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國立臺灣大學99學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目:英文(A)

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It w A. d Ans A	hill B. quickly C. new wer: B C	ountry, and everything was fresh and to her. v D. excited
A. d Ans A	hill B. quickly C. new wer: B C	
A	В С	
Ð	_	
		D
I. Ve	□	ū
	ocabulary: Part I – Vocabu	ulary in context (30%)
		that best fits the context of each statement.
		to dissuade him from canceling the trip.
((A) judgement (B) develor	pment (C) advancement (D) management
ז כ	n ancient China, a woman y	was not free to follow her own, even in the matter of marriage.
		try (C) enlightenment (D) solicitude
`	(=) 411000.	Ly (b) solicitude
3. I	Hong Kong has become the	for all financial trading in Asia.
((A) harbor (B) place ((C) hub (D) agent
		一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、
		school, every student has the of beginning a career or attending a college.
(A) congation (b) difern	nma (C) alternation (D) alternative
5. I	People in some parts of the v	world a lot of coffee and drink large amounts of alcohol.
	A) assume (B) perfume	(C) resume (D) consume
		drug or alcohol dependence. One of the cures is to throw away the T.V. set.
(A) Addition (B) Addiction	on (C) Affection (D) Affectation
7, 7	The energy crisis the l	life of the people
	A) discards (B) threatens	
•	, (-,	(e) contains (D) improves
3. 1	The so-called greenhouse eff	fect is excessive levels of carbon dioxide in the
(A) temperature (B) weath	ther (C) atmosphere (D) meteorology
		student, I know that he must have had a good reason for being absent today.

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科目:英文(A)

