

國立臺灣師範大學 103 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：英文

適用系所：各系所

注意：1.本試題共 7 頁，請依序在答案卷上作答，並標明題號，不必抄題。2.答案必須寫在指定作答區內，否則不予計分。

I. Vocabulary (2 points each; 30 points in total): Choose the most appropriate answer.

1. The rain _____ the progress of the mountain climbers.
(A) extended (B) impeded (C) improved (D) distributed
2. After the tire blew out, the car went out of control, weaving down the road in a(n) _____ way.
(A) placid (B) frustrated (C) erratic (D) hysterical
3. Scientists speculate that _____ population growth and dwindling resources may force human beings to look to the sea for good.
(A) unrestrained (B) unfortunate (C) lethargic (D) amorphous
4. A sneeze is a(n) _____ action.
(A) decorative (B) undulating (C) gigantic (D) involuntary
5. If you want to _____ your professor about the course, you should visit him during his office hours.
(A) query (B) expose (C) cluster (D) recall
6. NATO is an _____ --initials that are pronounced as a word.
(A) anthology (B) autogamy (C) acronym (D) antithesis
7. The automobile gained in _____ as it raced down the steep hill.
(A) aridity (B) momentum (C) prism (D) strategy
8. Refusing to believe that it would ever be attacked by an enemy power, the _____ country failed to take steps to defend itself.
(A) flexible (B) inanimate (C) profound (D) complacent
9. The scope of _____ can range from the simple ability to read and write one's own name to the collection of complex skills needed for an individual to communicate and function effectively in modern society.
(A) awareness (B) literacy (C) legislation (D) estimation
10. A sluggish animal moves _____.
(A) slowly (B) properly (C) noisily (D) deadly
11. It was very hard to _____ what he actually meant.
(A) grasp (B) control (C) scope on (D) reach
12. We can't _____ his check.
(A) seduce (B) endorse (C) criticize (D) depend
13. This _____ is good for one year after the date of the purchase of the product.
(A) license (B) declaration (C) agreement (D) warranty
14. For smaller countries, the ceremony is significant because it _____ to the world "Who is a nation and who is not."
(A) marches (B) demonstrates (C) parades (D) states
15. To prevent _____, select the ironing temperature to suit the garment being ironed.
(A) drying (B) steeling (C) hardening (D) burning the surface

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II. Cloze (2 points each; 30 points in total) : Choose the most appropriate answer.

Passage One: Questions 16-22

Water on the earth is being continuously _____ 16 _____ in a process known as the hydrologic cycle. The first step of the cycle is the evaporation of water in the oceans. Evaporation is the process of water turning into vapor, which then forms clouds in the sky. The second step is the water returning to the earth in the form of _____ 17 _____, either rain, snow, or ice. When the water reaches the earth's surface, it runs off into the rivers, lakes, and the ocean, where the cycle begins again.

Not all water, however, stays on the surface of the earth in the hydrologic cycle. Some of it seeps into the ground through _____ 18 _____ and collects under the earth's surface as groundwater. This groundwater is extremely important to life on earth since 95% of the earth's water is in the oceans, and is too salty for humans or plants. Of the 5% on land, only 0.05% is above ground in rivers or lakes. The rest is underground water. This groundwater is plentiful and _____ 19 _____, as it doesn't depend on seasonal rain or snow. It is the major source of water for many cities. But as the _____ 20 _____ increases and the need for water also increases, the groundwater in some areas is getting dangerously low. Added to this problem is an increasing amount of _____ 21 _____ that seeps into the groundwater. In the future, with an increasing population and more _____ 22 _____ waste, the hydrologic cycle we depend on could become dangerously imbalanced.

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| 16. (A) approved | (B) attempted | (C) relinquished | (D) recycled |
| 17. (A) miscaculation | (B) precipitation | (C) interpretation | (D) assumption |
| 18. (A) infiltration | (B) collaboration | (C) penetration | (D) reaction |
| 19. (A) inclusive | (B) indicative | (C) susceptible | (D) dependable |
| 20. (A) population | (B) omission | (C) operation | (D) relation |
| 21. (A) accumulation | (B) obligation | (C) pollution | (D) question |
| 22. (A) affirmative | (B) toxic | (C) corrosive | (D) manipulative |

Passage Two: Questions 23-30

Halley's comet has become the best _____ 23 _____ comet in history, but the information that has been gathered is only the beginning of what is needed to understand this comer, one of the most primitive bodies in the _____ 24 _____ system. During the recent appearance of Halley's comet, a research corps of over 1000 professional _____ 25 _____ gathered data around the world. The data revealed _____ 26 _____ new information. For the first time ever, European and Soviet spacecraft have photographed the comet's _____ 27 _____. The photographs now show the mass of dirty ice and gas that makes up the comet's center.

