

國立彰化師範大學 99 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所：共同

科目：英文(碩士班共同)

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I. Vocabulary (20%) Please select the best answer (A, B, C, or D) to complete the following sentences:

1. The criminal was given a life sentence because he had committed a ____ crime.
(A) precarious (B) solicitous (C) reprehensible (D) predisposed
2. If a student informs a teacher that a classmate has cheated, he may be _____ by the other students.
(A) mandated (B) ostracized (C) reiterated (D) inundated
3. John thought his son's idea was _____.
(A) preposterous (B) jurisdiction (C) emancipate (D) masochist
4. The politician's speech was filled with _____ comments about slavery.
(A) eradicate (B) repugnant (C) rejuvenate (D) placebo
5. The _____ gas made many people feel sick.
(A) noxious (B) dilapidated (C) coalition (D) atrophy
6. Yelling at crying children will often _____ the situation.
(A) panacea (B) exacerbate (C) espouse (D) extricate
7. Some people become very _____ when they are told that they are wrong.
(A) dissipate (B) staunch (C) suitable (D) belligerent
8. Karen thought the job interview sounded like an _____.
(A) insidious (B) impromptu (C) obtrusive (D) interrogation
9. Leno was fired for making _____ comments about his boss.
(A) impending (B) validate (C) derogatory (D) fabricate
10. Due to the threat of AIDS, being _____ can be deadly.
(A) platitude (B) promiscuous (C) abrasive (D) assimilate

II. Grammar (20%) Please select the best answer (A, B, C, or D) to complete the following sentences:

11. Singer, Lady Gaga _____ great success over the last three years. Music business experts think that this is unlikely to change.
(A) had enjoyed (B) has been enjoying (C) was enjoying (D) enjoyed
12. A previously unknown scientist from Australia _____ a way to harvest energy from the ocean waves. Many people are excited by the implications of his discovery.
(A) had already discovered (B) is going to discover
(C) has been discovering (D) has just discovered

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13. The weather _____ worse. Good thing I took my coat! It looks as if I will need it over the next couple of days.
(A) is getting (B) gets (C) got (D) might be getting
14. Stop panicking! If you leave right now, you _____ to make it to the train station on time.
(A) might be able (B) should be able (C) could (D) will
15. He _____ to study harder if he wants to pass the exam. I hear it is going to be very difficult this year.
(A) should (B) must (C) needs (D) ought
16. I _____ once a month at Lily's hair salon. It is quite expensive but Lily is so good, she is worth every penny.
(A) cut my hair (B) have my hair cut (C) have been cutting my hair (D) should cut my hair
17. I think Rose's husband is cheating on her. He _____ strangely ever since Rose hired that beautiful girl to mind the children.
(A) is behaving. (B) behaves (C) has been behaving (D) behaved
18. This new strand of flu _____ so quickly over that particular area because it was so densely populated.
(A) is spread (B) had been spreading (C) spread (D) has spread
19. George always _____ his temper when he meets his parents in law. They keep criticizing him about his job, his financial situation and his growing belly.
(A) is loosing (B) will lose (C) looses (D) loses
20. We shouldn't _____ his business proposal so quickly. We just learned that his company is really doing very badly. This is probably going to cost us millions.
(A) have accepted (B) accept (C) to have accepted (D) to accept

III. Reading Comprehension: 閱讀測驗 (20%) Please read the following passages and choose the best answer for each question.

Passage A

Theories about the movement of the continents have evolved over time as the ability to conduct scientific study of the continents has improved. Thus, today's theory of plate tectonics rather than contradicting its predecessor, had its roots in the older theory of continental drift.

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According to the theory of continental drift, the continents are not fixed in position but instead move slowly across the surface of the earth, constantly changing in position relative to one another. This theory was first proposed in the eighteenth century when mapmakers noticed how closely the continents of the earth fit together when they were matched up. It was suggested then that the present-day continents had once been one large continent that had broken up into pieces which drifted apart.

Today the modern theory of plate tectonics has developed from the theory of continental drift. Theory of plate tectonics suggests that the crust of the earth is divided into six large, and many small, tectonic plates that drift on the lava that composes the inner core of the earth. The plates consist of ocean floor and continents that quite probably began breaking up and moving relative to one another more than 200 million years ago.

