

國立暨南國際大學 外國語文學系
九十八學年度碩士班研究生甄試（語言學組）

英文綜合測驗

注意事項

- 一、所有的答案都必須寫在答案卷上；寫在本試題卷上不予計分。
- 二、本試題卷必須與答案卷一併繳回。
- 三、禁止使用任何型式的字典。

Part One: English Reading Comprehension Test (共 50 小題，每小題 1 分)

I. Sentence Completion

This part of the test has 15 incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see five words or phrases, marked A, B, C, D, and E. You are to choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. Only the most highly _____ students are willing to work hard enough to truly master a foreign language.
(A) intelligent (B) capable (C) motivated (D) competent (E) extroverted
2. The financial problems this organization has are so serious that it has become _____.
(A) inevitable (B) incompatible (C) unmanageable (D) unattainable (E) unemployable
3. Can you believe traffic on Nanking South Road was _____ for an hour because of a small accident at an intersection?
(A) congested (B) deflected (C) obscured (D) corrupted (E) paced
4. The _____ in Scotland is magnificent.
(A) land (B) setting (C) colony (D) scenery (E) estate
5. Democracy can be difficult in countries with a _____ short history.
(A) mostly (B) fairly (C) widely (D) typically (E) rarely
6. The problem could have been _____ with a little more forethought.
(A) avoided (B) missed (C) lost (D) escaped (E) collaborated
7. The task was complex, _____ at the same time easy.
(A) still (B) even (C) just (D) for (E) yet
8. I couldn't mend the TV myself, so I _____ at a shop.
(A) did it mend (B) had mended (C) had it mended (D) had it mend (E) had it to mend

9. You can go to the party _____ you are back home by midnight.
 (A) as well as (B) as time as (C) as far as (D) as long as (E) as same as
10. The new high speed railway will help _____ the burden on Taiwan's system of highways.
 (A) alleviate (B) accelerate (C) detract (D) enhance (E) deteriorate
11. On my way to the campus, I _____ my notes so I wouldn't forget any of the important points.
 (A) ran off (B) went over (C) came through (D) looked around (E) saw after
12. We had high hopes for the new sales campaign, and we were surprised when it _____ failure.
 (A) put out (B) turned out (C) did over (D) came in (E) ended in
13. Strangely, none of those involved could explain how the accident _____.
 (A) went around (B) came by (C) got down (D) came about (E) got around
14. The apartment building _____ he lives is on Main Street
 (A) which (B) that (C) in where (D) in that (E) where
15. By the end of the lecture, half the class was bored to the point of _____.
 (A) fell asleep (B) falling asleep (C) fallen asleep (D) had fallen asleep (E) fall asleep

II. Choose the best answer to each of the six questions below. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer.

16. **Mary:** It's burning up in here. When is the technician supposed to arrive?
John: I called the company over an hour ago. They said she was on her way.
Mary: Yea, but the last time it took days for them to send someone out.
John: You're right. It's anybody's guess when she'll show up.

What do Mary and John mean?

- (A) The technician will come at any moment.
 (B) The technician should arrive soon.
 (C) There's no way to know when the technician will arrive.
 (D) They thought the technician would already have arrived.
 (E) The technician will never arrive.

17. **Mary:** The milk in the refrigerator is sour. I don't think it's drinkable.
John: No joke. The expiration date was three weeks ago.

What does John imply?

- (A) Mary has an extremely sour disposition.
 (B) They need to replace the refrigerator.
 (C) Mary is just kidding.
 (D) Mary is foolish enough to drink the milk.
 (E) It's not surprising the milk has ruined.

18. **John:** What does Susan think about her new job? I've heard it through the grapevine that she's dissatisfied.

Mary: It's not exactly that. She simply feels that she's not cut out for it.

What does Mary say about Susan?

- (A) She is cutting classes.
- (B) She feels she isn't suited for her new job.
- (C) She works on grape vines.
- (D) Susan's new job is too simple.
- (E) She never complains about her new job.

19. **Mary:** What a birthday party! All of the food is great—but this strawberry cheesecake is especially good. Why don't you try some?

