

# 國立彰化師範大學103學年度博士班招生考試試題

系所： 共同

科目： 英文

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共 5 頁，第 1 頁

## I. Vocabulary and Grammar: (30%)

Please choose the best answer for each question.

1. After graduation, it took Sarah five years to repay her student \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) debt (B) mortgage (C) deposit (D) loan
2. No business will be \_\_\_\_\_ on bank holidays.  
(A) transacted (B) saved (C) transferred (D) balanced
3. Because many crops in Taiwan are increasingly imported from other countries, the growth of the national agricultural production has been \_\_\_\_\_ in recent years.  
(A) boosting (B) sluggish (C) brisk (D) prosperous
4. Given the new operating system, Prof. Jensen had to cope with the university's \_\_\_\_\_ before he could switch the class to another session.  
(A) bureau (B) bureaucracy (C) bureaucrat (D) bureaucratic
5. With two professors on sabbatical, the Personnel Committee of the Education Department plans to \_\_\_\_\_ new contract-based instructors for the coming academic year.  
(A) appoint (B) replace (C) commit (D) appointment
6. A: John has just left \_\_\_\_\_ a visit to Taipei. Why didn't you go with him?  
B: I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ to.  
(A) on ...want (B) to ... like (C) by ... mean (D) at ... have
7. The instructor wanted her students to let her know what the topics were before they \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) set working (B) set to work (C) set about to work (D) set out to work
8. Fay eats fish regularly for health reasons despite \_\_\_\_\_ she doesn't like it much.  
(A) the fact that (B) of (C) that (D) in fact
9. Because John's parent did not approve of \_\_\_\_\_ going on a trip out west, he took a summer job as a lifeguard.  
(A) him (B) he (C) his (D) he's
10. It \_\_\_\_\_ to me that you would like to know what happened.  
(A) is occurred (B) occurred (C) occurs (D) was occurred

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共 5 頁，第 2 頁

11. \_\_\_\_\_ people in the world are sending information by Facebook every day.  
(A) Several million      (B) Many millions      (C) Several millions      (D) Million of
12. Rita knows little history, \_\_\_\_\_ of philosophy.  
(A) still few      (B) much less      (C) still more      (D) yet few
13. \_\_\_\_\_ many times, but he still didn't quite get it.  
(A) Having been told      (B) Though he had been told      (C) He had been told      (D) Having told
14. There're so many kinds of tape-recorders on sale that I can't make up my mind \_\_\_\_\_ to buy.  
(A) what      (B) which      (C) how      (D) where
15. \_\_\_\_\_, Mr. Robertson set out work building a stone wall around the garden.  
(A) With Bob and I help him      (B) With Bob and me helping him  
(C) With Bob and me helped him      (D) For Bob and my help

## II. Reading Comprehension: (30%)

Read the following passages, and then choose the best answer for each question.

### Passage A.

It has been found that immunizing patients with bee venom instead of with the bees' crushed bodies can better prevent serious and sometimes fatal sting reactions in the more than one million Americans who are hypersensitive to bee stings. The crushed-body treatment has been standard for years, but a recent research report said that it was ineffective. The serum made from the crushed bodies of bees produced more adverse reactions than the injections of the venom did.

The research compared results of the crushed-body treatment with results of immunotherapy that used insect venom and also with results of a placebo. After six to ten weeks of immunization, allergic reactions to stings occurred in seven of twelve patients treated with the placebo, seven of twelve treated with crushed-body extract, and one of eighteen treated with the venom.

1. According the passage, the traditional treatment for bee stings is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) harmful      (B) useless      (C) widespread      (D) worthwhile
2. Results of the experiment indicated that \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) patients treated with venom were stung less frequently  
(B) immunotherapy was useful for all patients  
(C) immunization took place in seven out of twelve patients  
(D) the traditional treatment was as effective as the placebo

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共 5 頁，第 3 頁

## Passage B.

The creation of soil from rock is initiated by the process of weathering; the breaking up of the rock into smaller pieces. Soil scientists distinguish three types of weathering. Mechanical weathering refers to the action of external forces such as wind, rain, hail and ice, as well as extremes of heat and cold, especially the cycle of freezing and thawing upon mineral surfaces. Chemical weathering in rocks and minerals involves their interaction with external gases and liquids, particularly those containing carbon dioxide and oxygen, and with acids from rocks and minerals inside the regolith. Spontaneous weathering, which is something of a misnomer as the process requires quite a lengthy span of time, is the final disintegration of minerals into separate crystals. This is considered to be a combined mechanical and chemical effect, and is greatly increased by the presence of plants and the acids they produce. Once weathering has taken place, erosion can carry away the dislodged surface particles of the parent rock. These particles are carried off by wind, water and gravity. Eventually they settle at the lowest accessible point. Over millions of years, this accumulation of downward flowing sediment, combined with organic plant and animal matter, merges with the particles of rock that move upward from the bottommost layers of the crust to create soil. So, soil is material in movement; movement upward and downward that takes place so gradually as to be imperceptible under most circumstances.

