

國立高雄師範大學九十八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（共 4 頁，第 1 頁）

I. Vocabulary: choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence (26%)

1. Your desk is crowded with too many unnecessary things. You have to _____ some of them.
(A) remain (B) resist (C) remove (D) retain
2. Even if a bat's eyes are sealed, it can make its way with ease through dark rooms and through places full of _____.
(A) antiques (B) wildlife (C) obstacles (D) chasms
3. The Blackberry is a new _____ that allows people internet access from anywhere.
(A) manner (B) information (C) device (D) climate
4. People yawn when they don't have an _____ supply of oxygen in their blood.
(A) opponent (B) adequate (C) educational (D) enormous
5. Scientists are worried that if the Earth _____ more on its axis, weather conditions will worsen considerably.
(A) tilts (B) gains (C) rehearses (D) prospers
6. Sociologists study not only _____ urban societies but also many societies with comparatively simple social system.
(A) animated (B) energetic (C) commonplace (D) complex
7. The pot holds enough water for _____ four cups of tea.
(A) attentively (B) attractively (C) appropriately (D) approximately
8. Many people argued that the force used by the police was _____. The protester should not have been injured.
(A) abundant (B) excessive (C) civilized (D) normal
9. When the airplane crashed into the ground, it blew _____ immediately.
(A) out (B) on (C) up (D) in
10. The angry shareholders wanted the company president to _____ because of the stock scandal.
(A) come to an end (B) break off (C) let up (D) step down
11. The teachers were very old-fashioned, treating any new ideas with _____ and scorn.
(A) malice (B) contempt (C) content (D) menace
12. Several individuals from _____ groups of society protested in front of the government offices today.
(A) deficient (B) incessant (C) marginalized (D) dim
13. The government has _____ strong opposition over its plans to build a new airport.
(A) encountered (B) endeavored (C) enclosed (D) escorted

II. Grammar: choose the best answer to complete the sentence (24%)

14. A historian does not only describe events, but tries to explain ____ occur in the first place.
(A) to what causes them (B) what causes them to (C) to them what cause (D) what to cause them
15. Although now _____ aquatic, whales possess physiological features which indicate that they may once have been terrestrial.
(A) totally (B) are totally (C) totally their (D) are their
16. Josephine Baker, _____ born in the United States, achieved her fame and fortune on the French stage.
(A) was (B) she was (C) although (D) where she was

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17. The parallax measurement is used in survey studies to tell how far _____.
(A) is an object distant (B) distant is an object (C) an object is distant (D) a distant object is
18. _____ bricks, workers press clay into blocks and bake them to the requisite hardness in a kiln.
(A) Being made (B) The making of (C) To make (D) Made
19. The difference between libel and slander is that libel is printed while _____.
(A) spoken is slander (B) is spoken slander (C) slander is spoken (D) is slander spoken
20. Thomas Edison is better remembered as the inventor of the electric light _____ of the “Edison Effect”.
(A) than discovering (B) than as the discoverer (C) the discovery (D) as the discoverer
21. Some of the most productive arable soils of _____ Europe and the United States have been made from naturally wet soils.
(A) also (B) both (C) together (D) in addition
22. Thomas Malthus claimed that disease, war, famine, and _____ act as checks on population growth.
(A) moral restraining (B) morally restrain (C) by moral restraint (D) moral restraint
23. During the 1930s, unsuitable farming techniques and excessive grazing of grassland in the Great Plains produced _____.
(A) which it became known as the Dust Bowl (B) what became known as the Dust Bowl
(C) it became known as the Dust Bowl (D) that it became known as the Dust Bowl
24. Extra-marital affairs remain the biggest problem for marriages in Taiwan, _____ 40 percent of the 1,300 cases seeking marriage counseling from the Warm Life Association in Taipei last year.
(A) accounting for (B) resulting from (C) a consequence of (D) accounted by
25. The Ministry of foreign Affairs announced that it would wave visa fees for Thailand passport holders for three months, _____ early March.
(A) be effective (B) effective (C) takes effect (D) effect

III. Cloze A (16%)

Officials of the Taiwan blood Services foundation 26 able-bodied people to join the lines of donors as all six of its blood centers would be facing 27 shortages up until the end of March, especially for type O and type A blood. The current economic 28 has 29 people’s willingness to donate blood, and blood donations in the country have actually fallen 40 percent during the recent 30, said Lin kuo-shin, chairman of the foundation, yesterday. One of the major enterprises taking part in the donation 31 was the Wang Steak chain restaurants that successfully attracted more than 1,000 people in central Taichung City. 32 only four days of blood 33 left at the blood banks, the Tasty Restaurants under the Wang Steak chain held a blood drive aimed at bringing together 1,000 people to roll up their sleeves and donate blood, according to restaurant executive Chen Li-teng.