John: If I weren't on a diet I would. Strawberry cheesecake is my favorite.

What is John probably going to do?

- (A) Pass up the food.
- (B) Try a bite of the cake.
- (C) Buy a strawberry cheesecake.
- (D) Get the recipe for the cake.
- (E) Persuade the woman not to have the cake.

20. **John:** Here, take this towel. You're dripping all over the floor.

Mary: I got caught in a downpour.

What is Mary's problem?

- (A) She spilled her coffee as she was pouring it.
- (B) She was arrested by the police.
- (C) She tripped on the floor.
- (D) She is soaked.
- (E) She had a cold and was sweating heavily.

21. **Mary:** I just can't stand my job anymore. My boss is not supportive at all.

John: If I were you I wouldn't take it anymore. I'd let her know how you feel.

What does John suggest Mary do?

- (A) Take more rest breaks while at work.
- (B) Quit her job and find a new one.
- (C) Request an immediate leave of absence from her boss.
- (D) Confront her supervisor.
- (E) Accept the unpleasant situation.

III. Cloze

This part of the test has two passages. Each passage contains six missing items, each with five choices, marked A, B, C, D, and E. You are to choose the best answer for each missing word or phrase in the two passages. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer.

Passage 1

Imagine diving out of a plane and dropping through the sky towards the earth far below. This is the sport of skydiving, and it attracts many people 22 adventurous excitement. Experiencing the thrill of flying through the clouds is not limited to athletes. Any active person, 23 young or old can do it. Today, an estimated two million people all over the world participate in the exciting activity. The most common version of skydiving involves jumping from an airplane at least 4,000 meters high, then free-falling at speeds of up to 160 km per hour for short periods, before pulling on the cord to open a parachute.

Skydiving can be divided into three different categories: base jumping, balloon skydiving, and the most common form, skydiving from an airplane. This type of skydiving has evolved into an international competitive sport, with competitions 24 place regularly around the world. Competitors strive for honors in accuracy of landing, speed of free fall, group formations, and even in sky surfing. 25 the sport's apparent danger, 26 an annual basis fewer people are injured skydiving 27 are hurt in bicycling accidents.

22. (A) seek (B) who seeking (C) whom seeking (D) seeking (E) who to seek
23. (A) both (B) whether (C) some (D) includes (E) be
24. (A) take (B) took (C) to taking (D) takes (E) taking
25. (A) Despite (B) Regardless (C) Even (D) In spite (E) Though
26. (A) in (B) for (C) at (D) on (E) by
27. (A) whom (B) that (C) more (D) who (E) than

Passage 2

Literally translated "Hakka" means "Guest People." The 28 of the name is still unclear. The Hakka people are described by some sources as a migratory people of southern China. However, they have probably been residents of the region for thousands of years. With a local history that long they could hardly be described as migratory. 29, many did move from one place to another to escape the pressure of population growth. It was likely that this 30 them to cross the straits that separate Taiwan from Mainland China hundreds of years ago.

The Hakka were first called 31 this name when they began moving into territory occupied by the Yue people. The name seems to have stuck with them simply because, until recently, many people of the region mistakenly thought that the Hakka were not Chinese at all, but rather some kind of non-Chinese ethnic group like the Tai or the Miao. In many parts of South China, Hakka are still treated as 32 even though by now everyone realizes that they are indeed Chinese.

The Hakka traditionally identify themselves as Northern Chinese, and this does have some basis in fact. Local historical records indicate that many of the ancestors of the Hakka were people from the Northern Plains, who in a series of migrations moved deeper and deeper into the South. What remains to be determined is the 33 to which local populations contributed to what we now recognize as the Hakka culture and language.

28. (A) origin (B) originality (C) originally (D) original (E) originate
29. (A) Thus (B) Nevertheless (C) Accordingly (D) Therefore (E) Consequently

30. (A) made (B) led (C) resulted in (D) had (E) resulted from
31. (A) in (B) for (C) by (D) of (E) with
32. (A) locals (B) primitives (C) neighbors (D) natives (E) outsiders
33. (A) extent (B) example (C) extreme (D) extension (E) exercise

IV. Reading

In this part of the test, you will read four passages. Each passage is followed by four or five questions. You are to choose the best answer to each question according to what is stated or implied in the passage. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer.

