

國立高雄師範大學 101 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 the best word or phrase to complete each sentence. (26%)

1. A membership card _____ the holder to use the club's facilities for a period of six months.
(A) endows (B) earns (C) rectifies (D) authorizes
2. The soldier played dead to escape _____ by the enemy.
(A) capture (B) capital (C) cancellation (D) chaos
3. When a psychologist does a general experiment about the human mind, he or she selects people _____ and asks them questions.
(A) in essence (B) at random (C) in bulk (D) at length
4. Although I tried to concentrate on the lecture, I was _____ by the noise made by the parade.
(A) confused (B) distracted (C) distressed (D) fluctuated
5. John claimed that he was an honest and law-abiding businessman, but in fact he was a _____.
(A) alien (B) counterpart (C) fraud (D) hermit
6. After she finished doing her work, she blew out the candle and _____ her way to bed.
(A) groped (B) excavated (C) pursued (D) restored
7. It is easy to perceive the _____ between their material prosperity and the emptiness of their life.
(A) diversity (B) comparison (C) contrast (D) variety
8. The movement of birth control is much opposed by church groups, particularly the Roman Catholic Church, as a _____ of the order of nature.
(A) bliss (B) decadence (C) dejection (D) violation
9. Fiber-optic cables can carry hundreds of telephone conversations _____.
(A) contemporarily (B) simultaneously (C) coincidentally (D) homogeneously
10. That small fishing village has now _____ into an important port.
(A) blossomed (B) sprouted (C) proceeded (D) inseminated
11. We need a repairman because our air-conditioner is _____.
(A) out of condition (B) out of order (C) out and out (D) out and about

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12. The _____ waste is the waste material, often in chemical form, that can cause death or injury to living creatures.
(A) spiteful (B) malicious (C) vicious (D) toxic
13. Societies all over the world have _____ individuals whose appearances differ from the norm. Slowly, however, many groups are trying to be more inclusive.
(A) conjured (B) adhered (C) marginalized (D) suited

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

14. _____ actress's life is in many ways unlike that of other women.
(A) An (B) A (C) As the (D) That the
15. Of Charles Dickens' many novels, Great Expectations is perhaps _____ to many readers.
(A) the most satisfying one (B) most satisfying one
(C) more than satisfying one (D) the more satisfying than
16. Judge Francis Hopkinson is probably best known as a signer of the Declaration of Independence, but he also excelled as a poet, _____, and an orator.
(A) as a musician (B) by playing music
(C) a musician (D) he played music
17. Chromium _____ in the manufacture of stainless steel.
(A) using (B) is used (C) uses (D) is using
18. The melting point is the temperature _____ a solid changes to a liquid.
(A) which (B) at which (C) which at (D) at
19. _____ of the early years of space exploration was the discovery of the Van Allen radiation belt in 1958.
(A) Perhaps the greatest triumph (B) The triumph perhaps greatest
(C) The greatest perhaps triumph (D) The triumph greatest perhaps
20. Andromeda is a galaxy containing millions of individual stars, but it is _____ Earth that it looks like a blurry patch of light.
(A) so far away from (B) away so far from
(C) from so far away (D) away from so far
21. The Massachusetts State House, _____ in 1798, was the most distinguished building in the United States at that time.
(A) completing (B) which was completed
(C) was completed (D) to be completed

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22. _____ was one of the most difficult tasks pioneers faced on their journeys west.
(A) Crossing river (B) While crossing rivers
(C) Rivers being crossed (D) By crossing rivers
23. _____ is a general category that includes all mental states and activities.
(A) What do psychologists call cognition
(B) Psychologists call it cognition
(C) What psychologists call cognition
(D) Cognition, as it is called by psychologists, which
24. The cosmopolitan flavor of San Francisco is enhanced by _____ shops and restaurants.
(A) an ethnic (B) its many ethnic (C) its ethnicity (D) ethnicity
25. Van Gogh's *Sunflowers* _____ \$39.9 million, three times the previous record.
(A) once sold for (B) for sale once (C) selling for once (D) for once selling