26. (A) asked (B) requested (C) recommended (D) urged
27. (A) acute (B) accelerated (C) accumulating (D) acutance
28. (A) idleness (B) recess (C) recession (D) boom
29. (A) dampened (B) facilitated (C) increased (D) caused
30. (A) downturn (B) downcast (C) downtime (D) downbeat
31. (A) drive (B) activity (C) event (D) incident
32. (A) being (B) with (C) has (D) due to
33. (A) investments (B) savings (C) stockings (D) stocks

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IV. Cloze B (10%)

More travelers are bunking down in 34 accommodations, including timeshares, condos and vacation rentals, and the trend seems to be 35. The vacation rental industry grew 36 17 percent last year, according to the Vacation Rental Management Association. Timeshare sales climbed 6 percent during the same period, says an Ernst & Young study. 37, the hotel industry posted a 7 percent increase in profits in 2007, but is only expected to 38 a 3 percent rise in profits for this year, according to PKF Hospitality Research.

34. (A) joyful (B) carefree (C) nontraditional (D) enjoyable
35. (A) improving (B) expecting (C) exaggerative (D) accelerating
36. (A) at (B) as (C) by (D) up
37. (A) By comparison (B) In addition (C) As a consequence (D) Furthermore
38. (A) fill in (B) mix up (C) fill up (D) eke out

V. Reading Comprehension A (12%)

Charles Dickens was born in Portsmouth, England, on February 7, 1812. His father John was often dreaming up means of getting rich with little effort. Since most of these ventures failed, the family never managed to pay the debts. This life based on pipe dreams ultimately landed John Dickens in prison. It was up to young Charles to support the family. His time at the blacking factory lasted only a few months, yet it damaged him forever, leaving him always aware of “a vague unhappy loss or want of something.”

The important experience, along with the resulting pain, became the driving force behind Dickens’ great success as a novelist. By the age of 21, he was writing in earnest. His first serious work, *Pickwick Papers*, was very favorably received by the public. Opportunities for the young writer suddenly sprang up everywhere, and he began to demand high fees. At this time Dickens married Catherine Hogarth and started a family. He signed contracts for writing five more books, ensuring some financial stability for his new home. Successful novels continued to appear in rapid-fire fashion. He became a major celebrity. But all was not well at home. After bearing Charles no fewer than 10 children, Catherine had become overweight. Hurtfully, Charles said his favorite child was David Copperfield, the fictional boy that he had produced without assistance from Catherine, the boy who was most like Charles Dickens himself. In his journals, Dickens described himself as “a misplaced and mismarried man.” His marriage was a recipe for sorrow. The following year, he left Catherine, and his worldview became increasingly dark. His lifelong depression was deepening. And yet he continued to give public readings, where he poured out his soul and exhausted his body.

39. Dickson’s early childhood was _____.
(A) filled with day dreams (B) spent in jail (C) a memorable happy time (D) a driving force behind
40. Dickens’ marriage was _____.
(A) a misery itself (B) a fairy tale (C) a contented one (D) a comfort to him
41. Why did Dickson ask for high fees as his first novel became a hit?
(A) He tried to provide stability and comfort for his family. (B) He loved money more than everything.
(C) His wife demanded so. (D) He wanted to be a debtor.
42. Who was David Copperfield?
(A) A child he had with a mistress. (B) One of the children he had with his wife, Catherine.
(C) A child he created in his novel. (D) An adopted boy from an orphanage.

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VI. Reading Comprehension B (12%)

One important result of the Age of Exploration that is sometimes forgotten is the spread of new types of food throughout the world. Many historians tend to focus on the discovery of gold, silver, and new people. However, the globalization of diet was also an important aspect of this time period. Some foods common to the standard diets in many modern countries originated in the New World. Corn, tomatoes, asparagus, chili peppers, and potatoes are some of the more well-known examples. These foods play an important role in not only modern diet, but in modern economies as well.

The peanut, for example, is a very popular food worldwide. Some archaeologists believe that peanuts have been a staple in some cultures for at least 3,500 years. They believe that the peanut is native to Peru and another South American country, Brazil. Sailors from Europe first took the peanut with them on ships back to Spain. From Spain, the peanut was then introduced to other European countries. Today, the peanut is a staple in the diets of Europe, North America, Africa, and Asia. It is also a key cash crop for many African countries and US states. Indeed, without the peanut, the economies of these areas would be strongly affected.

In addition to peanuts, Peru is cited as the country of origin for other popular foods today. The artichoke, for example, was another food that explorers carried back to Europe from the New World. Today, artichokes are a popular vegetable in many parts of the world. Reports show that Peru continues to export about \$ 20 million worth of artichokes each year. The biggest Peruvian crop export, however, is asparagus. Today, Peru ships more asparagus to foreign markets than any other country. Asparagus is a green, grass-like vegetable popular in the diets of the French and other European nations.

43. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the foods mentioned in this passage?

- (A) They all originated in Brazil. (B) They all come from the Americas.
(C) They were first popular in Africa. (D) They are the most important crops for export.

44. According to the passage, when were peanuts probably first eaten?

- (A) During the Age of Exploration (B) More than 3,500 years ago
(C) After sailors went back to Spain (D) About 2,000 years

45. Which of the following could best replace “originated in” as used in paragraph 1?

- (A) was brought to (B) was sold in (C) came from (D) was unique

46. As used in paragraph 3, the word “export” is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) sell to other countries (B) bring in (C) mandate (D) promote