In spite of close-up photos revealing one of the oddest-looking objects in the solar system, comet scientists still can't decide how fast Halley's nucleus spins. Some experts believe it spins once every 2.2 days, some determine the spin to be once in 7.4 days, and other scientists suggest

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that the comet _____ 28 _____ both motions superimposed together.

Astronomers _____ 29 _____ Halley each time it comes close enough to the earth, so that we can see the bright cloud of _____ 30 _____ dust and gas that forms its tail. It is easiest to get a clear look at the comet when it is far away from the sun so that its activity dies down.

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| 23. (A) declared | (B) unspoken | (C) stated | (D) observed |
| 24. (A) singular | (B) solar | (C) lunar | (D) stellar |
| 25. (A) astronomers | (B) philosophers | (C) fortune tellers | (D) astrologists |
| 26. (A) intriguing | (B) dying | (C) misunderstood | (D) strange-looking |
| 27. (A) scale | (B) nucleus | (C) bearing | (D) recess |
| 28. (A) proposes | (B) directs | (C) compensates | (D) exhibits |
| 29. (A) frequency | (B) monitor | (C) transaction | (D) convergence |
| 30. (A) endangered | (B) stylized | (C) transitory | (D) vaporized |

III. Reading Comprehension (2 points each; 40 points in total) : Choose the most appropriate answer.

Passage One: Questions 31-37

An important new industry, oil refining, grew after the Civil War. Crude oil, or petroleum—a dark, thick ooze from the earth—had been known for hundreds of years. But little use had even been made of it. In the 1850's Samuel M. Kier, a manufacturer in western Pennsylvania, began collecting the oil from local seepages and refining it into kerosene. Refining, like smelting, is a process of removing impurities from a raw material.

Kerosene was used to light lamps. It was a cheap substitute for whale oil, which was becoming harder to get. Soon there was a large demand for kerosene. People began to search for new supplies of petroleum.

The first oil well was drilled by E. L. Drake, a retired railroad conductor. In 1859 he began drilling in Titusville, Pennsylvania. The whole venture seemed so impractical and foolish that onlookers called it "Drake's Folly." But when he had drilled down about 70 feet (21 meters), Drake struck oil. His well began to yield 20 barrels of crude oil a day.

News of Drake's success brought oil prospectors to the scene. By the early 1860's these wildcatters were drilling for "black gold" all over western Pennsylvania. The boom rivaled the California gold rush of 1848 in its excitement and Wild West atmosphere. And it brought far more wealth to the prospectors than any gold rush.

Crude oil could be refined into many products. For some years kerosene continued to be the principal one. It was sold in grocery stores and door-to-door. In the 1880's and 1890's refiners learned how to make other petroleum products such as waxes and lubricating oils. Petroleum was not then used to make gasoline or heating oil.

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31. What is the best title for the passage?
- (A) Oil Refining: A Historical Perspective
 - (B) The California Gold Rush: Get Rich Quickly
 - (C) Private Property: Trespassers Will Be Prosecuted
 - (D) Kerosene Lamps: A Light in the Tunnel
32. It can be inferred from the passage that kerosene was preferable to whale oil because whale oil was too
- (A) expensive
 - (B) thick
 - (C) hot
 - (D) polluted
33. According to the passage, many people initially thought that E. L. Drake had made a mistake by
- (A) going on a whaling expedition
 - (B) moving to Pennsylvania
 - (C) searching for oil
 - (D) retiring from his job
34. According to the passage, what is “black gold”?
- (A) Whale oil
 - (B) Gold ore
 - (C) Stolen money
 - (D) Crude oil
35. Why does the author mention the California gold rush?
- (A) To explain the need for an increased supply of gold
 - (B) To indicate the extent of United States mineral wealth
 - (C) To describe the mood when oil was first discovered
 - (D) To argue that gold was more valuable than oil
36. The word “one” (paragraph 5) could best be replaced by which of the following words?
- (A) oil
 - (B) door
 - (C) store
 - (D) product
37. the author mentions all of the following as possible products of crude oil EXCEPT
- (A) wax
 - (B) gasoline
 - (C) kerosene
 - (D) plastic

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Passage Two: Questions 38-43

The American Revolution was not a revolution in the sense of a radical or total change. It was not a sudden and violent overturning of the political and social framework, such as later occurred in France and Russia, when both were already independent nations. Significant changes were ushered in, but they were not breathtaking. What happened was accelerated evolution rather than outright revolution. During the conflict itself people went on working and praying, marrying and playing. Most of them were not seriously disturbed by the actual fighting, and many of the more isolated communities scarcely knew that a war was on.

