

國立臺中教育大學 107 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

英文（含閱讀、寫作）試題

適用系所：英語學系碩士班

I. Vocabulary (Each 2%, Total 20%)

1. For centuries, the power of weapons had been increasing at an _____ rate.
(A) exponential (B) excusable (C) experimental (D) extraneous
2. The best example of how law, in the ideal sense, works, how it _____ the sense of freedom and stimulates the individual is the survey of a game.
(A) invokes (B) evokes (C) revokes (D) provokes
3. There are several goals we _____ to reach in our undergraduate program.
(A) inspire (B) conspire (C) aspire (D) perspire
4. During the early American colonial years, corn was more _____ than wheat, so corn bread was more common than wheat bread.
(A) doleful (B) baleful (C) fitful (D) plentiful
5. Coober Pedy, a dusty town in South Australia, sits atop the world's greatest known _____ of opal—a milky white gem with veins and flecks of color.
(A) deposits (B) composites (C) reposites (D) imposites
6. In geology, a plate is a large, _____ piece of solid rock.
(A) rigid (B) fetid (C) florid (D) tepid
7. Mailbox-watching is supposed to _____ for high-school seniors after they receive their acceptance letters and make their college choices.
(A) aside (B) subside (C) preside (D) reside
8. The company's reputation _____ when news broke that the FBI was investigating it for misrepresentation and falsification of data.
(A) plundered (B) plugged (C) plummeted (D) plucked
9. The politician was accused of sexual harassment by several different women—a _____ that ultimately ended his career.
(A) feudal (B) sandal (C) vandal (D) scandal

（背面尚有試題）

10. Knockoff drugs are _____ versions of medications; they use inferior ingredients and may be harmful.

- (A) countervail (B) countertype (C) counterpoise (D) counterfeit

II. Grammar (Each 2%, Total 20%)

11. In the summer of 1992, when Serbian militias were viciously cleansing the Muslim villages of southeastern Bosnia, journalists asked the Serbs of Foca and Goradze why people they _____ lived with for centuries deserved such treatment.

- (A) has (B) have (C) had (D) having

12. Visa-waiver policies allow tourists to enter their destination without needing a visa, _____ travel easy and convenient.

- (A) who (B) where (C) what (D) which

13. _____ than a discussion on tax policy, nothing notable happened at the meeting.

- (A) Other (B) More (C) Fewer (D) Sooner

14. While some have proposed eliminating it, _____ argue that the ritual is a necessary part of civilized society.

- (A) other (B) others (C) the other (D) the others

15. Insects and arachnids account for almost all the bites North Americans suffer, _____ they are identified less easily than any others.

- (A) but (B) and (C) for (D) so

16. Bob prefers to eat out rather than _____ food at home.

- (A) made (B) making (C) make (D) makes

17. Water is considered the universal solvent _____ its ability to dissolve nearly any substance.

- (A) in (B) because (C) for (D) because of

18. Typically, _____ matter decreases in temperature, its density rises.

- (A) as (B) just (C) because (D) like

19. Not only _____ that the universe operated according to mathematical and physical laws, but they considered these laws to be discernible through the careful observation of nature and the application of logic.

- (A) scientists believed (B) did scientists believe
(C) had scientists believed (D) scientists had believed

20. _____ that I am in agreement on the need for such amendments, I have voted in favor.

- (A) It is the fact (B) The fact (C) Because the fact (D) Due to the fact

III. Reading Comprehension (Each 2%, Total 30%)

It wasn't the first machine on the market. To some people, it's now just part of office furniture. But whichever way you look at it, IBM's personal computer has completely **revolutionized** the way we live, work and play, and a quarter of a century after its **debut**, its power has radically increased in more ways than one. It was 1981, also the year IBM unveiled the 5150, the world's first personal computer for the mainstream consumer. Now, with just 16 kilobytes of memory, the IBM 5150 was obviously limited. Some critics said it wasn't nearly as good as other computers on the market, but the 5150 triggered a wave of excitement. It made the business world sit up and notice that the PC was not just for **geeks**.

