

# 國立高雄師範大學 105 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所別：各學系（英語學系除外）

科 目：英文

※注意：請於電腦答案卡以 2B 鉛筆作答。

## I. Vocabulary (24%)

Choose the best word to complete the sentence.

1. The prospect being unclear, she is \_\_\_\_\_ between despair and hope.  
(A) vacillating (B) vaccinating (C) steadfast (D) sluggish
2. The president is at the \_\_\_\_\_ of his popularity. The past few months have been particularly tough for him.  
(A) zenith (B) apex (C) nadir (D) niche
3. Born in 1942, Martin Scorsese was raised up in postwar \_\_\_\_\_; European film and rock and roll music were his rare spiritual solace.  
(A) prosperity (B) frugality (C) affluence (D) joviality
4. After marrying William Wordsworth, Mary Hutchinson has been living a life of \_\_\_\_\_ devotion to the poet.  
(A) self-evident (B) self-contradictory  
(C) self-employed (D) self-effacing
5. Though Europeans have been eating kohlrabi for centuries, the vegetable was mostly \_\_\_\_\_ in North America.  
(A) Discarded (B) passed down  
(C) passed away (D) bypassed
6. By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century baseball \_\_\_\_\_ supreme in the land as America's favorite leisure-time activity.  
(A) recapped (B) rivaled (C) reigned (D) ruled
7. One of the marvelous powers of play and game is to \_\_\_\_\_ us into another world beyond the ordinary world of fixed limits.  
(A) transfer (B) transcend (C) transform (D) translate
8. A \_\_\_\_\_ 6.4 earthquake rattled the nation yesterday, killing at least 15 people and injuring hundreds.  
(A) degree (B) magnitude (C) scale (D) proportion
9. These are not easy questions and we are still \_\_\_\_\_ the answers.  
(A) featuring (B) counting (C) figuring out (D) calculating

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10. Orange Company will \_\_\_\_\_ its smart automobile in 2020.  
(A) debut (B) prepare (C) conclude (D) start
11. I must \_\_\_\_\_ my English before going to America.  
(A) brush up (B) remind of (C) remember (D) understand
12. Can I have coffee \_\_\_\_\_ tea, please.  
(A) instead (B) instead of (C) rather (D) despite

## II. Grammar (20%)

13. Some artists paint their graffiti \_\_\_\_\_ sidewalks.  
(A) under (B) above (C) in (D) on
14. In the winter, there are \_\_\_\_\_ swimmers because it's so cold.  
(A) little (B) more (C) few (D) much
15. A multicultural country has people from \_\_\_\_\_ one culture or race.  
(A) more (B) more than (C) much more (D) many more
16. We lost \_\_\_\_\_ during the storm. We are really in trouble.  
(A) nothing (B) anything (C) everything (D) few things
17. Jason studied \_\_\_\_\_ and did really great in the final exams.  
(A) hard (B) hardly (C) barely (D) diligent
18. Jessica \_\_\_\_\_ a wealthy family.  
(A) is born into (B) was born into (C) is born inside (D) born into
19. Students spent hours \_\_\_\_\_ for the exam.  
(A) to prepare (B) prepare (C) preparing (D) prepared
20. This new theory is \_\_\_\_\_ complicated \_\_\_\_\_ understand.  
(A) so...as (B) too...to (C) more...than (D) as much...as
21. Since he was five, Richard has shown a strong interest \_\_\_\_\_ music.  
(A) in (B) on (C) about (D) for
22. He is a hard-working man \_\_\_\_\_ everything he can to support his family.  
(A) does (B) doing (C) did (D) has done

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### III. Cloze (36%)

(A) Choose the best answer for each blank in the passage. Question 23-32

At the very top of corporate Japan, the “bamboo ceiling”—so-called by women for being thick, hard and not even transparent—is starting to let in some chinks of light, 23 they are few and far between. In 2011, 4.5 % of company division heads were female, up from 1.2 % in 1989. But 24 other countries the numbers are still dismal. Of the most senior, executive-committee-level managers in Japan, only 1% were women in 2011, 25 the equivalent figure for China was 9%, for Singapore 15%.