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` '	ated (B) sluggish	n (C) restricte	ed (D) purified		
11. Not so long a	igo, a fashionable ex		n violence was	density.	
(A) people	(B) citizen (C)	population (D)) demography		
12. Anything lea motivation.	rned in order to pass	s an exam is imme	ediately forgotten be	cause it is acquir	red through rather
(A) adequacy	(B) conformity	(C) compulsion	on (D) force		
13. Baseball fans	will never be	to the Olympic	c Baseball Game in	Athens this year.	
(A) similar	(B) unconcerned		(D) the same as		
14. Angela had _ speechless.	mind which	would move from	n one subject to anot	her with an ease	and speed that left us
(A) a morbid	(B) an agile	(C) a nimble	(D) an imitative		
(A) obsolete II. Grammar (3 Each of the sente	(B) incongruou 0%): ences is an incomple	s (C) dissipated the sentence. Four		arked A, B, C, D) are given beneath each e.
(A) obsolete H. Grammar (3 Each of the sentence, choose	(B) incongruou 0%): ences is an incomple the letter representi	s (C) dissipated the sentence. Four ing the word or placed to the sentence of	ted (D) inelastic words or phrases makes that best comp	arked A, B, C, D	e.
(A) obsolete II. Grammar (3 Each of the sentence, choose	(B) incongruou 0%): ences is an incomple the letter representi	s (C) dissipated the sentence. Four ing the word or placed to the sentence of	ted (D) inelastic words or phrases m hrase that best comp en a foreigner,	arked A, B, C, D letes the sentence a foreign won	e.
(A) obsolete H. Grammar (3 Each of the sentence, choose 16. Most of the in (A) much less	(B) incongruou 0%): ences is an incomple the letter representi nhabitants of this is (B) not speaking	s (C) dissipate the sentence. Four ing the word or pland had never sentence (C) more	words or phrases makes that best compens a foreigner, less (D) of cou	arked A, B, C, D letes the sentence a foreign won	e.
(A) obsolete II. Grammar (3 Each of the sentence, choose 16. Most of the in (A) much less 17. Only after he	(B) incongruou 0%): ences is an incomple the letter representi	s (C) dissipate the sentence. Four ing the word or pland had never sentence of (C) more derable facility in	words or phrases makes that best compens a foreigner, less (D) of cou	arked A, B, C, D letes the sentence a foreign won	e.
(A) obsolete II. Grammar (3 Each of the sentence, choose 16. Most of the in (A) much les 17. Only after he (A) does he (B) then he	(B) incongruou 0%): ences is an incomple the letter representi nhabitants of this is (B) not speaking that acquired considers to read and we learn to read and we	ete sentence. Four ing the word or pland had never sentence of (C) more derable facility in the writing	words or phrases makes that best compens a foreigner, less (D) of cou	arked A, B, C, D letes the sentence a foreign won	e.
(A) obsolete H. Grammar (3) Each of the sentence, choose 16. Most of the in (A) much less 17. Only after he (A) does he (B) then he (C) finally	(B) incongruou 0%): ences is an incomple the letter represention nhabitants of this is (B) not speaking has acquired consideration to read and we learns reading and we	ete sentence. Four ing the word or pland had never sentence of (C) more derable facility in the writing	words or phrases makes that best compens a foreigner, less (D) of cou	arked A, B, C, D letes the sentence a foreign won	e.
(A) obsolete H. Grammar (3) Each of the sentence, choose 16. Most of the in (A) much less 17. Only after he (A) does he (B) then he (C) finally	(B) incongruou 0%): ences is an incomple the letter representi nhabitants of this is (B) not speaking that acquired considers to read and we learn to read and we	ete sentence. Four ing the word or pland had never sentence of (C) more derable facility in the writing	words or phrases makes that best compens a foreigner, less (D) of cou	arked A, B, C, D letes the sentence a foreign won	e.
(A) obsolete II. Grammar (3) Each of the sentence, choose 16. Most of the in (A) much les 17. Only after he (A) does he (B) then he (C) finally (D) he began	(B) incongruou 0%): ences is an incomple the letter represention nhabitants of this is (B) not speaking that acquired considers acquired and we learn to read and we learns reading and we comes reading and we into read and to write over that Jane is a ge-	te sentence. Four ing the word or pland had never sentence of (C) more derable facility in the writing writing te	words or phrases makes that best compens a foreigner, less (D) of cou	arked A, B, C, D letes the sentence a foreign won	e.
(A) obsolete II. Grammar (3) Each of the sentence, choose 16. Most of the in (A) much less 17. Only after he (B) then he (C) finally (D) he began 18. "You'll discontrate that	(B) incongruou 0%): ences is an incomple the letter represention nhabitants of this is s (B) not speaking has acquired considerant to read and we learns reading and we comes reading and we not to read and to write over that Jane is a ge- is enough to make	s (C) dissipate the sentence. Four ing the word or pland had never sentence of (C) more derable facility in the writing writing the sentence of the sentence o	ted (D) inelastice words or phrases means that best complete a foreigner, less (D) of counts speaking,	arked A, B, C, D letes the sentence a foreign won	e.
(A) obsolete II. Grammar (3 Each of the sentence, choose 16. Most of the in (A) much les 17. Only after he (A) does he (B) then he (C) finally (D) he began	(B) incongruou 0%): ences is an incomple the letter represention nhabitants of this is s (B) not speaking has acquired considerant to read and we learns reading and we comes reading and we not to read and to write over that Jane is a ge- is enough to make	s (C) dissipate the sentence. Four ing the word or pland had never sentence of (C) more derable facility in the writing writing the sentence of the sentence o	ted (D) inelastice words or phrases means that best complete a foreigner, less (D) of counts speaking,	arked A, B, C, D letes the sentence a foreign won	e.
(A) obsolete II. Grammar (3) Each of the sentence, choose 16. Most of the in (A) much less 17. Only after he (B) then he (C) finally (D) he began 18. "You'll discontant (A) single	(B) incongruou 0%): ences is an incomple the letter represention nhabitants of this is s (B) not speaking has acquired considerant to read and we learns reading and we comes reading and we not to read and to write over that Jane is a ge- is enough to make	s (C) dissipate the sentence. Four ing the word or pland had never sentence of (C) more derable facility in the writing writing the sentence of the sentence o	ted (D) inelastice words or phrases maker that best complete a foreigner, eless (D) of country a speaking,	arked A, B, C, D letes the sentence a foreign won	e.

