

國立台灣科技大學九十六學年度碩博士在職專班招生試題

系所組別：應用外語系碩士在職專班、高職教師組

科目：英文

總分 100 分

考生請將答案書寫於答案紙內，於試題作答不予計分

I. Vocabulary (40%): Please choose **one best** answer for each of the following questions.

1. She quit smoking of her own _____, not because she was forced to.
(A) vacation (B) malice (C) volition (D) migration
2. The _____ of job opportunities in law is likely to reduce the number of law school applications this year.
(A) preoccupation (B) proclivity (C) deportation (D) dearth
3. She _____ the textbook, hoping to absorb as much as possible before the exam.
(A) precipitated (B) perused (C) proscribed (D) purloined
4. The insect was so _____ that she needed a magnifying glass to identify it.
(A) magnanimous (B) minuscule (C) moribund (D) mundane
5. Because the hilly road was so _____, the school bus could not proceed in the snow.
(A) tortuous (B) torpid (C) temperate (D) terrestrial
6. The university should _____ the function of the alumni fund so that its importance will be better appreciated by the school's graduates who are asked to contribute to it.
(A) repudiate (B) elucidate (C) procrastinate (D) alienate
7. Unless we _____ our water resources, there may come a time when our supplies of clean water are completely exhausted.
(A) persuade (B) conserve (C) presume (D) commercialize
8. The star of the show is a _____ performer who acts, sings, and dances with equal facility.
(A) capricious (B) quixotic (C) precarious (D) versatile
9. Hot milk has long been a standard cure for insomnia because of its _____ quality.
(A) malevolent (B) amorphous (C) soporific (D) plaintive
10. The Parks Department claims there is a _____ of wildlife in the New York City area, and that species which have not lived in the area for most of the century are once again being sighted.
(A) resurgence (B) reconnaissance (C) paucity (D) prohibition

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11. Although he had inherited a substantial amount of money, his _____ soon led to his filing for bankruptcy.
(A) prodigality (B) volubility (C) tenacity (D) animosity
12. Unlike last year's bountiful harvest, this year's crop appears somewhat _____.
(A) vicious (B) deranged (C) considerate (D) meager
13. When Polly spilled her chocolate milkshake on Jane's new skirt, she apologized _____, but her repeated, elaborate apologies only made Jane lose her temper.
(A) permissively (B) perniciously (C) physically (D) profusely
14. The great tenor gave an excellent performance and received a standing _____ on his initial appearance at the opera-house.
(A) ovation (B) omission (C) option (D) obligation
15. Since there are so few conservative thinkers on the committee, their influence on its recommendations is _____.
(A) mellifluous (B) inaugural (C) negligible (D) emaciated
16. Although vitamins are helpful for maintaining good health, alcohol, caffeine, and other drugs severely _____ their effectiveness, leaving the body's defenses impaired.
(A) commemorate (B) duplicate (C) augment (D) inhibit
17. The treatment of mental illnesses for which there is no cure can only _____ the symptoms, not eliminate the disease.
(A) demobilize (B) deprecate (C) ameliorate (D) appropriate
18. With the evidence _____ from numerous X-ray studies, scientists are beginning to form a picture of the atomic structure of the cell.
(A) remanded (B) pilfered (C) implored (D) gleaned
19. Far from being passive puppets, _____ by unseen hands, we should realize that we can govern the technologies that shape modern life.
(A) metabolized (B) mortified (C) manipulated (D) mingled
20. Global warming caused by the burning of the fossil fuels will exert a _____ effect on the survival of animals and plants on earth.
(A) sentimental (B) detrimental (C) horizontal (D) farcical

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II. Reading Comprehension (60%): Please choose **one best** answer for each of the 30 questions. Please answer all questions following a passage based on what is stated or implied in that passage.

