

本測驗共50題，皆為單選題，每題2分，答錯不倒扣。
Created by Unregistered Version

I. Vocabulary, expression, and grammar: Please choose the answer that is closest to the meaning of the underlined word or best to fill in the blank to complete the sentence.

1. The lion's ferocious behavior was due to its lack of edible flesh.
(A) savage (B) lazy (C) tame (D) curious
2. Many of the students' attitudes are considered too cynical for publication.
(A) bipolar (B) sarcastic (C) furious (D) indifferent
3. He marshaled the troops for the offensive.
(A) ordered (B) commanded (C) denied (D) called
Created by Unregistered Version
4. It is important to weed out the chaff when considering a new position.
(A) rubbish (B) deals (C) jewels (D) stuff
5. I think I understand the nuts and _____ of the operation.
(A) screws (B) hammers (C) bolts (D) nails
6. Catherine went to the book fair to have her favorite author _____ the novels.
(A) autograph (B) telegraph (C) phonograph (D) epigraph
7. People who have _____ sickness should not attempt to climb high mountains.
(A) altitude (B) latitude (C) aptitude (D) longitude
8. The world's economy is likely to _____ because of the ups and downs of the oil price.
(A) fabricate (B) flunk (C) fluctuate (D) flicker
9. Many people felt that the president's speech addressed the problems but failed to _____ the real issues.
(A) depict (B) foster (C) tackle (D) unify
10. Along with the increasing immigration in the past decade, a growing ethnic _____ has been observed in most Western societies.
(A) diversity (B) prestige (C) unification (D) weakness
11. A _____ is going to be held in this country for its civilians to vote for or against the establishment of the fourth nuclear power plant.
(A) faculty (B) facility (C) memorandum (D) referendum
Created by Unregistered Version
12. The cost of raw materials such as flour and sugar rose sharply over the last few years. _____, many bakeries were forced to raise their prices.
(A) Accordingly (B) Exclusively (C) Incidentally (D) Temporarily
13. The strike of British Airway staff in December has _____ the Christmas plans of thousands of international travelers around the world.
(A) collapsed (B) disrupted (C) hastened (D) motivated
14. It is generally believed that the Internet media, especially Facebook, helped _____ the revolution in Egypt, which eventually forced Mubarak to step down.
(A) probe (B) prosecute (C) protest (D) provoke

UNREGISTERED

15. The major reason behind the movement Occupy Wall Street was the uneven _____ of wealth among the people of the U.S.
(A) attribution (B) contribution (C) distribution (D) retribution
16. A successful mystery film often gradually builds up _____ throughout the movie and finally comes to an unexpected ending.
(A) suspect (B) suspense (C) suspension (D) suspicion
17. _____ in the highest mountain range on earth, Bhutan is the last of the Himalayan kingdoms.
(A) Situates (B) Situating (C) Situated (D) To situate
18. Over thousands of years, bacteria _____ many ingenious ways to infect human beings.
(A) evolve (B) evolves (C) has evolved (D) have evolved
19. The thief confessed to the police that he _____ the house the previous night.
(A) would break into (B) was breaking into (C) had broken into (D) has broken into
20. Never before _____ as rapidly as during the last three decades.
(A) communications have developed
(B) communications have been developed
(C) have communications been developed
(D) have been communications developed

II. Cloze Test

- (i) Petroleum, or crude oil, is one of the world's _____ (21) _____ natural resources. Plastics, synthetic fibers, and _____ (22) _____ chemicals are produced from petroleum. It is also used to make lubricants and waxes. _____ (23) _____, its most important use is as a fuel for heating, for _____ (24) _____ electricity, and _____ (25) _____ for powering vehicles.
21. (A) as importantly (B) most important (C) more importantly (D) too important
22. (A) a lot (B) much (C) many (D) plenty
23. (A) Furthermore (B) Although (C) Hence (D) However
24. (A) generating (B) being generated (C) generation (D) generate
25. (A) decisively (B) especially (C) exclusively (D) importantly
- (ii) Albert Einstein was a German-born theoretical physicist. When the Nazis came _____ (26) _____ power in 1933, he moved to the U.S. Although first endorsing U.S. research on nuclear fission, Einstein was largely _____ (27) _____ using it as a weapon. Later, _____ (28) _____ Bertrand Russell, Einstein signed the Russell–Einstein Manifesto, which underlined the danger of nuclear weapons. Einstein published more than 300 scientific papers _____ (29) _____ over 150 non-scientific works. His great intelligence and innovation have made the word “Einstein” _____ (30) _____ with genius.
26. (A) of (B) with (C) in (D) to
27. (A) indifferent about (B) in opposition to (C) in support of (D) passionate about