Corporate culture is by far the biggest obstacle for Japanese women. The practice of hiring graduates fresh out of university and employing them for their entire working lives makes difficult for employees to take career breaks and seek new positions elsewhere afterwards. Promotion tends to be based on 26 and overtime, rather than on productivity and performance. And straightforward discrimination remains 27. Japanese women blamed dissatisfaction with their jobs and a feeling of being put into “dead-end” roles.

- |                     |                |                  |                   |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 23. (A) given       | (B) amidst     | (C) except       | (D) until         |
| 24. (A) Relative to | (B) Owing to   | (C) Rather than  | (D) Regardless of |
| 25. (A) as long as  | (B) as soon as | (C) whereas      | (D) unless        |
| 26. (A) coiffure    | (B) tenure     | (C) accupuncture | (D) miniature     |
| 27. (A) rampant     | (B) subdued    | (C) obliterated  | (D) eradicated    |

Authorities in Brazil on Friday said Zika has been 28 in patients’ saliva and urine, adding to the concern over the 29 of the virus, while US officials offered new guidance on sex for people returning from Zika-hit regions.

Zika, linked to thousands of birth defects in Brazil, is primarily 30 through mosquito bites, but word surfaced this week of infections through sex and blood transfusions and news of the presence of the virus in the saliva and urine of two patients prompted new worries.

The possibility of 31 via bodily fluids could complicate efforts to contain the outbreak.

Zika has spread rapidly through the Americas, prompting the WHO to declare an international public health 32 due to its link to microcephaly, a condition in which infants are born with abnormally small heads and can suffer developmental problems.

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|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 28.(A) described  | (B) defended     | (C) detected    | (D) deleted     |
| 29.(A) spread     | (B) break        | (C) quarantine  | (D) limit       |
| 30.(A) translated | (B) transmitted  | (C) transcribed | (D) transported |
| 31.(A) infection  | (B) defection    | (C) connection  | (D) reflection  |
| 32.(A) safety     | (B) emancipation | (C) emergency   | (D) weakness    |

(B) Choose the best answer from the box below for each blank in the passage. Questions 33-36.

As consumers and citizens, people will benefit greatly from the rise of the robots. 33 , for the robots' growing competence may make some human labour redundant. Aethon's Tugs, for instance, which take hospital trolleys where they are needed, are ready to take over much of the work that porters do today. Kiva's warehouse robots make it possible for Amazons to send out more parcels with fewer workers. Driverless cars could displace the millions of people employed behind the wheel today. Some, like Baxter, will help make and move things, some will provide care, 34 . Just as employment in agriculture, which used to provide almost all the jobs in the pre-modern era, now accounts for only 2% of rich-world employment so jobs in today's manufacturing and services industries may be forced to retreat before the march of the robots. Whether humanity will find new ways of using its labour, 35 , is a matter of much worried debate among economists. 36 , robots will probably get the credit or blame.

- |   |
|---|
| A. either way   |
| B. some just comfort or companionship                 |
| C. whether they will as workers is less clear         |
| D. or the future will be given over to forced leisure |

(C) Choose the best answer from the box below for each blank in the passage. Questions 37-40.

Although sex addicts sometimes describe behavior akin to obsessive-compulsive disorder, research hasn't directly correlated the two. 37 Sex addicts are compelled by the same heightened emotional arousal that can drive alcoholics or drug addicts to act so recklessly, say addiction experts. 38 "It's all about chasing that emotional high: losing yourself in pornography images, prostitutes or worse, extramarital affairs," says a Sexual Recovery Institute researcher. "They end up losing relationships, getting diseases, and losing jobs."

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The overwhelming majority of self-identifying addicts — about 90 percent — are male. 39 Women are more often categorized as “love addicts,” with a compulsive tendency to fall into dependent relationships and form unrealistic bonds with partners. Therapists hope a greater awareness of sex addiction will eventually help addicts of all genders and ages come forward and seek treatment. Many are likely to find that “sex addiction is not really about sex, 40.” Sex is just regarded as the perfect match for that. The addicts feel assured that “*I matter right now. In this moment, I am loved.*”

- A. It’s about ‘being wanted’
- B. That is partly because women are more apt than men to be stigmatized by association with sex addiction.
- C. Research shows that substance abusers and sex addicts alike form a dependency on the brain’s pleasure-center neurotransmitter, dopamine.
- D. A growing body of research shows how hypersexual disorder can fit into other forms of addiction.

