

國立中興大學100學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：英文(共同)

系所：各應考學系

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一、詞彙測驗 (1-15 題) (30 分)

說明：請依各題文意選出最適合的單字。

1. Ants are fastidious animals and spend most of their leisure time combing bits of dirt and debris off their bodies.
 - (A) fussy
 - (B) speedy
 - (C) apprehensive
 - (D) danger
2. Many icebergs are as large as small islands and become a menace to navigation.
 - (A) caution
 - (B) warning
 - (C) forecast
 - (D) danger
3. Prehistoric man's attempt at "bread" was to gather seeds, crush them, mix them with water and bake the concoction over a hot stone.
 - (A) mixture
 - (B) assortment
 - (C) compound
 - (D) invention
4. The prairie-dog of the West and Midwest has a ferocious appearance and sometimes a combative nature.
 - (A) grim
 - (B) harmful
 - (C) savage
 - (D) harsh
5. Researchers are working on alternate energy sources to eventually replace the dwindling supplies of fossil fuels.
 - (A) retreating
 - (B) decreasing
 - (C) fading
 - (D) decaying

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6. The coveted Oscar was won by the best performing actor.
(A) much desired
(B) rewarding
(C) outstanding
(D) highly regarded
7. The art students were enthralled by the sheer beauty of the portrait which hung before them.
(A) stimulated
(B) entrenched
(C) shocked
(D) captivated
8. Egyptian authorities are trying to prevent their historical monuments from succumbing to the ravages of time.
(A) sustaining
(B) devaluating
(C) yielding
(D) enduring
9. After the drops were placed in the patient's eyes, his pupils became dilated.
(A) enlarged
(B) smaller
(C) irritated
(D) sensible
10. She did not say much, but her tone of voice insinuated more.
(A) blamed
(B) suggested
(C) demanded
(D) intervened
11. Many new medicines today eradicate diseases before they become too widespread.
(A) wipe out
(B) identify
(C) prolong
(D) suspend

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12. The thieves were trying to perpetrate a robbery in the office building.
(A) view
(B) interfere with
(C) stop
(D) commit
13. Nearly half of the town's inhabitants are descendants of indigenous civilizations.
(A) native
(B) backward
(C) hard-working
(D) poor
14. John's unsportsmanlike behavior caused him to be ostracized by the other members of the country club.
(A) shunned
(B) excelled
(C) readmitted
(D) wavered
15. During the war, many foreign lands were confiscated by the government.
(A) owned
(B) sequestered
(C) bartered
(D) sold

二、綜合測驗 (16-25 題) (20 分)

說明：以下十題，每一題都有四個畫線部分，分別標為四個選項(A,B,C,D)，請仔細閱讀後，選出錯誤的部分。

16. When I was at the grocery store, I realized that the prices of many items had been rised.
A B C D
17. The political polls indicated that most people were not as much in favor with the new law
A B C
as was previously thought.
D
18. According to my calculations, the cost of two dozen roses are fifty dollars, which is
A B
considerably less than the sixty-two dollars I was charged.
C D

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19. Driving across the bridge, the sailboat with its sails billowing in the wind was a beautiful sight to see.
A B C D
20. After a long, seemingly futile search, Professor Clayborne was finally able to locate the five volume of the series he needed to continue his research.
A B C D
21. Both bowling and ice-skating was introduced by the Dutch who colonized the New World in the 1600's.
A B C D
22. In man, yellow-blue color blindness is less common as red-green color blindness.
A B C D
23. Radioactive dating is the accuratest method yet devised for determining the age of fossils.
A B C D
24. The first vaccine ever developed was used to combat and fight a smallpox, a disease resulting from infection.
A B C D
25. When caterpillars are fully-grown, they attach themselves to a leaf or twig and form a shell around itself called a cocoon.
A B C D

三、閱讀測驗 (26-40 題) (30 分)

第一篇：閱讀下面的文章並回答 26 至 29 的問題。

Questions 26-29

Vibrio parahaemolyticus is a bacteria that has been isolated from sea water, shell fish, finfish, plankton and salt springs. It has been a major cause of food poisoning in Japan and the Japanese have done several studies on it. They have confirmed the presence of *V. parahaemolyticus* in the north and central Pacific with the highest abundance in inshore waters, particularly in or near large harbors.

A man named Nishio studied the relationship between the chloride content of sea water and the seasonal distribution of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* and concluded that while the isolation of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* was independent of the sodium chloride content, the distribution of *Vibrio*

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parahaemolyticus in sea water was dependent on the water temperature. In fact it has been isolated in high frequencies during summer, from June to September, but was not isolated with the same frequency in winter.

Within four or five days after eating contaminated foods, a person will begin to experience diarrhea, the most common symptom; this will very often be accompanied by stomach cramps, nausea and vomiting. Headache and fever, with or without chills, may also be experienced.

