

國立高雄師範大學 104 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: Choose one best answer for each item. (20%)

1. The boss gave a(n) _____ reply after being asked an inappropriate question at the staff meeting.
(A) innate (B) essential (C) terse (D) primitive
2. Many students living away from home suffer from feeling extreme _____ during their first year at college.
(A) isolation (B) self-justification (C) fluctuation (D) fortification
3. The professor made the main _____ of the theory clear for the students.
(A) optimistic (B) refuge (C) modification (D) concept
4. Children with disabilities often suffer _____ in schools.
(A) contingencies (B) radiation (C) predation (D) alienation
5. People who suffer from migraine headaches often have an exaggerated _____ to light and sound.
(A) analysis (B) impact (C) sensitivity (D) potential
6. The owner of the coffee shop was very _____ to all of her customers.
(A) amiable (B) essential (C) conscientious (D) pathogenic
7. University _____ is very high, so it can be a problem for some people.
(A) tuition (B) buildings (C) money (D) students
8. Most parents are very proud of their children's _____.
(A) arrogance (B) bitterness (C) accomplishments (D) fulfillment
9. Some students are very _____ and do not worry too much about their studies and their future.
(A) alien (B) independent (C) carefree (D) neutral
10. The _____ professor got confused easily and often forgot the names of his students.
(A) intelligent (B) absentminded (C) progressive (D) untidy

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II. Grammar: Choose one correct answer for each item. (20%)

11. The speed of communication nowadays, as opposed to that of many years ago, has greatly changed the way _____ is conducted.
(A) in which business (B) what business
(C) business it (D) business which
12. Professor Smith never misses a class even though he _____ a book currently.
(A) wrote (B) writes (C) was writing (D) is writing
13. The recreation center in that town is very old and can no longer serve the needs of the community. A new recreation center _____ years ago.
(A) must be built (B) should have been built
(C) could build (D) has been built
14. Having worked with the elderly for over ten years, Ms. Chang knows _____ to behave kindly and thoughtfully towards them.
(A) how is it important (B) it importantly
(C) it is how important (D) how important it is
15. The members of our community have organized a community watch program for the purpose of combating the _____ crime rate.
(A) risen (B) rose (C) rises (D) rising
16. If certain drugs were taken together, they _____ a person to become extremely ill.
(A) cause (B) causing (C) could cause (D) will cause
17. Not being able to speak the language of the country which we were visiting, we had difficulty making ourselves _____ .
(A) understand (B) understood (C) understanding (D) to understand
18. Don't forget to do good deeds and to share _____ you have with those in need.
(A) what (B) that (C) which (D) whose
19. Overhead windows _____ into the roofs of some houses to let in extra sunshine. These windows are called skylights.
(A) are putting (B) have put (C) are put (D) putting
20. The largest volcanic eruption _____ occurred in 1815.
(A) to record historically (B) that recorded historically
(C) to be historically recorded (D) to historically be recordin

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III. Cloze Tests

Passage 1 (10%)

Every year, many women, and some men, undergo what is called “Asian eyelid surgery.” In Taiwan and Korea, it is common to see advertisements 21 the surgery. It is so common one has to shop around a bit 22 where to have it done. There are also different 23 to choose from. One of them is to have the surgeon place stitches 24 one would like one’s lids to fold. Another is to both place stitches and remove fat from under the eyelids.

Some girls who do not wish to go through surgery try other means. One of these is pushing up the eyelids with a small fork and spreading transparent glue on them. Once dry, the glue forces the skin in front of the eyelid back and 25 a “double lid.” Although many people are changing their looks this way, the majority prefer what they know best: their natural looks.

21. (A) to (B) in (C) with (D) for
22. (A) before deciding (B) before his decision (C) after he decides (D) after he will decide
23. (A) qualification (B) procedures (C) institutions (D) headquarters
24. (A) where (B) which (C) that (D) how
25. (A) creating (B) to create (C) creates (D) is creating

Passage 2 (10%)

Technology improves daily, 26 us exciting products that let us do things we may have thought impossible. One of those things might be reading entire books on your cell phone. 27 to your phone’s email box via the Internet, cell-phone novels were first seen in Japan back in 2003, and they’re now a multi-million-dollar industry.

In Japan’s fast-paced society, cell-phone novels allow people to catch up on some of the classics that they may have missed or read books that may be 28 too embarrassing to buy. It is also a convenient way to read since people always carry their cell phones with them but rarely have a book handy.