21. What is the main topic of this passage?

- (A) The IBM company
(B) IBM 5150
(C) The beginning of personal computer
(D) A computer with small memory

22. According to the passage, which of the following can be referred in the above passage?

- (A) IBM 5150 was quite cheap at that time.
(B) Personal computer started to flourish in 1981.
(C) Personal computer in the modern world is only part of office furniture.
(D) 5150 is a lucky number for computers users.

23. What does the word “**revolutionized**” mean in the passage?

- (A) changed radically
(B) started suddenly
(C) experimented repeatedly
(D) functioned badly

24. What does the word “**debut**” mean in the passage?

- (A) a good soloist
(B) a duet performance
(C) first public appearance
(D) a heavy ending

(背面尚有試題)

25. What does the word “**geeks**” mean in the passage?

- (A) nerds who like to read
- (B) geese for meals
- (C) crazy freaks
- (D) those who are good at computers

Many people find it difficult to keep their home clean and tidy. They usually feel that they are just too busy. They feel that they already have far too many other jobs that need to be done. This means that they are probably not enjoying life. But if you do keep your home clean and tidy, you will find that all the other jobs you have to do seem easier. If you are comfortable at home, you are more comfortable at work. A tidy home is **essential** if you want an easier life. Try it. Clean up your home today and see if the rest of your work suddenly seems like less of a chore.

26. Which word is closest in meaning to "**essential**" in the third to last line?

- (A) important
- (B) enough
- (C) necessary
- (D) desirable

27. What is the passage giving the reader?

- (A) drop
- (B) A mop
- (C) A tip
- (D) A wipe

28. Which two words in the passage have similar meanings?

- (A) job and chore
- (B) difficult and busy
- (C) home and work
- (D) comfortable and easier

29. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) Chores must be done, no matter what they are.
- (B) If we do a better job at work, our homes will look tidier and cleaner.
- (C) Keeping your home clean and tidy makes other chores seem easier to do.
- (D) People are always unhappy about doing household chores.

What do you do to ensure that you have healthy, beautiful hair? The first thing is to pay attention to your diet. Eating fruit, leafy greens, and fish can make your hair strong and shiny. Another thing is not to wash your hair too much, as it will remove its natural oils, although you should wash it right after exercising. Over-drying your hair can also damage it, so you should use the lowest setting on your hairdryer. Remember that dyeing and perming your hair will also dry it out, leaving it dull and lifeless. If you follow these tips, it will help you have healthier, happier hair.

30. What is **NOT** mentioned as a way to improve your hair?

- (A) Not washing your hair too much
- (B) Drying your hair on a low setting
- (C) Eating healthy foods
- (D) Getting a haircut frequently

31. Why shouldn't you wash your hair too much?

- (A) It will fade your hair color.
- (B) It may make some of your hair fall out.
- (C) It will make your head itchy.
- (D) It removes the hair's natural oils.

32. When should you always wash your hair, according to the article?

- (A) After it looks lifeless
- (B) After exercising
- (C) After dyeing it
- (D) After perming it

33. According to the article, what is **NOT** something that makes your hair look lifeless?

- (A) Eating too much fish
- (B) Dyeing and perming it
- (C) Over-drying it
- (D) Washing it too often

One of the most famous writers of fables was a man named Aesop. In his fable, The Fox and the Crow, a fox sees a crow sitting in a tree with a piece of cheese in her beak. The fox wants the cheese, so he calls up to the crow, saying how beautiful she is. The crow is curious. The fox continues, saying how beautiful the crow's voice must sound when she sings. When the crow opens her beak to sing for the fox, the cheese drops to the ground. The fox gobbles it up right away. Fables like this always have moral lessons for us. After reading this fable, what do you think the moral is?

34. What did the fox try to get the crow to do?
- (A) Drop the cheese
 - (B) Hear his voice
 - (C) Bring the cheese to him
 - (D) Tell him that he is beautiful
35. What lesson does "The Fox and the Crow" teach us?
- (A) Be careful about those who complement you.
 - (B) Honesty is the best policy.
 - (C) Working together gives us strength.
 - (D) Enemies' promises were made to be broken.

IV. Write an essay for each of the following questions: (Each 15%, Total 30%)

1. Which theorist or thinker has influenced you most and how?
2. What problems exist in Taiwan's education system and how can they be solved?