21. The topic of this passage is _____.
- (A) the theory of plate tectonics
 - (B) eighteenth-century mapmakers
 - (C) continental drift
 - (D) the development of ideas about the movement of the earth's surface
22. According to the passage, what constitutes a tectonic plate?
- (A) The inner core of the earth.
 - (B) The surface of the land and the floor of the oceans.
 - (C) Lava.
 - (D) Only the continents.
23. The passage states that the theory of continental drift developed as a result of _____.
- (A) the work of mapmakers
 - (B) the fit of the earth's plates
 - (C) the rapid movement of continents
 - (D) the fixed positions of the continents
24. Which of the following is NOT true about the theory of plate tectonics?
- (A) It evolved from the theory of continental drift.
 - (B) It was proposed by mapmakers.
 - (C) It is not as old as the theory of continental drift.
 - (D) It postulates that the earth's surface is separated into plates.

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25. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- (A) A theory is followed by an example.
- (B) Two contrasting opinions are stated.
- (C) One hypothesis is developed from another.
- (D) Two unrelated theories are presented.

Passage B

Floods are second only to fire as the most common of all natural disasters. They occur almost everywhere in the world, resulting in widespread damage and even death. Consequently, scientists have long tried to perfect their ability to predict floods. So far, the best that scientists can do is to recognize the potential for flooding in certain conditions. There are a number of conditions, from deep snow on the ground to human error, that cause flooding.

When deep snow melts it creates a large amount of water. Although deep snow alone rarely causes floods, when it occurs together with heavy rain and sudden warmer weather it can lead to serious flooding. If there is a fast snow melt on top of frozen or very wet ground, flooding is more likely to occur than when the ground is not frozen. Frozen ground or ground that is very wet and already saturated with water cannot absorb the additional water created by the melting snow. Melting snow also contributes to high water levels in rivers and streams. Whenever rivers are already at their full capacity of water, heavy rains will result in the rivers overflowing and flooding the surrounding land.

Rivers that are covered in ice can also lead to flooding. When ice begins to melt, the surface of the ice cracks and breaks into large pieces. These pieces of ice move and float down the river. They can form a dam in the river, causing the water behind the dam to rise and flood the land upstream. If the dam breaks suddenly, then the large amount of water held behind the dam can flood the areas downstream too.

Broken ice dams are not the only dam problems that can cause flooding. When a large human-made dam breaks or fails to hold the water collected behind it, the results can be devastating. Dams contain such huge amounts of water behind them that when sudden breaks occur, the destructive force of the water is like a great tidal wave. Unleashed dam waters can travel tens of kilometers, cover the ground in meters of mud and debris, and drown and crush every thing and creature in their path.

Although scientists cannot always predict exactly when floods will occur, they do know a great deal about when floods are likely, or probably, going to occur. Deep snow, ice-covered rivers, and weak dams are all strong conditions for potential flooding. Hopefully, this knowledge of why floods happen can help us reduce the damage they cause.

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26. Which of the following best describes how a frozen river can cause a flood?
- (A) The ice in the river cracks into pieces that eventually create a dam causing the water to overflow.
 - (B) The ice in the river cracks causing the water to overflow.
 - (C) The ice in the river melts too quickly and causes a flood.
 - (D) The water behind the ice dam collects and when the dam breaks, it causes flooding upstream.
27. How does melting snow cause problems related to flooding?
- (A) It makes the rivers run too fast.
 - (B) It causes pieces of ice to block the river.
 - (C) It makes the level of the river rise.
 - (D) It makes the water too cold.
28. Why does saturated ground contribute to flooding problems?
- (A) It remains frozen.
 - (B) The ground is too hard, so the water runs off.
 - (C) The ground forms a kind of dam.
 - (D) The ground cannot absorb more moisture.
29. How far can dam water travel when it is unleashed from a broken dam?
- (A) Less than 10 kilometers.
 - (B) Tens of kilometers.
 - (C) Thousands of kilometers.
 - (D) Tens of thousands of kilometers downstream.
30. How does deep snow cause flooding?
- (A) Too much rain causes flooding.
 - (B) Melting snow causes flooding.
 - (C) Freezing water causes flooding.
 - (D) Sudden warm temperatures combined with heavy rains causes flooding.

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IV. English Composition: 英文作文 (20%)

In our lives, there are things and people that impress us and that we cherish or we regret. Please describe one thing or person that you treasure most in your life, and provide reasons to explain why the thing or person is very important and precious to you.

V. Translation: 英翻中 (20 %) Please make the English statement into Chinese.

When one of Proteus's pills is taken, stomach fluids activate the edible communications device it contains, which sends wireless signals through the body to another chip worn as a skin patch or embedded just under the skin. That, in turn, can upload data to a smart-phone or send it to a doctor via the internet. Thus it is easy to make sure a patient is taking his pills at the right time, to spot adverse reactions with other drugs and so on. (*The Economist*)