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科目:英文(A)

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	(A) had delivered (B) delivered (C) had been delivered (D) is delivered
22.	When allowed to sleep, volunteers who were kept awake as many as 100 hours dreamedthan usual.
į	(A) more considerably (B) considerably more (C) most (D) most considerably
23.	Some people cling greedily to their possessions as if they
	(A) were sure that they would never die
	(B) will never die certainly
į	(C) almost would never die
ļ	(D) were certain they were not to die
24.	It is far better to teach a man a trade
	(A) more than give him charity
	(B) instead of offering him money
	(C) without helping him by giving him charity
	(D) than to offer him charity
25.	Accustomed to climbing trees,
((A) I had no difficulty reading the top
((B) reaching to top was not har <mark>d t</mark> o me
((C) the top was not difficult for me to reach
((D) to reach the top was not a problem for me
_	, heat if produced.
	(A) The mixing together of certain chemicals
	(B) Whenever certain chemicals are mixed together
	(C) Certain chemicals mixed together
•	(D) That certain chemicals are mixed together
27.	The scientific study of the motion of bodies and the action of forces that change or cause motion dynamic
((A) call (B) is called (C) is calling (D) called
28.	up to eight pounds.
	(A) Weighing a sea otter (B) A sea otter can weigh
((C) The weight of a sea otter (D) Because a sea otter can weight
20.	
	The parallax measurement is used in survey studies to tell how far away
	(A) is an object distant (B) distant is an object
ļ	(C) an object is distant (D) a distant object is
	bricks, workers press clay into blocks and bake them to the requisite hardness in a kiln.

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III. Cloze Test (20%):

Instruction: Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

If a historian is investigating causes for the decline of the Roman Empire, should he learn the 31 when the Great Wall of China was built? Is this a relevant fact? On further investigation we find that it is. There does appear to be a cause-and-effect relationship 32 the building of the Chinese Wall and the decline of the Roman Empire. The Chinese built the Great Wall to protect their 33. After the Wall was built, the Huns advanced on China but was stopped by the Wall. 34 to move east, they turned westward and finally reached Roman territory. There they significantly to the fall of the Roman Empire.

- 31. (A) place (B) date (C) fact (D) moment
- 32. (A) on (B) among (C) between (D) for
- 33. (A) boards (B) orders (C) bowls (D) borders
- 34. (A) Failed (B) Stopped (C) Inability (D) Unable
- 35. (A) contributed (B) convinced (C) concluded (D) connected

When early humans hunted and gathered food, they were not in ___36__ their environment. They could only interact with their surroundings as lower organisms ___37__. When humans learned to make fire, however, they became capable of altering their environment. To provide themselves with fuel they stripped bark from trees, causing the trees to die. Clearings were burned in forests to increase the growth of grass and to provide a greater grazing area for the wild animals that humans __38__. This development led to farming and the domestication of animals. Fire also provided the means for cooking plants which had previously been __39__. Only when the process of meeting the basic need for food reached a certain level of __40__ was it possible for humans to follow other pursuits such as the founding of cities.

- 36. A. control of B. order to C. line with D. lieu of
- 37. A. had B. does C. do D. did
- 38. A. catered for B. fed upon C. were dependent from D. were freed from
- 39. A. owned B. edible C. inedible D. disregarded
- 40. A. sophistication B. sophistry C. solicitude D. selection

IV. Reading Comprehension (20%):

Instruction: Read each of the following passages and choose the best answer to each question.