Like Europeans who arrived in the Americas, the first Indians were immigrants. Because Indians were nomadic hunters and gatherers, they probably arrived in search of new hunting grounds from Asia when they crossed the ice-covered Bering Strait to Alaska. Anthropologists estimate that the entire Indian population north of Mexico was slightly greater than 1,020,000 when the first settlers arrived from Europe. Although Native Americans belonged to one geographic race, their cultures and languages were only marginally similar, and by and large, they had different ways of life. Nomadic migrations required Indians to construct shelters that did not need to be transported, but could be easily erected from the materials found in their new location.

Eastern Woodland Indian tribes lived in bark-covered wigwams that were shaped like cones or domes. The frame for the hut was made of young trees firmly driven into the ground, and then bent overhead to tie together with bark fibers or strings of animal hides. Sheets and slabs of bark were attached to the frame to construct the roof and walls, leaving an opening to serve as a door and to allow smoke to escape. The Iroquois in north eastern regions built longhouses that were more spacious than wigwams because five to a dozen families lived under one roof. During the winter, they plastered clay to the poles of the frame to protect the inhabitants from wind and rain.

Pueblo Indians who lived in the southeast portion of the United States in northern Arizona and New Mexico constructed elaborate housing with several stories and many rooms. Each family unit had only one room, and their ancestors dug shelters in the walls of cliffs and canyons. The ground story of a Pueblo dwelling had no doors or windows in order to prevent enemies from entering. The next level was set back the width of one room, and the row of rooms above it was set back once again, giving their houses the appearance of a terrace. Pueblos used ladders to climb to the upper levels and pulled them in when all family members returned for the night.

Indians living in deserts used sandstone and clay as construction materials. Those who lived in the valleys of rivers even made bricks of clay with wood chips to add strength and to prevent the clay from cracking. To make roofs, Pueblos tied logs together to make rafters and laid them across the two outside walls. On top of the rafters, layers of tree branches, sticks, grass, and brush created a solid roof to preclude the water from leaking inside. Pueblo dwellings were dark because windows were often not large enough to allow much light.

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21. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- (A) Different Indian tribes
 - (B) Types of households among Indians
 - (C) Types of shelters built by Indians
 - (D) Different Indian cultures
22. In line 7, the word “marginally” is closest in meaning to
- (A) markedly
 - (B) minimally
 - (C) temporarily
 - (D) tentatively
23. In line 8, the phrase “by and large” is closest in meaning to
- (A) mostly
 - (B) conversely
 - (C) occasionally
 - (D) notably
24. The author of the passage implies that Indians
- (A) carried their construction materials to new locations
 - (B) lived in settlements, similar to the Europeans
 - (C) liked the climate in the Southwest
 - (D) constructed shelters every time a tribe moved
25. According to the passage, what shape did the shelters of Woodland Indians have?
- (A) random
 - (B) round
 - (C) rectangular
 - (D) convex
26. The author of the passage implies that Eastern Indians
- (A) constructed huts without roofs
 - (B) planted trees to harvest crops
 - (C) made fires inside their huts
 - (D) used sheets and blankets as bedding
27. In line 17, the phrase “under one roof” is closest in meaning to
- (A) in separate sections
 - (B) in several shelters
 - (C) comfortably
 - (D) together

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28. What was the main difference between the dwellings of Pueblo and Woodland Indians?
- (A) The Pueblos lived in permanent structures, but the Woodland Indians in transient shelters.
- (B) The Pueblos used wood in their constructions, but the woodland Indians relied mostly on animal hides.
- (C) The Woodland Indians lived on flat ground, but the Pueblos lived in canyons.
- (D) The Woodland Indians built small shelters, but the Pueblo rooms were large.
29. It can be inferred from the passage that Pueblo dwellings were designed to protect inhabitants from
- (A) attacks by enemies and during cold winters
- (B) attacks by enemies and against rain water
- (C) wind storms and water from rain
- (D) wild animals, cold winters, and desert sands
30. The word "preclude" in line 34 is closest in meaning to
- (A) include
- (B) stop
- (C) preserve
- (D) conclude

