

國立暨南國際大學九十三年學年度碩士班研究生入學考試試題

第 4 節英文適用：(中文所 10B 比較所 11B 外文所文學組 12B 外文所語言組 14B 歷史所 15B 政治所 16B 經濟所 17B 東南所 18B 地理所 19B 輔導與諮商所 20B 人類所 21B 商學所一般組 31B 經濟所 32B 社會所 34B)

(本試題共 10 頁，第 / 頁)

考生注意：1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。
2. 答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分，並限以藍黑色筆作答。
3. 試題隨卷繳回。(餘詳詳閱試場規則)

說明：

1. 答案必須填在答案卡上，寫在本試題卷上不予計分。
2. 請以2B鉛筆作答。若以原子筆作答則不得塗改。
3. 禁止使用任何型式的字典。
4. 本英文試題共85題單選題，1至70題每題一分，71至85題每題兩分。

I Vocabulary (30%)

Directions:

In Questions 1-30, each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. Choose the word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part.

1. The repairman only comes around once in a while.
(A) accidentally
(B) on request
(C) occasionally
(D) initially
2. The Stewarts seldom buy books and magazines.
(A) usually
(B) never
(C) often
(D) hardly ever

3. The commissioner agrees to attend.
(A) to be present
(B) to be angry
(C) to be polite
(D) to be absent
4. In the dark room I took him for Joseph.
(A) failed to notice
(B) introduced him

- (C) confused him
- (D) brought him to
5. This section of the city is zoned for commercial buildings only.
(A) business
(B) high-rise
(C) condemned
(D) apartment

6. You have the option of saying yes or no.
(A) preference for
(B) choice of
(C) habit of
(D) knack for
7. To prevent scorching, select the ironing temperature to suit the garment being ironed.
(A) drying
(B) steeling
(C) hardening

- (D) burning the surface
8. Although Sam had seen the accident, he was reluctant to act as a witness.
(A) ashamed
(B) unwilling
(C) eager
(D) anxious
9. Mary crated all of her books so that she could send them home.
(A) numbered
(B) packed
(C) cataloged
(D) inventoried
10. Because of the many trees, the Allens' backyard was without sun most of the day.
(A) misty
(B) shady
(C) balmy
(D) windy
11. Please do not repeat the speech word for word; just give us the highlights.
(A) details
(B) summaries
(C) main points
(D) small allusions
12. The visitors decided

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3. 試題隨卷繳回。(餘請詳閱試場規則)

to prolong their stay
in the city.

- (A) promote
- (B) enjoy
- (C) extend
- (D) cancel

13. The dust particles
released during
volcanic eruptions
disturb the earth's
magnetic field and
interfere with
communications.

- (A) formulate
- (B) increase
- (C) disrupt
- (D) create

14. The biologist needed
more proof before
her theory could be
accepted.

- (A) financing
- (B) publications
- (C) evidence
- (D) recognition

15. There were many
half-formed plans
for improving the
northern waterway
before 1792.

- (A) small-scale
- (B) well supported
- (C) initial
- (D) incomplete

16. Vast amounts of
money are being

invested in the local
market.

- ~~(A) Enormous~~
- ~~(B) Constant~~
- ~~(C) Unknown~~
- (D) Sufficient

17. The new ruler of the
nation carefully
handpicked his chief
officials.

- ~~(A) removed~~
- ~~(B) managed~~
- (C) instructed
- (D) selected

18. He managed to keep
an earnest
expression on his
face even though he
wanted to smile.

- ~~(A) a pleasant~~
- ~~(B) a neutral~~
- (C) a serious
- (D) an annoyed

19. During the years
before the American
Civil War,
differences between
the North and the
South gradually
came to focus on the
question of slavery.

- ~~(A) angrily~~
- ~~(B) guiltily~~
- (C) actively
- (D) slowly

20. The governor's aim

is to increase state
income.

- (A) promise
- (B) duty
- (C) proposal
- (D) goal

21. Living things consist
of minute structures
called cells.

- (A) numerous
- (B) variable
- (C) diverse
- (D) tiny

22. Glassmaking was
apparently the first
industry to be
brought from Europe
to the United States.

- (A) predictably
- (B) regretfully
- (C) seemingly
- (D) naturally

23. Bay laurel leaves are
still an emblem of
victory.

- (A) a symbol
- (B) a result
- (C) a suggestion
- (D) a spoil

24. X-rays are basically
a form of radiation.

- (A) fundamentally
- (B) definitely
- (C) probably
- (D) frequently

25. The future survival

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(本試題共 10 頁，第 3 頁)

考生注意：1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。

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3. 試題隨卷繳回。(餘詳詳閱試場規則)

of the bald eagle is still an important American ecological concern.