It is not just avid readers 29 like cell-phone novels; lesser or unknown writers are finding a new chance at fame through this medium. The previously unknown Japanese writer, Yoshi, authored Deep Love for the small screen. The novel quickly rose 30 popularity to become a TV show, comic book, movie, and a “real” book which has sold some 2.6 million copies.

26. (A) giving (B) gives (C) given (D) give
27. (A) Delivers (B) Delivered (C) Deliver (D) Delivering
28. (A) viewed (B) regarded (C) thought of (D) considered
29. (A) whom (B) which (C) what (D) that
30. (A) by (B) for (C) in (D) with

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IV. Reading Comprehension (40%)

Passage 1

When Lawrence H. Summers, the president of Harvard, once suggested that one factor in women's lagging progress in science and mathematics might be innate difference between the sexes, his comment elicited so many fierce reactions that he quickly apologized. But many people were left to wonder: Did he have a point?

Researchers say there are many discrepancies between men and women — in their attitudes toward math and science, in the architecture of their brains, and even in the size of their brains. Neuroscientists have shown that women's brains are about 10 percent smaller than men's, on average, even after accounting for women's comparatively smaller body size. Throughout history, many have cited such anatomical distinctions to support hypotheses that favored men's superiority in intellectual capacity. But for others, these assumptions merely reflect the prejudices of the time.

In an international standardized test administered in 2003 by the international research group Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to 250,000 15-year-olds in 41 countries, boys did moderately better on the math portion in just over half the nations. For nearly all the other countries, there were no significant sex differences. Interestingly, everywhere girls participating in the survey expressed far more negative attitudes towards math. As a result of these findings, many researchers are convinced that neither sex has a monopoly on basic math ability, and that culture rather than chromosomes explains any gap in math scores.

The cultural factor also impacts differently in different countries. Yu Xie, a sociologist at the university of Michigan, said among Asians people rarely talk about having a gift for math or anything else. If a student comes home with a poor grade in math, he said, the parents push the child to work harder. "There is good survey data showing that this disbelief in innate ability, and the conviction that math achievement can be improved through practice," Dr. Xie said, "is a tremendous cultural asset in Asian society and among Asian-Americans." So many people argue that it is unnecessary to invoke "innate differences" to explain the gap that persists in fields like physics, engineering, mathematics and chemistry.

31. Which does not belong to the "innate differences" between the sexes?
- (A) the architecture of the brain (B) the size of the brain
(C) the attitude toward math and science (D) chromosomes
32. "Lagging progress in" science and mathematics means: _____ science and mathematics.
- (A) slower development in (B) lasting prejudice about
(C) lazier attitude towards (D) latent potential for

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33. “Discrepancy” cannot be replaced by:
(A) disparity (B) difference (C) dissimilarity (D) deference
34. The “anatomical” distinctions relate to the _____ features.
(A) archaeological (B) anthropological (C) biological (D) discriminative
35. Which of the following statements is true?
(A) Boys in 15 countries did better in math subject in the test.
(B) The test is designed differently to fit every participating country.
(C) Teenage girls usually like math than boys do.
(D) The test disapproved the innate differences between the sexes as a decisive factor in math score.
36. “Neither sex has a monopoly on basic math ability”; that is to say:
(A) Boys and girls have similar potentials to study math.
(B) Neither boys nor girls feel satisfied by basic math ability; they both are eager to learn more.
(C) Neither men nor women have a liking for math.
(D) The result of the test turned out to be negative for both boys and girls.
37. With regard to Asians, which statement is true according to this passage?
(A) The parents are merciless in children’s training.
(B) They are so humble that they don’t like to brag about their children’s talents in any aspect.
(C) The parents believe that doing regular exercise, like jogging or biking, can improve their children’s academic performance.
(D) They believe that it is more one’s diligence than genetic disposition that brings about achievement.
38. A gap “persists” in certain fields; that is to say:
(A) A problem occurs in these fields.
(B) A discrepancy has existed for a long time in these fields.
(C) A phenomenon is perceived in these fields.
(D) A break widens in these fields.

Passage 2

Were it not for Diyarbakir, and the eager captain named Gregg Popovich who served on the military base there in southern Turkey during the early 1970’s, the Spurs might never have crossed the international dateline to get to the N.B.A. finals today.