應用外語系碩士班 應用英文試題

UNREGISTERED

28. (A) apart from (B) in spite of (C) in stead of (D) together with
29. (A) along with (B) except (C) in addition (D) including
30. (A) unanimous (B) autonomous (C) antonymous (D) synonymous

(iii) The appearance of human beings is fairly recent (31) the geological time scale. The earliest evidence indicates they (32) in existence at least one million years. Possessing intelligence, they invented stone tools and developed a crude language in order to live together and to fight their enemies better. The need for refuge (33) the fear of certain natural phenomena (34) religious rites, and the worship of gods. They evolved from hunters to shepherds and, with the passing of time, to farmers. Through necessity the plow was invented, animals were domesticated, the use of clay was developed, and weaving wool and flax was learned. Copper was discovered and then tin, (35) when it was combined with copper made bronze. Iron and other metals were discovered and used in numerous ways.

UNREGISTERED

31. (A) owing to (B) with regard to (C) due to (D) compare to
32. (A) have been (B) had been (C) were (D) are
33. (A) in (B) with (C) of (D) from
34. (A) resulted from (B) resulting from (C) gave rise to (D) giving rise to
35. (A) therefore (B) and (C) which (D) since

III. Reading Comprehension

(i) This year Americans will elect a new president on November 4th. It's an important event that happens once every four years. Currently, the president is always elected from one of the two main parties in the United States: the Republicans and the Democrats. There are other presidential candidates. However, it is unlikely that any of these "third party" candidates will win. It certainly hasn't happened in the last one hundred years.

In order to become the presidential nominee of a party, the candidate must win the primary election. Primary elections are held throughout each state in the United States in the first half of any election year. Then, the delegates attend their party convention in order to nominate their chosen candidate. Usually, as in this election, it's clear who will be the nominee. However, in the past parties have been divided and choosing a nominee has been a difficult process.

Once the nominees have been selected, they campaign throughout the country. A number of debates are usually held in order to better understand the candidates' points of view. These points of view often reflect their party's platform, which is best described as the general beliefs and policies a party holds. Candidates cross the country by plane, bus, train or by car giving speeches. These speeches are often called "stump speeches." In the 19th century candidates would stand on tree stumps to deliver their speeches. These stump speeches repeat the candidates' basic views and aspirations for the country. They are repeated many hundred of times by each candidate.

UNREGISTERED

Many people believe that campaigns in the United States have become too negative. Each night you can see many attack ads on the television. These short ads contain sound bites which often distort the truth, or something the other candidate has said or done. Another recent problem has been voter turnout. There is often less than 60% turnout for national elections. Some people don't register to vote, and some registered voters don't show up at the voting booths. This angers many citizens who feel that voting is the most important responsibility of any citizen. Others point out that not voting is expressing an opinion that the system is broken.

The United States maintains an extremely old, and some say inefficient, voting system. This system is called the Electoral College. Each state is assigned electoral votes based on the number of senators and representatives that state has in Congress. Each state has two senators. The number of representatives is determined by the state's population but is never less than 1. The electoral votes are decided by the popular vote in each state. One candidate wins all of the electoral votes in a state. For example, Oregon has 8 electoral votes. If 1 million people vote for the Republican candidate and one million and ten people vote for the Democratic candidate, ALL 8 electoral votes go to the Democratic candidate. Many people feel that this system should be abandoned.

36. When are primaries held in the U.S.?

- (A) During the first half of the election year
- (B) During the second half of the election year
- (C) During the previous year of the election year
- (D) During the year after the election year

37. What is the party platform?

- (A) The general beliefs and policies of senators and representatives in Congress.
- (B) The general beliefs and policies of the party
- (C) The place where the party is held
- (D) The place where the presidential speech is given

38. How many times has a third party candidate won the presidential election in the last 100 years?

- (A) Once
- (B) Twice
- (C) Three times
- (D) Never

39. Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) American voters elect their president directly.
- (B) American voters elect their president indirectly.
- (C) American voters elect their president by mailing the ballots to the city hall.
- (D) American voters have no say in the choice of a president.