- (A) migration
- (B) population
- (C) existence
- (D) evolution

26. One of the greatest break-

throughs for professional women came in 1973 when the field of banking opened up for them.

- (A) most serious disappointments
- (B) most significant advances
- (C) most abrupt declines
- (D) most crucial situations

27. The symptoms of influenza are fever, headache, and muscular pain.

- (A) effects
- (B) delights
- (C) forces
- (D) signs

28. Although a newspaper's primary function is to inform, special features are

usually included for entertainment.

- (A) jointly
- (B) cautiously
- (C) commonly
- (D) intentionally

29. Acetate is one of the most important artificial fibers.

- (A) insulating
- (B) synthetic
- (C) unadorned
- (D) complex

30. One of the most widely discussed environmental effects of supersonic travel is the sonic boom.

- (A) completely
- (B) distantly
- (C) extensively
- (D) deliberately

II Structure and

Written Expression

(40%)

A Structure (20%)

Directions:

Questions 31-50 are incomplete sentences.

Beneath each sentence you will see four words or expressions, marked

(A), (B), (C), and (D).

Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

31. Certain layers of the atmosphere have special names -----

- (A) which indicated their character properties
- (B) whose characteristic properties are indicating
- (C) what characterize their indicated properties
- (D) that indicate their characteristic properties

32. ----- adhesive force between gases and solids.

- (A) An
- (B) With an
- (C) Since an
- (D) There is an

33. Galaxies and clusters of galaxies are the largest units ----- the structures of the universe.

- (A) among
- (B) and
- (C) but

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第 4 節英文適用：(中文組) 16區比較文學 17區外文所主修組 18區升文所修習組 19區歷史所 20區政治所 21區教育所 22區東南所 23區通識所 24區輔導與諮商所 25區人類所 26區國史所一般生 27區經濟所 28區社會所 29區

(本試題共 10 頁，第 4 頁)

考生注意：1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。
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3. 試題隨卷繳回。(餘詳詳閱試場規則)

- (D) that
34. Lizard's tails may teach us how cells learn to specialize, how heart muscles grow, and even -----.
- (A) the cancer growth is arrested
(B) how cancer growth is arrested
(C) where is cancer growth arrested
(D) to be arresting cancer growth
35. Legal tender is any type of money that must, -----, be accepted in payment of a debt.
- (A) law
(B) by law
(C) its law
(D) which law
36. During an economic depression, those hurt include ----- workers and their families, but also the storekeepers who depend on their business.
- (A) when
(B) both
(C) not only
(D) without them
37. Antibodies ----- by small, round cells called lymphocytes and plasma cells.
- (A) to be made
(B) making
(C) made
(D) are made
38. Known for her caricatures of United States society, -----.
- (A) Peggy Brown wrote and illustrated books for children
(B) the writing and illustrating of books for children by Peggy Brown
(C) children's books were written and illustrated by Peggy Brown
(D) Peggy Brown's writing and illustrating of children's books.
39. ----- pure lead, the lead ore is mined, then smelted, and finally refined.
- (A) Obtaining
(B) Being obtained
(C) To obtain
(D) It is obtained
40. Western Nebraska generally receives less snow than ----- eastern Nebraska.
- (A) does
(B) in
(C) it does in
(D) in it does
41. Nobel prizes are the -----.
- (A) height of world prestigious honors
(B) world's most prestigious honors
(C) honors of the world's highest prestige
(D) prestiges with the most honor in the world
42. ----- was not incorporated as a city until almost two centuries later, in 1834.
- (A) Settling Brooklyn, the Dutch
(B) The Dutch settled Brooklyn
(C) Brooklyn was settled by the Dutch
(D) Settled by the Dutch, Brooklyn

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(本試題共 10 頁，第 5 頁)

考生注意：1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。
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3. 試題隨卷繳回。(綜請詳閱試場規則)

43. ----- inclination to be a farmer, John Adams' schooling prepared him for college and a career in the ministry.

- (A) His
- (B) Although his
- (C) Despite his
- (D) Because of his

44. In the 1850's Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tome's Cabin" became the best seller of the generation, ----- a host of imitators.