#### IV. Reading Comprehension (20%)

Choose the best answer to each question below according to what is stated and implied in each passage. Questions 41-50

OECD figures suggest that 26 millions 15-to-24-year-olds in developed countries are not in employment, education or training. The International Labour Organization reports that 75 millions young people globally are looking for a job. World Bank surveys suggest that 262 millions young people in emerging markets are economically inactive. Depending on how you measure them, the number of young people without a job is nearly as large as the population of America (311 millions).

The countries where the problems is worst (such as Spain and Egypt) suffered from high youth unemployment even when their economies were growing. Throughout the recession companies have continued to complain that they cannot find young people with the right skills. This underlines the importance of two other solutions: reforming labour markets and improving education.

Young unemployment is often at its worst in countries with rigid labour market. Cartelised industries, high taxes on hiring, strict rules about hiring, high minimum wages: all these help condemn young people to the street corner.

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What matters is not just number of years of education people get, but its content. This means expanding the study of science and technology and closing the gap between the world of education and the world of work—for example by upgrading vocation and technical education and by forging closer relations between companies and schools.

The problem of youth unemployment has been getting worse for several years. But there are at least some reasons for hope. Governments are trying to address the mismatch between education and the labour market. Companies are beginning to take more responsibility for investing the young. And technology is helping democratize education and training. The world has a real chance for introducing an education-and-training revolution of the scale of the problem.

41. What do you think is the most appropriate title for this article excerpt?
- (A) The End of the Big Government.
  - (B) The Breakdown of University.
  - (C) Recession in Europe.
  - (D) A Jobless Generation.
42. Which is the biggest number of population?
- (A) The population of the United States
  - (B) The number of young people who are looking for a job on a global scale
  - (C) The number of young people from 15 to 24 who are not in employment, education or training in developed countries.
  - (D) The crew of The International Labour Organization
43. Which does NOT account for a rigid labour market?
- (A) Cartelised industries.
  - (B) The government levies too much tax on hiring.
  - (C) Minimum wages are higher than the international average.
  - (D) Young people prefer roaming on the street to working.
44. Which is NOT a solution for educational problems which the author suggests?
- (A) To expand the study of science and technology
  - (B) To extend the length of compulsory education
  - (C) To bridge the gap between education and work place
  - (D) To advance vocation and technical education

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45. Which factor does NOT contribute to a more promising future according to the author?

- (A) The governments
- (B) The enterprises
- (C) Democracy
- (D) Advanced technologies

If Americans are united in any conviction these days, it is that we urgently need to shift the country's education toward the teaching of specific, technical skills. Every month, it seems, we hear about our children's bad test scores in math and science — and about new initiatives from companies, universities or foundations to expand STEM courses (science, technology, engineering and math) and deemphasize the humanities.

This dismissal of broad-based learning, however, comes from a fundamental misreading of the facts — and puts America on a dangerously narrow path for the future. The United States has led the world in economic dynamism, innovation and entrepreneurship thanks to exactly the kind of teaching we are now told to **defenestrate**. A broad general education helps foster critical thinking and creativity. Exposure to a variety of fields produces synergy and cross fertilization. Yes, science and technology are crucial **components** of this education, but so are English and philosophy. When unveiling a new edition of the iPad, Steve Jobs explained that “it's in Apple's DNA that technology alone is not enough — that it's technology married with liberal arts, married with the humanities, that yields us the result that makes our hearts sing.”

46. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Innovation is all about technology.
- (B) STEM courses are indispensable and must be emphasized at the cost of broad-based learning.
- (C) Humanities education is as important as STEM courses.
- (D) The United States will continue to lead the world by focusing on STEM courses.

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47. What does “defenestrate” mean?

- (A) keep
- (B) introduce
- (C) dismiss or remove
- (D) defend

48. What does “component” mean?

- (A) construction
- (B) element
- (C) opponent
- (D) partner

49. What of the following is not the benefit of broad-base learning?

- (A) It helps develop critical thinking.
- (B) It produces synergy and cross fertilization.
- (C) It helps students with test scores.
- (D) It helps cultivate creativity.

50. What does the author think is the reason behind the success of Apple’s iPad?

- (A) The product combines technology and liberal arts.
- (B) Apple’s success relies entirely on Steve Jobs’s charisma.
- (C) Apple’s iPad is much cheaper than similar products from the competitors.
- (D) The product is more environmentally friendly.