40. When will the next presidential election be held in the U.S.?

- (A) 2012
- (B) 2014
- (C) 2016
- (D) 2018

UNREGISTERED

(ii) Anyone who has studied a foreign language knows how complex grammars are. By changing sequence of words or by applying various auxiliary verbs and suffixes, we can communicate tiny variations in meaning and perform word tricks such as converting a statement into a question or changing the timeline of an action from “has taken place” to “is soon to take place.” And such complexity is not inherent to any particular language; all languages, including those of so-called “primitive” tribes, possess complicated grammatical components. Take Cherokee for example. Its pronoun system distinguishes among groups of “you and I,” “several other people and I” and “you, another person and I,” whereas English sums up all these meanings with one single pronoun “we.” Grammar is universal and an essential part of every language, regardless of its population. However, who created grammar?

This question may seem impossible to answer at first glance because no one can travel back to the time when a language was first created. But fortunately, a couple of recent languages offered linguists a glimpse of how complex languages are formed from scratch. One such case is Creoles.

Creoles evolved as a result of the Atlantic slave trade. The slaves were brought from a number of different ethnicities and had no language in common. When they were forced to work together, they developed a make-shift language as a means of communication, called a *pidgin*. Pidgins were mainly strings of words copied from the colonizers’ language. The grammar was so much simplified that a listener often had a hard time deducing when an event occurred, or who did what to whom. Interestingly, however, when the next generation of children was exposed to the pidgin as their mother tongue, they turned the crude hotchpotch into a sophisticated language. It contained consistent word orders and grammatical markers that were not found in either the pidgin language or the language of the colonizers. Slave children did not merely copy the strings of words spoken by their parents, but adapted their words to make a novel, expressive language. The languages with complex grammars created by the children out of pidgins are termed creoles.

Another example is observed in sign languages for the deaf. Sign languages do not simply consist of a series of gestures, but make use of the same grammatical mechanism found in spoken languages. A recent study in Nicaragua documented the creation of a new sign language. Before the 1970s, deaf people were isolated from each other in Nicaragua. But in 1979, the new government established a special school for young deaf children. These children were taught speech and lip reading in the classroom, but outside the class they invented their own sign system, using the gestures they used at home. This was basically a pidgin since each child used the signs differently, and there was no standardized grammar. However, a creole emerged when more children joined the school later and developed a rather different sign language based on the pidgin. Although it was derived from the signs of the older children, the younger children’s language was more fluid and compact, and contained a large range of grammatical devices to clarify meaning. Moreover, all the children used the signs consistently. A new language was born.

Some linguists believe that many of the world’s languages may have started out as creoles. The English past tense suffix *-ed*, for example, is thought to have developed from the verb “do”; “it ended” may have earlier been “it end-did.” Should this be true, it proves that even the most widespread languages were to some extent invented by children. Children seem to be born with innate grammatical mechanism,

應用外語系碩士班 應用英文試題
UNREGISTERED

which springs into action when children begin to make sense of the world around them. This innate ability helps them create logical, complex structures like grammar, even when there is no precedent to copy from.

41. What's the writer's purpose of using an example from the Cherokee language?
(A) To show complicated grammar structures can be found in simple, traditional cultures.
(B) To show how different English grammar is from Cherokee grammar.
(C) To prove that the Cherokees invented complex grammar structures.
(D) To demonstrate how difficult it is to learn a different language like Cherokee.

42. According to the passage, what is true about slaves' pidgin language?
(A) It contained complex grammar.
(B) It was based on many different languages.
(C) It was hard to understand, even among slaves.
(D) It was made by the colonizers.

43. Which of the following is **INCORRECT** about Nicaraguan sign language?
(A) The language did not exist before 1979.
(B) The language is based on speech and lip reading.
(C) The language includes signs that children used at home.
(D) The language was made perfect by younger children.

44. According to the reading, which of the following is **NOT** a feature of Nicaraguan sign language?
(A) All of the children used the same gestures to express meaning.
(B) The meaning was made clearer than the previous pidgin.
(C) The hand movements were smoother and smaller.
(D) New gestures were created for everyday objects and activities.

45. What is the main idea of the final paragraph?
(A) English was likely once a creole.
(B) The English past tense morpheme is incorrect.
(C) Linguists proved that English was created by children.
(D) Children use different English past tense from adults.