Since the major cost of advanced education, if the student is away from home, is board and lodging, one can argue that as far as possible the expansion of public education beyond high school should be arranged locally. But there are various types of professional and vocational education which can be given at only a few centers in even a very populous state. It is literally impossible, for example, to give adequate instruction in clinical medicine except in cities of sufficient size to support large hospitals. Similarly, advanced work in the arts, sciences, and letters can be done only where adequate libraries and laboratories are at hand. It is clearly in the national interest to find all the latent talent available for the lengthy training that research careers at every point in the United States where general education beyond high school is desired would be not merely uneconomical, but impossible.

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科目:英文(A)

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- 41. The major cost of advanced education, if the student is away from home, is
 - (A) food and room.
 - (B) tuition and room.
 - (C) books and tuition.
 - (D) transportation and lodging.
- 42. It is literally impossible to give adequate instruction in clinical medicine in
 - (A) large cities
- (B) the United States
- (C) a very populous state
- (D) a sparsely populated state.
- 43. Which of the following is true?
 - (A) It is feasible to have the expansion of public education beyond high school arranged locally.
 - (B) Libraries and laboratories cannot be established at every point in the United States where they are desired.
 - (C) General education beyond high school is undesirable.
 - (D) Research centers for advanced education beyond high school is not merely uneconomical, but impossible.
- 44. To educate all the latent talent available is
 - (A) impracticable and uneconomical.
 - (B) to be arranged locally.
 - (C) not in the interest of the nation.
 - (D) costly and time-consuming.
- 45. "Advanced work in the arts, sciences, and letters" refers to advanced work in the arts, sciences, and
 - (A) correspondence.
 - (B) bibliography.
 - (C) literature.
 - (D) characters.

During the early years of the last century, wheat was seen as the very lifeblood of Western Canada. When the crops were good, the economy was good; when the crops failed, there was depression. People on city streets watched the yields and the price of wheat with almost as much feeling as if they were growers. The marketing of wheat became an increasingly favorite topic of conversation.

War set the stage for the most dramatic events in marketing the western crop. For years, farmers mistrusted speculative grain selling as carried on through the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. What prices were generally low in the autumn, but farmers could not wait for markets to improve. It had happened too often that they sold their wheat soon after harvest when farm debts were coming due, only to see prices rising and speculators getting rich. On various occasions, producer groups asked for firmer controls, but governments had no wish to become involved at least not until wartime wheat prices threatened to run wild.

Anxious to check inflation and rising living costs, the federal government appointed a board of grain supervisor to handle deliveries from the crops of 1917 and 1918. Grain Exchange trading was suspended, and farmers sold at prices fixed by the board. To handle the crop of 1919, the government appointed the first Canadian Wheat Board, with full authority to buy, sell, and set prices.

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科目:英文(A)

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46. The author uses the term "lifeblood" to indicate that wheat was

- (A) difficult to produce in large quantities.
- (B) susceptible to many parasites.
- (C) essential to the health of the country.
- (D) expensive to gather and transport.
- 47. According to the passage, most farmers' debts had to be paid
 - (A) when the autumn harvest had just been completed.
 - (B) because wheat prices were high.
 - (C) as soon as the Winnipeg Grain Exchange demanded payment.
 - (D) when crop failure caused depression.
- 48. According to the passage, wheat prices became unmanageable because of conditions caused by
 - (A) farmers.
 - (B) supervisors.
 - (C) weather.
 - (D) war.
- 49. The word "check" in the third paragraph could best be replaced by which of the following?
 - (A) control
 - (B) investigate
 - (C) finance
 - (D) reinforce.
- 50. According to the passage, a preliminary step in the creation of the Canadian Wheat Board was the appointment of
 - (A) the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.
 - (B) a board of supervisors.
 - (C) several producer groups.
 - (D) a new government.

解答

1- 5: DACBD	6-10: BBCCA
11-15: CCBCA	16-20: AACCB
21-25: CBADA	26-30: BBBDC
31-35: BCDDA	36-40: ADBCA
41-45: ADBAC	46-50: CADAB