III. Cloze (16%)

American jazz is a conglomeration of sounds borrowed from 26 varied sources as American and African folk music, European classical music, and Christian gospel songs. One of the recognizable characteristics of jazz is 27 use of improvisation: certain parts of the music are written out and played the same way by various performers, and other improvised parts are created spontaneously during a performance and vary widely 28 performer to performer. The earliest form of jazz was ragtime, lively songs or rags performed 29 the piano, and the best known of the ragtime performers and composers was Scott Joplin. Born in 1868 30 former slaves, Scott Joplin 31 his living from a very early age playing the piano in bars along the Mississippi. One of his regular jobs was in the Maple Leaf Club in Sedalia, Missouri. It was 32 that he began writing the more than 500 compositions that he was to produce, the most famous of 33 was "The Maple Leaf Rag."

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|----------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 26. (A) such | (B) other | (C) so much | (D) many |
| 27. (A) some | (B) its | (C) all | (D) none |
| 28. (A) from | (B) in | (C) with | (D) for |
| 29. (A) at | (B) to | (C) on | (D) from |
| 30. (A) as | (B) in | (C) to | (D) with |
| 31. (A) earned | (B) played | (C) liked | (D) added |
| 32. (A) while | (B) when | (C) before | (D) there |
| 33. (A) that | (B) what | (C) when | (D) which |

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IV. Semantics/synonyms (10%)

Each sentence in the following has an underlined word or phrase. Below each sentence are four other words or phrases. You are to choose the one word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word or phrase.

34. The growth of the pharmaceutical industry during the twentieth century has been astonishing.
(A) furor (B) nurturing (C) expansion (D) patenting
35. Female turtles forsake their ocean homes to spawn.
(A) enter (B) make use of (C) go to the edge of (D) leave
36. The trade of a nation is an index of its economic well-being.
(A) a response (B) a median (C) a sign (D) a tool
37. According to a belief prevalent in many places, a small, forked stick referred to as a “divining rod” is able to locate subterranean springs.
(A) held sacred (B) broadly accepted (C) documented (D) detected
38. Crayfish, small freshwater crustacean similar to lobsters, are consumed by inhabitants of the Mississippi River Basin.
(A) bred (B) caught (C) eaten (D) supplied

V. Reading Comprehension A (6%)

Some areas of colonial America grew cotton and flax. However, the British would not allow the colonists to weave this material into cloth. Instead, they forced them to sell the raw material to Britain, where it would be woven; then the colonists would buy it back. In this way, the British made more of a profit off the fabric industry than did the colonists themselves. Despite these rules, though, many colonists did weave their own cloth. They mainly used plain weaves and then dyed the material using berries or other natural materials that could be gathered in the vicinity of their homes.

39. Which of the following sentences best expresses the essential information of the underlined sentence?
- (A) Colonists sold crops to Britain and then bought back the finished product.
(B) Britain sold crops to the colonists and bought back the finished product.
(C) Colonists forced the British to pay high prices for the clothes that they had manufactured from American cotton and flax.
(D) Britain forced colonists to pay high prices for the clothes that they had manufactured from British cotton and flax.

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40. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- (A) Weaving methods (B) Weaving restrictions
(C) Methods for coloring fabric (D) Cloth materials
41. The word “flax” in the passage refers to _____.
(A) something that the colonists ate (B) a tool used in the weaving process
(C) a crop useful for making fabric (D) a part of a cotton plant

VI. Reading Comprehension B (18%)

Most people consider the landscape to be unchanging, but Earth is a dynamic body, and its surface is continually altering—slowly on the human time scale, but **relatively** rapidly when compared to the great age of Earth (about 4,500 billion years). There are two principle influences that shape the terrain: constructive processes such as uplift, which create new landscape features, and destructive forces as erosion, which gradually wear away exposed landforms.