Popovich, who majored in Soviet studies at the Air Force Academy, enjoyed traveling as much as he loved basketball. So when a general told him early in his tour to leave his counterintelligence work and go on temporary duty for the United States Armed Forces basketball team in Eastern Europe — Popovich found a permanent calling.

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He took his curiosity and appreciation for foreign cultures with him as currency, and it has paid dividends now with the Spurs. In games against the Soviet Union before the fateful 1972 Olympics, and against countless others from Estonia, Latvia, Yugoslavia, Popovich developed his worldview that helped bring memorable names to the N.B.A. The Spurs have the most diverse roster in a league increasingly populated by international players: Popovich's team flies the flags of Argentina, France, Slovenia, New Zealand, Virgin Islands and the United States.

39. What was Popovich doing as he was reported by this article?
(A) a captain (B) an intelligence agent (C) a coach (D) a basketball player
40. Which event took place earliest in Popovich's life?
(A) He served on the military base in Diyarbakir.
(B) The Spurs won the N.B.A. championship.
(C) He played games against the Eastern European teams.
(D) The Soviet Union beat the United States in the Olympics.
41. "Were it not for Diyarbakir" could be paraphrased to be:
(A) Only if there is Diyarbakir (B) If there were never Diyarbakir
(C) Given that there is Diyarbakir (D) Even if there is Diyarbakir
42. The Spurs "crossed the international dateline"; this means:
(A) They took international flights to foreign countries.
(B) They won favor from many foreign fans.
(C) They recruited foreign players.
(D) They played games against foreign teams.
43. Popovich found a permanent "calling"; this means:
(A) He signed a labor contract for life.
(B) He settled down permanently in Eastern Europe.
(C) He heard an inner voice calling him as if to awaken him.
(D) He had a strong desire to do a particular kind of work.
44. Someone takes something as "currency," which could be best replaced by:
(A) asset (B) cash (C) circulation (D) trend
45. Spurs "flies the flags of" many countries; this means:
(A) They hang the flags of many countries.
(B) They recruit players from many countries.
(C) They have an international fan base.
(D) They welcome the spectators from many countries.

Passage 3

Early museums were churches. Many worshipers enjoyed viewing the furnishings and decorations. The artwork, paintings, and sculptures were a glimpse into the culture and past of the church and the people that attended it.

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During the 1400's and 1500's, European explorers traveled to North and South America, and East Asia. On their travels they brought back samples of animals and plant life. They also managed to bring back objects made by the local people. Many people began collecting the items that the explorers brought back from their trips abroad. They would place these collections in large cabinets. These cabinets were in narrow rooms called galleries. These were early museums that showed collections of artifacts.

In 1683 at Oxford University in England, the first public museum opened its doors. The Ashmolean featured a collection of rare and strange objects that had been collected by an English scholar. People traveled from miles around to view these objects and it was an instant success. Since these early museums, many things have changed. Most museums are still places to display art and scientific discoveries, but there are many unique ones that have been established over the years. The famous Madame Tussard's museum showcases wax figures of a variety of historical figures, celebrities, and well-known members of society. There is even a museum all about the history of sex located in New York City.

46. Which statement is true?

- (A) The article indicates that Madame Tussard's museum is located in New York City.
- (B) The Ashmolean displays the history of sex.
- (C) The first public museum in history is a church.
- (D) Galleries are cabinets in narrow rooms displaying collections of art or oddities.

47. Church decorations give "a glimpse into" previous cultures; this means:

- (A) They offer a brief view into previous cultures.
- (B) They provide an in-depth cultural tour into previous times.
- (C) They reveal some secrets hidden in previous cultures.
- (D) They shed light upon the so-far unknown areas about previous cultures.

48. Which among the following items has not been mentioned by the article to be ever displayed in museums in the history?

- (A) Wax figures of celebrities.
- (B) Assortment of animal specimens.
- (C) Rare books collected by English scholars.
- (D) Paintings and sculptures by artists working for churches.

49. The Ashmolean was an "instant" success; this means:

- (A) It was successful only for instants.
- (B) The success of this museum resulted from the instantaneous reactions it received from the spectators viewing the artifacts.
- (C) Instantaneity of the Ashmolean exhibitions was the key to its success.
- (D) It got successful instantly.

50. The verb "showcase" could be best replaced by:

- (A) preserve
- (B) collect
- (C) display
- (D) accommodate