

國立高雄師範大學九十九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（第 1 頁，共 4 頁）

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

1. Every camera we sell comes with a two-year _____.
(A) safety (B) confirmation (C) guarantee (D) conservation
2. The beam that is _____ by a laser differs in several ways from the light that comes from a flash-light.
(A) transported (B) emitted (C) motivated (D) translated
3. The most important _____ assessment in this contest is originality of design.
(A) threshold (B) partition (C) warrant (D) criterion
4. A good education is an _____ you can fall back on for the rest of your life.
(A) asset (B) ethic (C) inventory (D) obligation
5. Certain species disappeared or become _____ as new forms arose that were better adapted to the earth's changing environment.
(A) feeble (B) extinct (C) massive (D) extinguished
6. Please do not be _____ by his offensive remarks since he is merely trying to attract attention.
(A) distracted (B) disregarded (C) irritated (D) intervened
7. I found it difficult to _____ my career ambitions with the need to bring up my children.
(A) consolidate (B) amend (C) reconcile (D) intensify
8. Dogs are often praised for their _____; they almost never abandon their masters.
(A) faith (B) loyalty (C) trust (D) truthfulness
9. We find that some birds _____ twice a year between hot and cold countries.
(A) migrate (B) emigrate (C) transfer (D) commute
10. Parents have a legal _____ to ensure that their children are provided with efficient education suitable to their age.
(A) impulse (B) influence (C) obligation (D) sympathy
11. If this kind of fish becomes _____, future generations may never taste it at all.
(A) scarce (B) minimum (C) short (D) seldom
12. He is the only person who can _____ in this case, because other witnesses were killed mysteriously.
(A) accuse (B) charge (C) rectify (D) testify
13. The managing director took the _____ for the accident, although it was not really his fault.
(A) guilt (B) charge (C) accusation (D) blame

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

14. So far only two other of our neighboring planets _____ the solar system have been visited by unmanned spacecraft.
(A) by (B) that they are in (C) in (D) they are by
15. Many tropical orchids grow _____ branches of trees and have aerial roots that absorb water from the moist air around them.
(A) of the (B) the (C) they are in the (D) in the
16. _____ eighteenth century, people began to realize that certain chemicals are affected and changed by light.
(A) By the (B) The (C) It was the (D) That in the
17. In addition to their homes, the Pomo Indians of California built dance houses _____ religious ceremonies.
(A) of (B) for (C) in which (D) were for

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科目：英文（第 2 頁，共 4 頁）

18. Paprika is ____ red or cayenne pepper, and it has a sweeter taste.
(A) least biting (B) less biting than (C) lesser biting than (D) less as
19. A neuron cell can not only receive messages from sense organs, but it can also _____.
(A) to transmit messages throughout the body (B) by transmitting messages throughout the body
(C) transmit messages throughout the body (D) a transmitter of messages throughout the body
20. ____ does not circle around the earth was proven by Galileo.
(A) Since the rest of the universe (B) As the rest of the universe
(C) The rest of the universe (D) That the rest of the universe
21. Ansel Adams was a landscape photographer ____ photographs of the western United States show nature on a grand scale.
(A) whose (B) of his (C) of whom (D) his
22. The Gray Wolf, a species reintroduced into _____ in Yellowstone National Park, has begun to breed naturally there.
(A) their native habitat (B) it's native habitat (C) its native habitat (D) native habitat
23. A computer is usually chosen because of its simplicity of operation and ease of maintenance ____ its capacity to store information.
(A) the same as (B) the same (C) as well as (D) as well
24. One of the most effective vegetable protein substitutes is the soybean _____ used to manufacture imitation meat products.
(A) which can be (B) it can be (C) who can be (D) can be
25. Upon hatching, _____.
(A) young ducks know how to swim (B) swimming is known by young ducks (C) the knowledge of swimming is in young ducks (D) how to swim is known in young ducks

III. Cloze A (16%)

Historical Revisionism is the term used to describe a re-examination of historical data. Revisionists examine and update so-called historical “facts,” arguing that as societies 26, so do their histories. These historians believe that revisionism 27 imbalances in historical narratives that have ignored or 28 certain groups in societies. They update histories by re-examining facts and including new information. Revisionist historians argue that 29 the scientific methodology of historiography, history is biased. Like any other story of the past, history is a narrative, and narratives 30 the elite within societies and help them maintain power. When these power structures change, revisionism becomes necessary in order to correct imbalances 31 through skewed historical writing. This idea is best understood when 32 by an example such as the notion that Christopher Columbus discovered America. Did he really discover America? If so, what about the many 33 peoples that had populated both American continents for thousands of years? The word “discovered” actually displays a Eurocentric bias. It implies that a part of the world only becomes “real” when Europeans know about it. Thanks to historical revisionism, we can now qualify this notion, and consequently, in modern historical texts, quotation marks are added when the word “discovered” is used.

26. (A) resolve (B) resolute (C) evade (D) evolve
27. (A) addresses (B) concerns (C) argues (D) commemorate
28. (A) disembark (B) discontinue (C) discounted (D) disembarass
29. (A) despite (B) although (C) due to (D) thanks to
30. (A) favor (B) discriminate (C) critique (D) downbeat
31. (A) perpetrated (B) accused (C) committed (D) portrayed
32. (A) exemplified (B) illustrated (C) described (D) discerned
33. (A) foreign (B) distant (C) overseas (D) indigenous

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科目：英文（第 3 頁，共 4 頁）

IV. Cloze B (10%)

The value of a professional sports team for a city's local economy is 34. The benefits begin with the construction of the stadium itself, providing thousands of local construction jobs. Once regular season play begins, an army of local workers is required to man the stadium 35 for everything from concessions and ticket sales to security and administration. The economic benefits 36 throughout the district of the stadium as fans 37 the area from far and wide. These fans support local parking decks, restaurants, bars, shops and often hotel facilities. This 38 the prosperity of local businesses and provides a general boost to the overall property value.