Passage 1

A longer life span for Americans means that the nation's elderly population is bound to expand significantly over the next 50 years. In fact, it has already begun to do so. By 2050, 25 percent of all Americans will be older than 65, up from 14 percent in 1995. The change poses serious challenges for the government and for society. But it also creates new opportunities in medicine and health, as well as in education, law and business.

Universities have already begun to capitalize on the aging trend in two ways. First, by offering a variety of education options designed specifically for older students and second by training younger students to take advantage of this change in new ways. As one educator put it, "Those students who combine an expert knowledge in gerontology with, say, an MBA or law degree will have unlimited income potential."

Businessmen aren't ignoring the elderly either. They see huge opportunities in this emerging market because the baby boomers, 74 million in number, are likely to be the wealthiest group of retirees in history.

34. What is the main subject of the passage?
(A) The increasing number of older people in America.
(B) Job opportunities for older people.
(C) How to provide social services for older people.
(D) Programs for educating older people.
(E) The influence of one's life span on one's job opportunities.
35. Why are more businessmen paying more attention to the elderly?
(A) More and more of their workers are elderly.
(B) The elderly have a better sense of well-being.
(C) They are being forced to by new laws.
(D) Their other markets are shrinking.
(E) Retirees have plenty of money to spend.
36. Who will be in the best position to take advantage of what is happening?
(A) College graduates with an MBA or law degree.
(B) Volunteer workers in retirement homes.
(C) Older people who want to keep working.
(D) Professionals with knowledge of what older people need.
(E) Social workers who specialize in gerontology.

37. It can be seen from the passage that the expansion of America's elderly population _____.
(A) will mean a reduction in the number of university students
(B) will place an unbearable burden on society
(C) will provide new job opportunities in many areas
(D) may lead to abuse and age discrimination
(E) may boost the economy of the U.S.

Passage 2

Language learning begins with listening. Individual children vary greatly in the amount of listening they do before they start speaking. Most children will obey spoken instructions some time before they can speak, though "obey" might not be the word most parents would use to describe the responses of children at this age. Before they can speak, many children will ask questions by gesture and by making questioning noises.

Any attempt to trace the development from the noises babies make to their first spoken words leads to considerable difficulties. It is agreed that they enjoy making noises, and that during the first few months one or two noises end up being used to express common emotions like delight, distress, anger and so on. But since these cannot be said to show the baby's intention to communicate, it is difficult to regard them as early forms of language.

From about the age of three months babies begin to play with sounds for enjoyment. This self-imitation leads to deliberate imitation of sounds made or words spoken by those around them. The question then arises as to when these imitations can be considered speech.

38. According to the passage babies learn language _____.
(A) much faster than adults
(B) at different speeds
(C) by communicating with simple noises
(D) by watching how adults move their mouths
(E) in different ways depending on the language they are learning
39. What difficulty do researchers have in studying how children learn to speak?
(A) Noises can not be associated with words.
(B) Different children use different noises.
(C) Not all children go through the same stages.
(D) Parents interact with children in different ways.
(E) It is impossible to observe how children learn to speak.
40. From the passage we learn which of the following?
(A) Early language learners can speak within six months.
(B) Normal children are born with an innate capacity to learn their native language.
(C) Imitation of parents is the most important step for children in learning to speak.
(D) Different children have different difficulties in learning to speak.
(E) Children are not necessarily trying to communicate by making noises.
41. The best title for this passage would be which of the following?
(A) Speeding Up Language Learning in Young Children.
(B) Early Forms of Language.
(C) Language Learning by Imitation.
(D) How Babies Learn to Speak.

Passage 3

Many experts believe we will soon face a global shortage of one of our most precious resources—fresh water. Such a crisis can be avoided, but only if we start thinking seriously about how to conserve water and stop behaving as though it was available in unlimited quantities.