(iii) In the nineteenth century, the Victorian reading public firmly established the novel as the dominant literary form of the era. Virtually the entire literate population consisted of novel-readers. Spencer, the rigorous apostle of science, excepted George Eliot's works from his general condemnation of "mere" novels; Newman and Arnold were avid readers of fiction; and Darwin stated in his *Autobiography* that to him novels were "a wonderful relief and pleasure." Carlyle, however, dourly excluded the novelist from the category of the hero as writer. Amazingly, Tennyson compared the novel to verse drama and gave it higher rating: "I am of the opinion that if a man were endowed with such faculties as Shakespeare's, they

would be more freely and effectively exercised in prose fiction with its wider capabilities than when 'cribbed, cabined, and confined' in the trammels of verse." Certainly the novel may well be termed the most distinctive and lasting literary achievement of Victorian literature.

At the outset of the Victorian period no one, except possibly Thackeray, considered the novel a significant art form. By 1853, however, Clough, writing in the *North American Review*, recognized that cultured readers had turned their attention from poetry to the novel. By the century's end the novel had completely triumphed over poetry as aesthetic and spiritual nourishment for English readers. The novel by this time claimed writing talents that in earlier eras would have developed elsewhere—Meredith and Hardy who were essentially poets, Gissing and Wells who were essentially essayists.

Walter Scott had created a large novel-reading public and had made novel-reading respectable. He was also responsible for strengthening the tradition of the three-volume novel and for kiting the price up to one-and-a-half guineas. Publication of novels in monthly installments, especially those of Dickens, enabled even the poor (often pooling their pennies) to purchase novels. Both the three-volume and installment formats encouraged novelists to be diffuse and picaresque. Henry James toward the century's close was chiefly responsible for the "well-made" novel, substituting for the lengthy, rambling Victorian form a more compact novel with a handful of characters working out one clearly defined problem.

Since the English novel originated as a middle-class genre, it was the logical reading matter for the triumphant 19th-century bourgeoisie. Unburdened by tradition or status, the novel was flexible, and hence adaptable to the portrayal of the multitude of changing situations in Victorian life. The major human problem treated by the bourgeois novelists was the adjustment of the individual to his society. The bourgeois novelists strove to produce fascinating, rounded characters that resembled people their readers knew or would like to know. Most characters were middle class, in middle-class settings, and with the typical middle-class preoccupations, even in "historical" novels. Their complexity was almost wholly emotional. Lower-class figures were subordinate, usually treated patronizingly. Upper-class personages were viewed with a mixture of envy and scorn. The central figure, though demonstrating human weaknesses, was molded to the bourgeois ideal of the rational man of virtue. Human nature was believed to be fundamentally good, and lapses from the bourgeois code were errors of immature judgment which were corrected by maturation.

46. Which of the following is **NOT** true?

- (A) The novel was the most distinctive literary form of the Victorian period.
- (B) The novels of George Eliot were praised by Spenser.
- (C) Newman, Arnold, and Darwin all enjoyed reading novels.
- (D) Tennyson gave higher rating to verse drama than to the novel.

47. In the nineteenth century, the novel

- (A) was popular with the reader since the very beginning of the century.
- (B) appealed to only readers of the middle-class.

UNREGISTERED

- (C) outweighed poetry as aesthetic and spiritual nourishment for English readers ultimately.
(D) was so expensive that merely the upper and middle classes could afford the luxury of novel-reading.
48. Which of the following is Walter Scott's contribution to the development of Victorian novels?
- (A) He reinforced the tradition of the three-volume novel.
(B) He reduced the cost of novel-reading greatly.
(C) He transformed the novel into a delicate and compact art form.
(D) He published novels in monthly installments.
49. Why were the poor able to indulge in novel-reading as a diversion in the 19th century?
- (A) Novel-reading had been made respectable.
(B) The novel had been published in monthly installments.
(C) The bourgeois novelists strove to produce fascinating, rounded characters.
(D) Lower-class figures were subordinate, usually treated patronizingly.
50. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true regarding the novel as a bourgeois art form?
- (A) Molded to the bourgeois ideal, the heroes in Victorian novels were immaculate.
(B) The novel as a literary form was flexible and suitable to the portrayal of the changing facets of Victorian life.
(C) The bourgeois novelists tried to produce fascinating, rounded characters similar to people their readers knew or would like to know.
(D) In Victorian novels, characters of lower-class origin were usually subordinate and treated in a condescending manner, while those of upper-class origin were treated with a mixture of envy and contempt.

UNREGISTERED

Created by Unregistered Version