America's War of Independence heralded the birth of three modern nations. One was Canada, which received its first large influx of English-speaking population from the thousands of loyalists who fled there from the United States. Another was Australia, which became a penal colony now that America was no longer available for prisoners and debtors. The third newcomer—the United States—based itself squarely on republican principles.

Yet even the political overturn was not so revolutionary as one might suppose. In some states, notably Connecticut and Rhode Island, the war largely ratified a colonial self-rule already existing. British officials, everywhere outside, were replaced by a home-grown governing class, which promptly sought a local substitute for king and Parliament.

38. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- (A) The United States: An Isolated Community
- (B) Breathtaking Events During the American Revolution
- (C) Canada and the American War of Independence
- (D) The American Revolution: Evolution Not Revolution

39. In the first paragraph, what does the author suggest about the French and Russian Revolution?

- (A) They were explosive and abrupt.
- (B) They were ineffective.
- (C) They involved only those people living in urban areas.
- (D) They led to the release of all political prisoners.

40. In the first paragraph, what does the author mean by “people went on working and praying, marrying and playing”?

- (A) More people got married than divorced.
- (B) The war created new jobs.
- (C) Life went on as usual.
- (D) People had more than enough leisure time.

41. In the second paragraph, the author states that the colonies struggle for self-government preceded the creation of all of the following countries EXCEPT

- (A) Canada
- (B) The United States
- (C) Australia

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- (D) The United Kingdom
42. It can be inferred from the passage that the loyalists who escaped to Canada were
- (A) Russian
 - (B) French
 - (C) British
 - (D) Australian
43. What will the paragraph following the passage most probably discuss?
- (A) The transport of prisoners to Australia
 - (B) The creation of new state governments
 - (C) Events leading up to the American Revolution
 - (D) How Canada and the United States became friends

Passage Three: Questions 44-50

Naturally the audiences that support various kinds of music are not identical. There are separate audiences, of widely differing tastes and musical receptivity, for opera, symphony, and chamber music. The oratorio audience is a very special group made up of the most conservative tastes and opinions. One suspects that it is recruited largely from friends and families of the singers. Now a stage full of happy and earnest oratorio singers must represent considerable potential ticket sales, and if this is true, it does not make much difference what work the singers select to perform. Anyone who has ever sung in a chorus knows what fun it is to sing Handel. Thus music is easy to grasp, fits the voice well, and fine effects are achieved with a minimum of professional skill. The plan of the Handel oratorio is ideal for the ordinary amateur singing group. All the hard parts are taken by professional soloists, who can be imported for the occasion. Therefore the chorus can make a public appearance after long, leisurely preparation and add on at the last moment the final professional touches. Thus the never-ending vogue of the oratorio and its unchanging aspect must be attributed, at least partially, to the amateur choral societies that are to be found in almost every community.

44. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- (A) Oratorio performers and their audience
 - (B) Differences in music audiences
 - (C) The rise of amateur choral societies
 - (D) Community receptivity to music
45. The author indicates that the oratorio audience is probably composed of
- (A) music composers
 - (B) traveling musicians
 - (C) amateur theater groups
 - (D) performers' relatives and friends
46. The author implies that oratorio audiences would buy tickets to performances

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- (A) if the stage was full of singers
 - (B) if the proceeds supported singers
 - (C) no matter what was on the program
 - (D) no matter who was selling the tickets
47. The phrase "All the hard parts" at the two third of the passage refers to parts of which of the following?
- (A) Public appearances
 - (B) Handel's oratorios
 - (C) Ticket sales
 - (D) Community plans
48. The author states that anyone who has ever sung in a chorus
- (A) agrees that singing Handel's music is enjoyable
 - (B) can compose oratorio like Handel's
 - (C) prefers opera to Handel's oratorios
 - (D) agrees that Handel's music is difficult to read
49. The author implies that the professional soloists mentioned in the passage do which of the following?
- (A) Memorize all of Handel's solo oratorios.
 - (B) Practice with amateur choruses at every rehearsal.
 - (C) Engage singers for choral societies
 - (D) Give professional support to amateur groups
50. What can be concluded from the passage about the characteristics of oratorios?
- (A) They are primarily performed by professionals.
 - (B) They vary little from one performance to another.
 - (C) They are composed entirely of solos.
 - (D) They are carelessly scheduled.