3. What is this passage mainly about?

- (A) The chemical composition of soil
- (B) The way soils are classified
- (C) The need for soil conservation
- (D) The formation of soil

4. According to the passage, which of the following is true about weathering?

- (A) It involves several mechanisms.
- (B) It takes less time than erosion.
- (C) It can only happen in extreme climates.
- (D) It could not happen without liquids and plants.

## Passage C.

A government will always encroach upon freedom to the extent to which it has the power to do so; this is almost a natural law of politics, since, whatever the intentions of the men who exercise political power, the sheer momentum of government leads to a constant pressure upon the liberties of the citizen. But in many countries society has responded by throwing up its own defenses in the shape of social classes or organized corporations which, enjoying economic power and popular support, have been able to set limits to the scope of action of the executive. Such, for example, in England was the origin of all our liberties – won from government by the stand first of the feudal nobility, then of churches and political parties, and latterly of trade unions, commercial organizations, and the societies for promoting various causes. Even in European lands which were arbitrarily ruled, the powers of the monarchy, though absolute in theory, were in their exercise checked in a similar fashion. Indeed, the fascist dictatorships of today are the first truly tyrannical governments which western Europe has known for centuries, and they have been rendered possible only because on coming to power they destroyed all forms of social organization which were in any way rivals to the state.

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共 5 頁，第 4 頁

5. The highlighted word *encroach* is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) depend                      (B) endorse                      (C) renounce                      (D) intrude
6. According to the passage, the natural relationship between government and individual liberty is one of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) inherent opposition  
(B) marked indifference  
(C) mutual interdependence  
(D) secret collusion
7. Which of the following about fascist dictatorships is suggested by the passage?  
(A) They represent a more efficient form of the executive.  
(B) Their rise to power was due to an accident of history.  
(C) They mark a regression to earlier tyrannical forms of government.  
(D) They maintain their dominance by negotiating with opposing forces.

## Passage D.

According to scientists, there is disconcerting evidence that we are in the midst of a devastating mass extinction. If we continue on the course of environmental destruction, the extinction rate could be about 100 species per day. Within the next several decades, we could lose one-quarter to one-third of all species now alive.

The problem of extinction at this time is qualitative, as well as quantitative. Not only are we losing more species, but we are also losing different kinds of species. The most recent mass extinction involved only certain groups of species, such as the cycads and the dinosaurs. The other groups of species were left more or less *intact*. At present, though, species are dying out across the board. That is, the current extinction affects all the major categories of species. Of particular note, this time the terrestrial plants are involved. In the past, such plants provided resources that the surviving animals could use to launch their comeback. With the plants also *devastated*, any comeback by animals will be greatly slowed. Furthermore, now we are killing the systems that are particularly rich in life, including tropical forests, coral reefs, saltwater marshes, and river systems. In the past these systems have provided genetic reservoirs from which new species could spring and replenish the diversity of life on the planet. In effect, we are drying up the wellspring of future speciation.

8. The word *intact* in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) active                      (B) weakened                      (C) complete                      (D) moderate
9. The word *devastated* in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) preserved                      (B) destroyed                      (C) restrained                      (D) facilitated
10. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?  
(A) Coral reefs and river systems could preserve rich resources for speciation.  
(B) Today's environmental destruction could lead to the mass extinction of species.  
(C) The terrestrial plants could help the surviving animals in the past extinctions to revive.  
(D) The present extinction will bring about a great variety of new species on our planet.

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## III. Writing :( 20%)

To be admitted to a doctoral program, you must demonstrate the potential and ability to do research and write a good thesis, and obviously doing literature review is an inevitable part of writing a thesis. Based on any literature review model and on your past experiences of writing a thesis, please describe with examples the difficulties you encountered and the mistakes you made in doing the literature review of a paper.

## IV. Translation: (20%)

**Please translate the following passage into Chinese.**

In terms of Taiwan–Japan ties, this April saw the first anniversary of the signing of the Taiwan–Japan Fisheries Agreement. This agreement, built on the foundation of the East China Sea Peace Initiative and its core concept “while sovereignty is not divisible, resources can be shared,” has brought clarity and certainty to maintaining maritime peace between the two sides and ensuring the safety of fishermen. (Excerpt from *Taiwan Panorama Magazine*)