- The Beatles became the most popular group in rock music history. This quartet of extraordinarily talented musicians generated a phenomenal number of pieces that won gold records. They inspired a frenzy that transcended countries and economic strata. While all of them sang, John Lennon and Paul McCartney
- 5 wrote the majority of their songs. Originally, Lennon and five others formed a group called the Quarrymen in 1956, with McCartney joining them later that year. George Harrison, John Lennon, and Paul McCartney, together with Stuart Sutcliffe, who played the bass guitar, and Pete Best on the drums, performed together in several bands for a few years, until they finally settled on the Silver Beatles in 1960.
- 10 American rock musicians, such as Chuck Berry and Elvis Presley, influenced by Lennon's and McCartney's music, whose first hits consisted of simple tunes and lyrics about young love, "Love Me Do" and "Please, Please Me." The Beatles' U. S. tour propelled them to stardom and led to two movies *A Hard Day's Night* and *Help!*, filmed in 1964 and 1965. The so-called British invasion of the United
- 15 States was in full swing when they took the top five spots on the singles charts, followed by the release of their first film.

During the 1960s, their music matured and acquired a sense of melody. The lyrics of their songs became deeper and gained in both imagination and meaning.

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20 Their popularity continued to grow as the Beatles turned their attention to social problems and political issues in "Nowhere Man" and "Eleanor Rigby." Loneliness and nostalgia come through in their ballads "Michelle" and "Yesterday," which fully displayed the group's professional development and sophistication. Lennon's sardonic music with lyrics written in the first person, and McCartney's songs that created scenarios with off beat individuals, contributed to the character of the music

25 produced by the group. In addition to their music, the Beatles set a social trend that popularized long hair, Indian music, and mod dress.

30 For a variety of reasons, the musicians began to drift apart, and their last concert took place in San Francisco in 1966. The newspapers and tabloids publicized their quarrels and lawsuits, and the much idolized group finally disbanded in 1970. However, their albums had outsold those of any other band in history. Although all of the Beatles continued to perform solo or form new rock groups, alone, none could achieve the recognition and success that they had been able to win together.

31. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The history and music of the Beatles
- (B) The history and milestones of rock music
- (C) The fashion and music popular in the 1960s
- (D) The creation and history of a music group

32. According to the passage, how many members were in the band, formed in 1956?

- (A) Four
- (B) Five
- (C) Six
- (D) Seven

33. According to the passage, which of the Beatles had the greatest musical talent?

- (A) John Lennon and Paul McCartney
- (B) George Harrison and John Lennon
- (C) Stuart Sutcliffe and Pete Best
- (D) John Lennon, Paul McCartney, and George Harrison

34. The author of the passage implies that the Beatles

- (A) competed with American musicians
- (B) wrote their music as a group
- (C) became popular relatively quickly
- (D) were active in social movements

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35. According to the passage, the Beatles' fame grew as a result of
- (A) Chuck Berry's involvement
 - (B) their American tour
 - (C) two movies made in the U. S.
 - (D) their first two hits
36. The author of the passage implies that over time, the music and lyrics by the Beatles
- (A) became more complex than at the beginning of their career
 - (B) declined in quality and political significance
 - (C) were dedicated to women named Eleanor and Michelle
 - (D) made them the richest musicians in the world
37. The word "acquired" in line 17 is closest in meaning to
- (A) imparted
 - (B) attached
 - (C) imprinted
 - (D) attained
38. According to the passage, when did the Beatles experience their greatest success?
- (A) In the late 1950s.
 - (B) After their break-up in 1970.
 - (C) During the early and mid-1960s.
 - (D) Throughout their lifetimes.
39. The word "scenarios" in line 24 is closest in meaning to
- (A) sceneries
 - (B) situations
 - (C) life stories
 - (D) love themes
40. According to the passage, how did Lennon and McCartney enhance the music of the group?
- (A) They struggled to reach stardom in the United States.
 - (B) They composed lyrics to scornful songs and ballads.
 - (C) Their music added distinctiveness to the Beatles' repertoire.
 - (D) Their loneliness and sadness made their music popular.

