioeconomic status, 25 as a rejection of middle-class values.

Most theories of juvenile delinquency have focused on children from disadvantaged families, 26 the fact that children from wealthy homes also commit crimes. The latter may commit crimes 27 lack of adequate parental control. All theories, however, are tentative and are 28 to criticism.

Changes in the social structure may indirectly 29 juvenile crime rates. For example, changes in the economy that 30 to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment 31 make gainful employment increasingly difficult to obtain. The resulting discontent may in 32 lead more youths into criminal behavior.

Families have also 33 changes these years. More families consist of one-parent households or two working parents; 34, children are likely to have less supervision at home 35 was common in the traditional family 36. This lack of parental supervision is thought to be an influence on juvenile crime rates. Other 37 causes of offensive acts include frustration or failure in school, the increased 38 of drugs and alcohol, and the growing 39 of child abuse and child neglect. All these conditions tend to increase the probability of a child committing a criminal act, 40 a direct causal relationship has not yet been established.

21. (A) acting            (B) relying            (C) centering            (D) commenting
22. (A) before            (B) unless            (C) until            (D) because
23. (A) interaction            (B) assimilation            (C) cooperation            (D) consultation
24. (A) return            (B) reply            (C) reference            (D) response
25. (A) or            (B) but rather            (C) but            (D) or else
26. (A) considering            (B) ignoring            (C) highlighting            (D) discarding
27. (A) on            (B) in            (C) for            (D) with
28. (A) immune            (B) resistant            (C) sensitive            (D) subject
29. (A) affect            (B) reduce            (C) check            (D) reflect

30. (A) point (B) lead (C) come (D) amount
31. (A) in general (B) on average (C) by contrast (D) at length
32. (A) case (B) short (C) turn (D) essence
33. (A) survived (B) noticed (C) undertaken (D) experienced
34. (A) contrarily (B) consequently (C) similarly (D) simultaneously
35. (A) than (B) that (C) which (D) as
36. (A) system (B) structure (C) concept (D) heritage
37. (A) assessable (B) identifiable (C) negligible (D) incredible
38. (A) expense (B) restriction (C) allocation (D) availability
39. (A) incidence (B) awareness (C) exposure (D) popularity
40. (A) provided (B) since (C) although (D) supposing

### Part III: Reading Comprehension

The foundations of modern European artistic culture start *at the turn of* the thirteenth century with the first tentative expressions of a new language whose premise was imitation through the *rational eye*. With the disappearance of the flat, rigid images of the early Middle Ages came the emergence of a new pictorial art developed from the first experiments in *perspective* of the Renaissance. This development led to the ‘Classicism’ of the sixteenth century and an art of more or less classical inspiration that endured until it entered into an irreversible crisis at the beginning of our own epoch. The fourteenth century is therefore one of several natural starting points for a study of European art history. In particular, we refer to the revolutionary Florentine artist, Giotto, the earliest true interpreter of the Renaissance spirit who *turned his back on* medieval tradition by reviving the ancient notion of a man-centered universe.

Sproccati, Sandor, editor. *A Guide to Art*. Harry N. Abrams, 1991.

41. The phrase “at the turn of” in sentence 1 refers to  
 (A) a recurring situation (B) a late development  
 (C) a sense of progress (D) a moment in time
42. The phrase “rational eye” in sentence 1 is best replaced by  
 (A) secular understanding (B) faulty vision  
 (C) passionate enthusiasm (D) haughty disdain

43. The word “perspective” in sentence 2 means  
(A) a type of thought (B) a social model  
(C) a method of representation (D) a loss of faith
44. The phrase “turned his back on” in sentence 5 suggests  
(A) revolutionized (B) rejuvenated (C) interrogated (D) rejected
45. The best title for this paragraph would be  
(A) “The Secular Transformation of European Art”  
(B) “The Medieval Worldview”  
(C) “Giotto’s Vision”  
(D) “Instability in Painting”

While teens and young adults have *absorbed* digital tools into their daily lives like no other age group, while they have grown up with more knowledge and information readily at hand, taken more classes, built their own Web sites, enjoyed more libraries, bookstores, and museums in their towns and cities...*in sum*, while the world has provided them extraordinary chances to gain knowledge and improve their reading/writing skills, not to mention offering financial incentives to do so, young Americans today are no more learned or skillful than their predecessors, nor more knowledgeable, fluent, up-to-date, or inquisitive, except in the materials of youth culture. They don’t know any more history or civics, economics or science, literature or current events. They read less on their own, both books and newspapers, and you would have *to canvass* a lot of college English instructors and employer before you found one who said that they compose better paragraphs. In fact, their technology skills fall well short of the common claim, too, especially when they must apply them to research and workplace tasks.

Bauerlein, Mark. *The Dumbest Generation*. Penguin, 2009.

46. The word “absorbed” in sentence 1 is closest in meaning to  
(A) shown interest in (B) integrated (C) conceded (D) learned
47. The phrase “in sum” in sentence 1 generally means  
(A) additionally (B) for example (C) in short (D) therefore
48. The word “canvass” in sentence 3 could be replaced by  
(A) invoke (B) interest (C) instantiate (D) interview
49. Bauerlein’s general purpose in the passage is  
(A) to criticize (B) to inform (C) to entertain (D) to persuade
50. Bauerlein’s tone in the passage is best described as  
(A) ingratiating (B) derisive (C) determined (D) risible