Just as the oil crisis of the 70s forced us to accept the fact that one day our supply of fossil fuels will run out, the future water crisis will force us to change the way we view this resource. If we wait until the crisis is upon us, the adjustments could be very painful. But we have the advantage of being able to see it coming more clearly than we could have predicted the oil crisis. The world's supply of oil is underground. So it is very difficult to judge accurately how much there really is. Fresh water is a different matter. Though there are underground supplies, most of it is visible above ground. We can more easily predict when our demand will exceed the supply.

To encourage conservation, governments should start charging for water at levels that reflect its true values. But no matter what other steps governments take to get control of the problem, they must change their basic approach to managing water use. Rather than spread responsibility among local, regional, and national agencies, they should set up central authorities to coordinate water policy.

42. According to the passage, why is the world facing a water crisis?
- (A) Only a small amount of the world's water can be used.
 - (B) The world population is steadily increasing.
 - (C) Much of the world's fresh water has been seriously polluted.
 - (D) We don't value water highly enough.
 - (E) Fresh water is difficult to obtain.
43. As indicated in the passage, the water problem ____.
- (A) is already extremely serious
 - (B) has been exaggerated
 - (C) will not necessarily happen
 - (D) is underestimated by governments
 - (E) is difficult to solve
44. According to the passage, how is the water crisis different from the oil crisis?
- (A) There is more water than oil.
 - (B) We can estimate the supply of water more accurately.
 - (C) People take the water crisis more seriously.
 - (D) Governments are taking longer to respond.
 - (E) Water can be recycled while oil cannot.
45. According to the author, how should the price of water be changed?
- (A) It should be raised.
 - (B) It should be the same everywhere.
 - (C) It should be reduced in under-developed countries.
 - (D) It should be different from season to season.
 - (E) The unit price should change according to the amount used.
46. What is wrong with the way governments manage water use?

- (A) Too few people have authority.
- (B) Policy changes happen too often.
- (C) Water is not supplied consistently.
- (D) Governments don't force people to follow regulations.
- (E) Too many organizations have influence.

Passage 4

The early years of a person's development are critical for shaping the picture he has of himself. Sports competition is one area where valuable experiences can take place. Young athletes can, for example, learn how to cooperate with others, establish lasting relationships, and gain other social skills that will be used throughout their lives. Coaches and parents should always keep in mind the powerful effect their response to a youngster's performance on the athletic field can have on the child's self image.

Coaches and parents should also be cautious that youth participation in sports does not become more work than play for the children. The outcome of the game should never be more important than the process of learning the sport, other lessons that can be learned from competing, or just simply having fun.

In the atmosphere that surrounds youth sports today, young athletes can easily find themselves worrying so much about winning that they can no longer enjoy themselves or the sport. Many parents and coaches focus on the outcome and find fault with the youngsters' performances. Encouragement should be provided regardless of the outcome. Research indicates that positive reinforcement motivates more effectively than criticism, which can lead to high levels of stress and eventually to burnout.

47. According to the passage, how does sport benefit young people?
 - (A) It strengthens them physically.
 - (B) It helps them to understand themselves better.
 - (C) It teaches them how to compete effectively.
 - (D) It teaches them how to set realistic goals.
 - (E) It educates them better than their parents and coaches.
48. Why is the passage critical of many coaches and parents?
 - (A) They don't help young athletes perform better.
 - (B) They aren't knowledgeable enough about sports.
 - (C) They are too critical of the children.
 - (D) They don't care enough about winning.
 - (E) They don't understand there is a fine line between winning and losing.
49. What advice does the passage give to parents and coaches?
 - (A) They should make children's sports less competitive.
 - (B) They should encourage children to take part in more sports.
 - (C) They should strengthen children by increasing pressure.
 - (D) They should only allow the strongest children to compete.
 - (E) They should give children more support and affection.
50. An effective way to prevent burnout in young athletes would be to _____.
 - (A) make sports more challenging
 - (B) increase their desire for success

- (C) train young athletes more intensively
- (D) reduce their mental stress
- (E) raise their morale

Part Two: Test of Written English (50%)

A linguist should be able to speak several languages. Do you agree or disagree about this statement? Write your answer in no more than 400 English words.