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Even with his diverse experience as an elected official at the state level, Andrew Johnson was the only president of the United States ever to be impeached, primarily because of his violent temper and unyielding stubbornness. His career started in 1828 with his election to the city council of Greenville, Tennessee, and after two years as an alderman, he took office as mayor. His advancements followed in rapid succession when he was elected to the Tennessee state senate, then as the state governor, and later to the U.S. House of Representatives for five consecutive terms.

In 1864, Johnson ran for the office of vice-president on the Lincoln-Johnson ticket and was inaugurated in 1865. After Lincoln's assassination six weeks into his term, Johnson found himself president at a time when southern leaders were concerned about their forced alliance with the northern states and feared retaliation for their support of the secession. Instead, however, with the diplomatic skill he had learned from Lincoln, Johnson offered full pardon to almost all Confederates on the condition that they take an oath of allegiance. He further reorganized the former Confederate states and set up legislative elections.

Congressional opposition to his peace-making policies resulted in gridlock between the House and Johnson, and the stalemate grew into open conflict on the issue of the emancipation of slaves. While Johnson held the view that newly freed slaves lacked understanding and knowledge of civil liberties to vote intelligently, Congress overrode Johnson's veto of the Civil Rights Bill, which awarded them citizenship and ratified the Fourteenth Amendment. In the years that followed, Congress passed bills depriving the president of the power to pardon political criminals, stripping away his status of command-in-chief, and taking away Johnson's right to dismiss civil and executive officers from their duties. Johnson vetoed each bill, and each veto was overridden. When Johnson dismissed the secretary of war, Edwin Stanton, Stanton refused to step down and was supported by the House of Representatives, which voted to impeach Johnson. At the trial, the Senate came one vote short of the two-thirds majority necessary to remove him from office. After Johnson's term expired, he returned to his home state, but in 1875 he was elected senator and went back to Washington to take his seat.

41. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) Andrew Johnson's personal characteristics
- (B) Andrew Johnson's career as a politician
- (C) Congressional decisions in the late 1800s
- (D) Congressional decisions and procedures in the late 1800s

42. In line 5, the phrase "took office" is closest in meaning to

- (A) moved into an office
- (B) became an military officer
- (C) began a government job
- (D) rearranged the office

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43. What can be inferred from the first paragraph about Andrew Johnson's work in Tennessee?
- (A) His personality precluded him from important positions.
 - (B) His work became known to the governor.
 - (C) He was elected to several important posts.
 - (D) He was represented to the posts five times.
44. In line 12, the word "alliance" is closest in meaning to
- (A) union
 - (B) counsel
 - (C) allowance
 - (D) allotment
45. According to the passage, what led to Johnson's downfall?
- (A) The state of the nation's economy
 - (B) His liberal position on slavery
 - (C) His personal characteristics
 - (D) His waffling and hesitation
46. The author of the passage implies that when Johnson became president he
- (A) was a dedicated supporter of civil rights
 - (B) was a soft-spoken and careful diplomat
 - (C) had an extensive background in politics
 - (D) had already experienced political turmoil
47. According to the passage, at the beginning of Johnson's term as president southerners were
- (A) expected to secede from the union
 - (B) apprehensive about their future
 - (C) singled out as scapegoats
 - (D) afraid of his violent temper
48. According to the passage, Congress's disapproval of Andrew Johnson's policies was
- (A) short-lived and groundless
 - (B) harmful to his presidency
 - (C) directed at his civic duties
 - (D) stopped as soon as it emerged

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49. In line 23, the word "pardon" is closest in meaning to
- (A) parade
 - (B) patronize
 - (C) exonerate
 - (D) extricate
50. According to the passage, the attempt to impeach Andrew Johnson
- (A) succeeded as expected by the House
 - (B) failed by a minimal margin
 - (C) put an end to his political career
 - (D) overwhelmed his supporters in Tennessee