# 國立彰化師範大學104學年度博士班招生考試試題

# 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 correct answer that best completes the sentence.				
1.	Why don't you James? He is going to the hardware store, and he can get the screws you need			d he can get the screws you need.	
	(A) get along with	(B) go for	(C) accompany with	(D) go along with	
2.	You won't on the oral exam, if you don't practice and work harder.				
	(A) advance your performance		(B) improve your performance		
	(C) progress your perfor	mance	(D) make better perform	nance	
3.	It meant a lot to those children in need that you cared enough to help them.				
	(A) We appreciate for y	ou calling.	(B) Thanks to your call.		
	(C) We appreciate your call.		(D) We are appreciated your call.		
4.	We organized it the chauffer will pick them up from the airport and drive them to the hotel.			port and drive them to the hotel.	
	(A) so	(B) so that	(C) therefore	(D) then	
5.	The government offers a of \$2,000 to anyone who gives information on illegal immigrants.			rmation on illegal immigrants.	
	(A) prize	(B) award	(C) gift	(D) reward	
6.	We've been with them for more than eight years, and we've never had any problems.			never had any problems.	
	(A) collaborating together		(B) cooperating together		
	(C) coworking		(D) collaborating		
7.	Monica has me with her portfolio. She really did a great job.				
	(A) impressed		(B) been impressive		
	(C) expressed		(D) been expressive		
8.	Could you please while I go get a bottle of water?				
	(A) keep your eyes on my baggage		(B) keeping your eyes on my baggage		
	(C) keep an eye on my baggage		(D) keeping eyes on my baggage		
9.	His failure to show up a	t the eight o'clock o	class was a rather frequent	t	
	(A) event	(B) occurrence	(C) incident	(D) accident	

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系所:	共同			<b>科目: <u>英文</u></b>	
☆☆請在	答案紙上作答	<b>\$</b> ☆☆		共5頁,第2頁	
10. Something was preventing the water from entering our part of the irrigation system, and it took us several hours to locate and remove the					
(A) ob	struction	(B) barrier	(C) obstacle	(D) impediment	
Englis	h uses separate w		ations that in Latin are	ger than the original, shown by inflection.	
$(\mathbf{A})$ alt	•		(B) consequently		
$(\mathbf{C})$ ch	efly for reason the	nat	(D) primarily becau	se	
and the	en just as life doe der and present o	es, the write		o introduce genuine surprises now s required to play strictly fair with hand. (D) in contrast	
13. Because of her experience of world travels, Jean is more than her cousin Melisa, who has never left their small hometown.					
(A) so	phisticated	(B) inept	(C) dismal	(D) susceptible	
hiss th	e mystery lecture	2?"		re?" Instead he asked, "Why did you	
(A) de	tain	(B) recede	(C) query	(D) allude	
	•	ig was pulled off th bok as if the drug w		learned that researchers had	
		-		(D) heatened	
(A) de	lerrea	(B) fabricated	(C) prolonged	(D) bestowed	
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#### **II. Reading Comprehension (30%):**

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

#### Passage A. Questions 1-2.

One of the first expeditions along the northwest coast of North America was led by a sea captain named Robert Gray hired by some merchants to trade for furs with the Indians in the region. Gray left Boston in the sailing ship Columbia in 1970. He sailed around the southern tip of South America and then continued northward for many months until he reached an island near the coast of what is now the state of Washington. During the voyage, he discovered the mouth of the wide river that today forms much of the

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(C) the cities of Boston and Washington D.C.

(B) North and South America(D) the states of Washington and Oregon

Passage B. Questions 3-6

Balloons are aircraft which become airborne because of the lift supplied by the hot air or gas inside the balloon being lighter than surrounding air. The first balloon flight was made by two wealthy French papermakers, the Montgolfier brothers, in France on June 5, 1783. Their balloon, **buoyed** up by heated air, rose to 1,800m and flew 1.6km. Five months later, this same balloon was used to make the first manned flight, with Pilatre de Rozier flying out to Paris suburbs. On August 27 of the same year, the French chemist J. A. C. Charles launched a balloon filled with hydrogen, and in December this balloon was used for a manned flight from Paris to the village of Nesle, 104km to the north.

The balloon was first used by the military in 1794, when the French used a balloon to observe their Austrian opponents and to direct artillery fire. A balloon corps, the world's first air force, was soon organized. However, spherical balloons are very unstable when tied to the ground, and so they are not well suited to military operations. By 1900, stable, sausage-shaped balloons had been developed. In time, most balloonists switched from hot air to hydrogen because it naturally rises, but hydrogen is flammable and potentially explosive. Although more expensive, helium has become very popular since it is safer.