- (A) inspiring
- (B) inspired
- (C) inspired by
- (D) to inspire

45. South of Gallup, New Mexico, -----, was one of the legendary Seven Cities of Cibola visited by Coronado in 1540.

- (A) where the ancient ruins of Hawikuh lie
- (B) the ancient ruins lie of Hawikuh
- (C) the ancient ruins of Hawikuh lie
- (D) like the ancient

ruins of Hawikuh

46. ----- a baby turtle is hatched, it must be able to fend for itself.

- (A) Not sooner than
- (B) No sooner
- (C) So soon that
- (D) As soon as

47. Tungsten, a gray metal with the -----, is used to form the wires in electric light bulbs.

- (A) point at which it melts is the highest of any metal
- (B) melting point is the highest of any metal
- (C) highest melting point of any metal
- (D) metal's highest melting point of any

48. Rattan comes from ----- of different kinds of palms.

- (A) its reedy stems
- (B) the reedy stems
- (C) the stems are reedy
- (D) stems that are reedy

49. At thirteen ----- at a

district school near her home, and when she was fifteen, she saw her first article in print.

- (A) the first teaching position that Mary Jane Hawes had
- (B) the teaching position was Mary Jane Hawes' first
- (C) when Mary Jane Hawes had her first teaching position
- (D) Mary Jane Hawes had her first teaching position

50. Vitamin C, discovered in 1932, ----- first vitamin for which the molecular structure was established.

- (A) the
- (B) was the
- (C) as the
- (D) being the

61. Chalk, which is a softly mineral than limestone, consists of minute marine shells.

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(本試題共 10 頁，第 7 頁)

考生注意：1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。
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3. 試題隨卷繳回。(除請詳閱試場規則)

62. The Earth travels at a high rate of speed around Sun.

A B C D

63. Financial problems beset many of the early museums in the

A

B

United States and caused its closure.

C

D

64. Pure cane sugar and pure beet sugar are chemically identical and

A

B

do not different in sweetness.

C

D

65. For ancient people, myths were often attempts explanation

A

B

catastrophic events such as volcanic eruptions.

C

D

66. Mineral prospectors use their knowledge of geophysics to locate

A

B

C

deposits of oil, uranium, and another valuable minerals.

D

67. Spectrum analysis led to the discovery dramatic of the element helium.

A

B

C

D

68. Alive creatures are remarkably diversified in their sizes and shapes.

A

B

C

D

69. Dried fruits are not costing to produce and can be stored

A

B

satisfactorily for long periods of time.

C

D

70. The tides of the Indian Ocean vary greatly, but not too much as

A

B

C

those in the Atlantic or Pacific.

D

III Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions:

Read each of the following two passages carefully. Select the best answer to each of the fifteen questions.

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3. 試題隨卷繳回。(除請詳閱試場規則)

A. Questions 71-77 (14%)

People appear to be born to compute. The numerical skills of children develop so early and so inexorably that it is easy to imagine an internal clock of mathematical maturity guiding their growth. Not long after learning to walk and talk, they can set the table with impressive accuracy—one plate, one knife, one spoon, one fork, for each of the five chairs. Soon they are (5) capable of noting that they have placed five knives, spoons, and forks on the table and, a bit later, that this amounts to fifteen pieces of silverware. Having thus mastered addition, they move on to subtraction. It seems almost reasonable to expect that if a child were secluded on a desert island at birth and retrieved seven years later, he or she could enter a second-grade mathematics class without any serious problems of intellectual adjustment.

(10) Of course, the truth is not so simple. This century, the work of cognitive psychologists has illuminated the subtle forms of daily learning on which intellectual progress depends. Children were observed as they slowly grasped—or, as the case might be, bumped into—concepts that adults take for granted, as they refused, for instance, to concede that quantity is unchanged as water pours from a short stout glass into a tall thin one. Psychologists have since demonstrated (15) that young children, asked to count the pencils in a pile, readily report the number of blue or red pencils, but must be coaxed into finding the total. Such studies have suggested that the rudiments of mathematics are mastered gradually, and with effort. They have also suggested that the very concept of abstract numbers—the idea of a oneness, a twoness, a threeness that applies to any class of objects and is a prerequisite for doing anything more mathematically demanding than setting a table—is itself far from innate.

71. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) Trends in teaching mathematics to children
- (B) The use of mathematics in child psychology
- (C) The development of mathematical ability in children
- (D) The fundamental concepts of mathematics that children must learn

72. It can be inferred from the passage that children normally learn simple counting _____.

- (A) soon after they learn to talk
- (B) by looking at the clock
- (C) when they begin to be mathematically mature
- (D) after they reach second grade in school

73. The word “illuminated” in line 11 is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) illustrated (B) accepted (C) clarified (D) lighted

74. The author implies that most small children believe that the quantity of water changes when it is transferred to a container of a different _____.

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(本試題共 10 頁，第 9 頁)

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3. 試題隨卷繳回。(餘詳閱試場規則)

(A) color (B) quality (C) weight (D) shape

75. According to the passage, when small children were asked to count a pile of red and blue pencils they _____.

- (A) counted the number of pencils of each color
- (B) guessed at the total number of pencils
- (C) counted only the pencils of their favorite color
- (D) subtracted the number of red pencils from the number of blue pencils

76. The word "They" in line 17 refers to _____.

- (A) mathematicians (B) children (C) pencils (D) studies

77. The word "prerequisite" in line 19 is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) reason (B) theory (C) requirement (D) technique

B. Questions 78-85 (16%)

Botany, the study of plants, occupies a peculiar position in the history of human knowledge. For many thousands of years it was the one field of awareness about which humans had anything more than the vaguest of insights. It is impossible to know today just what our Stone Age ancestors knew about plants, but from what we can observe of preindustrial societies that still exist, a detailed learning of plants and their properties must be extremely ancient. This is logical. Plants are the basis of the food pyramid for all living things, even for other plants. They have always been enormously important to the welfare of people, not only for food, but also for clothing, weapons, tools, dyes, medicines, shelter, and a great many other purposes. Tribes living today in the jungles of the Amazon recognize literally hundreds of plants and know many properties of each. To them botany, as such, has no name and is probably not even recognized as a special branch of "knowledge" at all.

Unfortunately, the more industrialized we become the farther away we move from direct contact with plants, and the less distinct our knowledge of botany grows. Yet everyone comes unconsciously on an amazing amount of botanical knowledge, and few people will fail to recognize a rose, an apple, or an orchid. When our Neolithic ancestors, living in the Middle East about 10,000 years ago, discovered that certain grasses could be harvested and their seeds planted for richer yields the next season, the first great step in a new association of plants and humans was taken. Grains were discovered and from them flowed the marvel of agriculture: cultivated crops. From then on, humans would increasingly take their living from the controlled production of a few plants, rather than getting a little here and a little there from many varieties that grew wild—and the accumulated knowledge of tens of thousands of years of experience and intimacy with plants in the wild would begin to fade away.

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(本試題共 10 頁，第 10 頁)

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3. 試題隨卷繳回。(除請詳閱試場規則)

78. Which of the following assumptions about early humans is expressed in the passage?
- (A) They probably had extensive knowledge of plants.
 - (B) They divided knowledge into well-defined fields.
 - (C) They did not enjoy the study of botany.
 - (D) They placed great importance on ownership of property.
79. The word "peculiar" in line 1 is closest in meaning to ____.
- (A) clear (B) large (C) unusual (D) important
80. What does the comment "This is logical" in lines 5-6 mean?
- (A) There is no clear way to determine the extent of our ancestors' knowledge of plants.
 - (B) It is not surprising that early humans had a detailed knowledge of plants.
 - (C) It is reasonable to assume that our ancestors behaved very much like people in preindustrial societies.
 - (D) Human knowledge of plants is well organized and very detailed.
81. The phrase "properties of each" in line 10 refers to each ____.
- (A) tribe (B) hundred (C) plant (D) purpose
82. According to the passage, why has general knowledge of botany declined?
- (A) People no longer value plants as a useful resource.
 - (B) Botany is not recognized as a special branch of science.
 - (C) Research is unable to keep up with the increasing number of plants.
 - (D) Direct contact with a variety of plants has decreased.
83. In line 15, what is the author's purpose in mentioning "a rose, an apple, or an orchid"?
- (A) To make the passage more poetic
 - (B) To cite examples of plants that are attractive
 - (C) To give botanical examples that most readers will recognize
 - (D) To illustrate the diversity of botanical life
84. According to the passage, what was the first great step toward the practice of agriculture?
- (A) The invention of agricultural implements and machinery
 - (B) The development of a system of names for plants
 - (C) The discovery of grasses that could be harvested and replanted
 - (D) The changing diets of early humans
85. The word "controlled" in line 19 is closest in meaning to ____.
- (A) abundant (B) managed (C) required (D) advanced