Hills and mountains are often regarded as the epitome of permanence, successfully resisting the destructive forces of nature, but in fact they tend to be relatively short-lived in geological terms. As a general rule, the higher a mountain is, the more recently it was formed; for example, the high mountains of the Himalayas are only about 50 millions years old. Lower mountains tend to be older, and are often the eroded **relics** of much higher mountain chains. About 400 million years ago, when the present-day continents of North America and Europe were joined, the Caledonian mountain chain was the same size as the modern Himalayas. Today, however, the relics of the Caledonian orogeny (mountain-building period) exist as the comparatively low mountains of Greenland, the northern Appalachians in the United States, the Scottish Highlands, and the Norwegian coastal plateau.

The Earth's crust is thought to be divided into huge, movable segments, called plates, which float on a soft plastic layer of rock. Some mountains were formed as a result of these plates crashing into each other and forcing up the rock at the plate margins. In this process, sedimentary rocks that originally formed on the seabed may be folded upwards to altitudes of more than 26,000 feet. Other mountains may be raised by earthquakes, which fracture the Earth's crust and can displace enough rock to produce block mountains. A third type of mountain may be formed as a result of volcanic activity which occurs in regions of active fold mountain belts, such as in the Cascade Range of western North America. The Cascades are made up of lavas and volcanic materials. Many of the peaks are **extinct** volcanoes.

Whatever the reason for mountain formation, as soon as land rises above sea level it is subjected to destructive forces. The exposed rocks are attacked by the various weather processes and gradually broken down into fragments, which are then carried away and later deposited as

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sediments. Thus, any landscape represents only a temporary stage in the continuous battle between the forces of uplift and those of erosion.

The weather, in its many forms, is the main agent of erosion. Rain washes away loose soil and penetrates cracks in the rocks. Carbon dioxide in the air reacts with the rainwater, forming a weak acid (carbonic acid) that may chemically attack the rocks. The rain seeps underground and the water may reappear later as springs. These springs are the sources of streams and rivers, which cut through the rocks and carry away debris from the mountains to the lowlands.

42. According to paragraph 1, which of the following statements is true of changes in Earth's landscape?
- (A) They occur more often by uplift than by erosion.
 - (B) They occur only at special times.
 - (C) They occur less frequently now than they once did.
 - (D) They occur quickly in geological terms.
43. The word **relatively** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ____.
- (A) unusually
 - (B) comparatively
 - (C) occasionally
 - (D) naturally
44. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2 about the mountains of the Himalayas?
- (A) Their current height is not an indication of their age.
 - (B) At present, they are much higher than the mountains of the Caledonian range.
 - (C) They were a uniform height about 400 million years ago.
 - (D) They are not as high as the Caledonian mountains were 400 million years ago.
45. The word **relics** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ____.
- (A) resemblances
 - (B) regions
 - (C) remains
 - (D) restorations
46. According to paragraph 3, one cause of mountain formation is the ____.
- (A) effect of climatic change on sea level
 - (B) slowing down of volcanic activity
 - (C) force of Earth's crustal plates hitting each other
 - (D) replacement of sedimentary rock with volcanic rock
47. The word **extinct** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ____.
- (A) active
 - (B) existent
 - (C) playful
 - (D) dead
48. Why does the author mention **carbon dioxide** in paragraph 5?
- (A) To explain the origin of a chemical that can erode rocks.
 - (B) To contrast carbon dioxide with carbonic acid.
 - (C) To give an example of how rainwater penetrates soil.
 - (D) To argue for the desirability of preventing erosion.

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49. The word **seeps** in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) dries gradually (B) flows slowly
(C) freezes quickly (D) warms slightly
50. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the underlined sentence in paragraph 2?
(A) When they are relatively young, hills and mountains successfully resist the destructive forces of nature.
(B) Although they seem permanent, hills and mountains exist for a relatively short period of geological time.
(C) Hills and mountains successfully resist the destructive forces of nature, but only for a short time.
(D) Hills and mountains resist the destructive forces of nature better than other types of landforms.