3. The word <b>buoyed</b> in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to			
(A) expanded	(B) attracted		
(C) lifted	(D) plugged		

4. According to the passage, which of the following statements about balloons is correct?

(A) The first military use of balloons was to sell sausages to Austrians.

(B) Helium is the preferred gas nowadays because of safety.

(C) Sausage-shaped balloons are not as stable as spherical balloons.

(D) Hydrogen-filled balloons cost more but are less dangerous.

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### 系所: 共同

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共5頁,第4頁

5. When did the first manned hydrogen flight take place?

(A) In June 1783	(B) In August 1783
(C) In November 1783	(D) In December 1783

6. Which of the following statements about balloons can be inferred from the passage?

(A) The French were the pioneers in balloon aviation.

(B) The development of balloons comes from their importance in chemistry.

(C) Austrians constructed the world's first balloon corps.

(D) The military use of balloons ought to be prohibited for good.

Passage C. Questions 7-10

Diabetes is a condition in which the pancreas, a little organ near the stomach that produces insulin, cannot secrete enough insulin to maintain a normal concentration of the sugar glucose in the blood. It is a serious and growing problem in the United States. About nine million women have diabetes, and about a third of these do not even know they have it! It is the fifth leading cause of death in women. There are three main types of diabetes: Type-1 diabetes, known as insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus; Type-2 diabetes, known as non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus; and Gestational diabetes.

Type-1 diabetes is characterized by severe insulin **deficiency**. It usually occurs in children and young adults and is considered an autoimmune disease, which results when the body's system for fighting infection turns against a part of the body. Symptoms include increased thirst and urination, constant hunger, weight loss, blurred vision, and extreme tiredness. If not diagnosed and treated with insulin, a person can lapse into a life-threatening coma.

Type-2 diabetes is spreading in epidemic proportions in the western world. Regarded as a disease primarily affecting middle or old aged people until recently, type-2 diabetes is now being seen increasingly in teenagers and even in some young children. Due to the fact that obesity can impair insulin action, being obese is considered the greatest risk factor for this form of diabetes. The symptoms of Type-2 diabetes develop gradually and are not as noticeable as in Type-1 diabetes.

Gestational diabetes develops or is discovered during pregnancy. This type usually disappears when the pregnancy is over, but women who have had gestational diabetes have a greater risk of developing Type-2 diabetes later in their lives. Gestational diabetes occurs in 2 to 5 percent of pregnancies and at higher rates among African Americans, Hispanic Americans/Latinos, and Native Americans/Alaska natives.

Unless diabetes is treated adequately it greatly increases the risk of a range of diseases, including heart disease, blindness, gangrene and kidney disease. But with proper management, including appropriate **alterations** to diet and lifestyle, the vast majority of people with diabetes can continue to lead full and satisfying lives.

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共5頁,第5頁

7. According to the author, Type-2 diabetes					
(A) isn't as dangerous as type-1 diabetes					
(B) is a new disease developed after type-	(B) is a new disease developed after type-1 diabetes				
(C) happens to women during their pregna	(C) happens to women during their pregnancy				
(D) can be the consequence of being obese					
8. Which of the following individuals is most likely to develop gestational diabetes?					
(A) An obese male in his mid-40's					
(B) A retired firefighter who is 20 kg over	(B) A retired firefighter who is 20 kg overweight				
(C) a 30-year-old recently married woman	n				
(D) an eight-year-old girl having problems with her pancreas					
9. The word <b>deficiency</b> in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to					
(A) unavailability	(B) insufficiency				
(C) shortcoming	(D) deformity				
10. The word <b>alterations</b> in the last paragraph	h is closest in meaning to				
(A) reductions	(B) changes				

(C) relief (D) constraints

#### **III. Translation (20%):**

Please translate the following passage into Chinese.

Literature for adults can elicit tears with tales of sweeping tragedy or significance, but the reader, once finished reading and crying, will come away feeling a sense of release. Children's literature, by contrast, takes a more comedic approach to the serious. On the surface, it's all about eliciting a smile, but an edgy subject often lurks beneath. (Excerpt from Taiwan Panorama Magazine)

### IV. Writing (20%)

What is the most unforgettable experience you have had in your life? In the first paragraph, describe the experience, and in the second paragraph explain the reasons why the experience impressed you.