34. (A) indecent (B) indeciduous (C) undeniable (D) unabridged
35. (A) faculty (B) equipments (C) structures (D) facilities
36. (A) exempt (B) enlarge (C) expand (D) extend
37. (A) pour into (B) run into (C) occur to (D) come into
38. (A) contrives to (B) attributes to (C) composes to (D) contributes to

V. Reading Comprehension A (6%)

Body language imparts meaning without the use of words. It is a type of non-verbal communication. There are certain recognized distinctions between types of body language: voluntary/involuntary and universal/cultural. The first distinction is often fussy. For instance, a smile can be voluntary or involuntary. However, by the second distinction, smiles are universal. They are interpreted the same across all cultures. Nodding and headshaking, however, are cultural. In Turkey, the former is replaced by raising the eyebrows. It is thought that body language has its roots in animal communication. Indeed, great apes raised in captivity are quite proficient at reading human body language.

39. The word "They" in the passage refers to _____
(A) distinctions (B) cultures (C) smiles (D) people who smile
40. What can be inferred from the passage about nodding?
(A) It will be understood everywhere. (B) It will not be understood in Turkey.
(C) It will not be understood by an ape. (D) It will be understood if it is voluntary.
41. The word "fussy" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____
(A) unclear (B) hairy (C) solid (D) inverted

VI. Reading Comprehension B (8%)

Have you heard of the term "hunters and gatherers"? This term is often used to describe Native American people in their early days. Hunters are those who kill animals for food or to use their skins for different purposes. Gatherers are people who gather fruits and vegetables for food. In northern areas of North America, most Native American people were hunters. This is because few fruits or vegetables were available in these areas. For that reason, people relied on hunting for food and materials for daily life.

The most obvious use of hunted animals is for food. Native American hunters, however, used the animals they hunted for many other purposes. In particular, the skin from deer and buffalo had many uses. For example, buffalo skin was used to cover their houses, called "tepees." The skin formed the coverings of these cone-shaped houses. Skins were also used to make clothing such as robes. Some Native Americans even used skins to make boats. Another use of animal skins was the making of various containers. For example, large and small containers were made to hold foods.

Working with animal skins was no easy task. Animal skins had to be treated before they were used. That is, they had to be prepared so that they would not fall apart or smell badly. Some methods of preparation could also leave the skins very soft. However, the technique to soften the skin could take many hours. This was important for making clothing such as robes and shoes. While men mostly did the hunting, women did much of the preparation.

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科目：英文（第 4 頁，共 4 頁）

42. According to the passage, why were most Native American people hunters?
(A) They used animal skins for clothes. (B) They had excellent hunting skills.
(C) There were many large animals in the area. (D) There were not many fruits and vegetables in the area.
43. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage?
Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
(A) They needed to be strong and well made. (B) People had to condition the skins for strength and freshness.
(C) They needed to be cleaned and prepared. (D) People had to be ready to be clean and strong.
44. The phrasal verb “relied on” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) lay down (B) wanted (C) consumed (D) mostly did
45. The word “methods” in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by which of the following?
(A) Ideas (B) Ways (C) Periods (D) Centuries

VII. Reading Comprehension C (10%)

During the nineteenth century, women in the United States organized and participated in a large number of reform movements, including movements to reorganize the prison system, improve education, ban the sale of alcohol, grant rights to people who were denied them, and, most importantly, free slaves. Some women saw similarities in the social status of women and slaves. Women like Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucy Stone were not only feminists who fought for the rights of women but also fervent abolitionists who fought to do away with slavery. These brave people were social leaders who supported the rights of both women and blacks. They were fighting against a belief that voting should be tied to land ownership, and because land was owned by men, and in some cases by their widows, only those who held the greatest stake in government, that is the male landowner, were considered worthy of the vote. Women did not conform to the requirements.

A number of male abolitionists, including William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, also supported the rights of women to speak and to participate equally with men in antislavery activities. Probably more than any other movement, abolitionism offered women a previously denied entry into politics. They became involved primarily in order to better their living conditions and improve the conditions of others. However, they gained the respect of those they convinced and also earned the right to be considered equal citizens. When the civil war between the North and the South ended in 1865, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution adopted in 1868 and 1870 granted citizenship and suffrage to blacks but not to women. Discouraged but resolved, feminists worked tirelessly to influence more and more women to demand the right to vote. In 1869, the Wyoming Territory had yielded to demands by feminists, but the states on the East Coast resisted more stubbornly than before. A woman’s suffrage bill had been presented to every Congress since 1878, but it continually failed to pass until 1920, when the Nineteenth Amendment granted women the right to vote.

46. With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?
(A) The Wyoming Territory (B) The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments
(C) Abolitionists (D) Women’s suffrage
47. The word “ban” in paragraph 1 most nearly means to _____.
(A) encourage (B) publish (C) prohibit (D) limit
48. What had occurred shortly after the Civil War?
(A) The Wyoming Territory was admitted to the Union. (B) A women’s suffrage bill was introduced in Congress.
(C) The eastern states resisted the end of the war. (D) Black people were granted the right to vote.
49. The word “suffrage” in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by which of the following?
(A) the right to vote (B) citizenship (C) freedom from bondage (D) pain
50. What does the Nineteenth Amendment guarantee?
(A) Voting rights for blacks (B) Voting rights for women
(C) Citizenship for blacks (D) Citizenship for women