

國立屏東科技大學八十七學年度研究所招生考試 英

文 試題

A. Verbal Analogies: (20%) 本大題共十題，請照例子作答。答案請寫到答案卷。

Example: WING : BIRD = (a. gill b. tail c. fin d. scales) : FISH • 答案是 c •

1. MANY : RAINDROPS = MUCH : (a. water b. flood c. snowflakes d. puddle)
2. SEA : COAST = RIVER : (a. inlet b. delta c. stream d. bank)
3. ITS : IT'S = (a. their b. their's c. there d. there's) : THEY'RE
4. TINY : (a. dwarf b. small c. infinitesimal d. huge) = BIG : ENORMOUS
5. BOTANIST : PLANTS = GEOLOGIST : (a. trees b. rocks c. geography d. gems)
6. BRASS : COPPER = PEWTER : (a. lead b. zinc c. silver d. bronze)
7. (a. influence b. compose c. touch d. infect) : RESULT = AFFECT : EFFECT
8. ICHTHYOLOGY : (a. insects b. mammals c. fish d. invertebrates) = ORNITHOLOGY : BIRDS
9. DEMOLISH : BUILDING = (a. sail b. raze c. dock d. scuttle) : SHIP
10. (a. subterranean b. subconscious c. superb d. advertised) : SUBLIMINAL = PLETHORIC : SUPERFLUOUS

B. Grammar (20%): Choose the correct answer and write the letter of your answer on your answer sheet.

1. Sleep is the best cure for (A. a B. an C. the D. --) migraine headaches.
2. One kind of headaches starts in (A. a B. an C. the D. --) arteries in the head.
3. Don't argue with him; he is very (A. argue B. argument C. argumentative D. arguably).
4. Compared with mine, your so-called difficulties are (A. practice B. practise C. practical D. practically) nothing.
5. The reasons come and go with (A. regularize B. regularity C. regular D. regularly).
6. They were talking about the hippie or psychedelic movement that (A. is begun B. was begun C. has begun D. had begun) flowering about 1965.
7. While Mrs. Emerson was reading the little boy a story, he (A. falls B. fell C. was falling D. had fallen).
8. At that time, many people in the rural areas of the country (A. starved B. was starving C. were starving D. were starved) due to several years of drought.
9. I (A. don't attend B. didn't attend C. haven't attended D. hadn't attended) since I came here.
10. Alex is talking on the phone. He (A. talks B. is talking C. has talked D. has been talking) on the phone for over a half an hour. He should hang up soon.

C. Comprehension (20%): 本大題共十題，答案請寫到答案卷。

Man long has been interested in the living things around him. Indeed, earliest men valued the powers of animals and sometimes used animals as objects of worship. As man developed higher mental powers, he looked more carefully and learned from the world around him. He tamed animals useful to him, grew plants to eat, and used herbs as medicine. He used the wind to sail like a leaf. He watched the birds and learned to make wings.

Even today, we have much to learn from our fellow creatures. A good idea of what we can learn from plants and animals involves how they sense things. Some plants and animals are very sensitive to the smallest changes in light, heat, sound, smell, and pressure. Take the sunflower for example. Every morning it points its face to the rising sun and follows the sun's path across the sky until sunset by sensing a

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bit of energy sent from ninety million miles away. A bat can hear the movement of a moth above a roaring city street. A rattlesnake feels a change in temperature as small as a fraction of a degree. Birds return to a three inch nest across thousands of miles of land and water.

The study of nature and the application of what we learn to the way we live is the work of a fairly new science by the name of *bionics*. Bionics assumes that over thousands of years, some things in nature have developed advanced ways of operating which we can turn to our own ends. Better sun-sensors will guide our space travel. Learning better ways to sense heat will improve our use of energy. In the work of bionics, scientists must learn from naturalists and must work with engineers. Thus, bionics makes use of one of the oldest rules of survival in nature – cooperation.

1. Which of the following titles for this selection best represents the central topic?
 - a. Man and Animal
 - b. Animal Sensitivity
 - c. Applying Nature's Lessons
 2. What function does paragraph I fulfill for the selection?
 - a. to introduce and generate interest in the topic
 - b. to present the core information of the selection
 - c. to provide a summary overview of the main ideas of the selection
 3. Which sentence of paragraph I might best serve as the topic sentence of the entire selection?
 - a. First b. second c. third
 4. Which of the three paragraphs of the selection most represents the use of the definition device?
 - a. I b. II c. III
 5. Which of the following identifies the topic idea that most of the sentences in paragraph II support?
 - a. animal relationships
 - b. animal sensitivity
 - c. creature sensitivity
 6. What functional relationship is served by paragraph II?
 - a. It adds specific support to the generalizations of paragraph I.
 - b. It provides a transition between the ideas of paragraphs I and II.
 - c. It stands alone in presenting new additional information.
 7. Which of the following structural devices does paragraph II best represent?
 - a. comparison/contrast
 - b. generalization-support
 - c. event order
 8. Which example given in paragraph II connects directly with the sentence about sun-sensors in paragraph III?
 - a. the sunflower b. the rattlesnake c. bird migration
 9. The last sentence of paragraph III generalizes what information presented earlier in the selection?
 - a. Man can learn from plants and animals.
 - b. Man has always studied nature.
 - c. Bionics requires that man learn from man.
 10. What writer's function is served by the last sentence of paragraph III?
 - a. It suggests an application for the topic idea of paragraph III.
 - b. It serves as a transition to the discussion that will follow.
 - c. It summarizes the key idea of the selection.
- D. Composition (40%): Write an essay on the topic "An Unforgettable Story".