26. Which of the following locations would be most likely to have a high concentration of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*?
- (A) a bay
 - (B) a sea
 - (C) the middle of the ocean
 - (D) sediment
27. The safest time for eating seafood is probably
- (A) August
 - (B) November
 - (C) July
 - (D) September
28. The incubation period for this illness is
- (A) 2 to 3 days
 - (B) 3 to 4 days
 - (C) 4 to 5 days
 - (D) several months
29. Nishio's study showed that
- (A) the presence of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* was dependent on neither the salt content nor the water temperature
 - (B) the presence of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* was dependent on only the salt content
 - (C) the presence of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* was independent of both the water temperature and the salt content
 - (D) the presence of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* was dependent on the water temperature

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第二篇：閱讀下面的文章並回答 30 至 32 的問題。

Questions 30-32

Why would anyone want to set aside a day to honor a lowly little groundhog? The answer to that question is not certain, but a group of people get together every February 2 in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, to watch Punxsutawney “Pete” leave his burrow. What “Pete” does next, many believe, will indicate whether spring is just around the corner or a long way off. You see, in Pennsylvania on this date there is usually a great deal of snow on the ground, and the little animal has been hibernating during the long, cold winter. He gorged himself during the autumn months and then went into his burrow for a long sleep, his body fat helping keep him alive. But as he emerges on February 2, he looks very thin. If the sun is shining brightly and he sees his shadow, according to legend, it scares him back into his home where he will stay another six weeks. Should it be cloudy and gray, the little animal will supposedly wander around for food—a sure sign that spring is near. While many believe in the groundhog’s predictions, it is unwise to accept them as factual.

30. According to this reading, why do people gather every year to observe the groundhog?

- (A) He’s cute and playful, and children love to watch him.
- (B) He’s looking for food and the people want to help him find it in the snow.
- (C) Many people believe him to be a harbinger of spring.
- (D) The people want to be sure he is alive after such a long winter.

31. Which of the following is not true?

- (A) Animals have a certain instinct which helps them predict the seasons.
- (B) According to the legend, the groundhog leaves his burrow on February 2.
- (C) Groups of people in Pennsylvania wait for the groundhog’s predictions.
- (D) After his long period of hibernation, the groundhog looks very thin.

32. What prediction does the groundhog supposedly make?

- (A) If he sees his shadow, it will soon be spring.
- (B) If he sees his shadow, spring will not arrive for another six weeks.
- (C) If he does not see his shadow, spring will arrive in six weeks.
- (D) If he does not see his shadow, all the snow will disappear immediately.

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第三篇：閱讀下面的文章並回答 33 至 35 的問題。

Questions 33-35

Although the period that we call the Renaissance began in Italy in the fourteenth century, this idea of rebirth in learning characterized other epochs in history in different parts of the world.

In 800 A.D. Charlemagne became king of the Franks and initiated the Carolingian Renaissance, a period which saw beautiful and more modern cities patterned on Roman architecture. His improvements in instruction for boys expanded the educational system, helped maintain Roman culture, and continued a society in Western Europe, as well as created libraries (a carryover from Alexandrian Egypt of 323 B.C.).

Kievan Russia also enjoyed a period of rebirth some 200 years later under the able rule of Yaroslav the Wise. Like Charlemagne, he founded schools, established libraries, and brought about many architectural achievements.

33. Which was the earliest period of rebirth mentioned?

- (A) Russian
- (B) Italian
- (C) Carolingian
- (D) Roman

34. Which city did Charlemagne look upon as a model for his architectural improvements?

- (A) Kiev
- (B) Rome
- (C) Carolingian
- (D) Frank

35. Which of the following was *not* mentioned as a characteristic of the Renaissance movement?

- (A) maintaining the status quo
- (B) improved education
- (C) architectural advances
- (D) creation of libraries

第四篇：閱讀下面的文章並回答 36 至 38 的問題。

Questions 36-38

The Moon revolves once on its axis each time it orbits the Earth, thus always presenting the same face to Earthbound observers. However, even to the unaided eye this unchanging face shows two contrasting types of landscape—dark, plain-like areas of low relief, and brighter, decidedly more rugged regions which cover about two-thirds of the surface. Early astronomers mistakenly referred to the smooth dark areas as *maria* (or seas), giving the same *terrae* (or lands) to the bright

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upland regions. The terms have persisted since, even though the Moon's surface has long been known to be completely waterless.

36. One third of the face of the Moon we can see is composed of

- (A) very rough areas.
- (B) light areas.
- (C) low-lying areas.
- (D) upland areas.

37. One mistake early astronomers made was

- (A) to confuse the words *maria* and *terrae*.
- (B) to ignore the smooth dark areas.
- (C) to consider some areas to be seas.
- (D) to think that the upland regions were bright.

38. It is probable that the paragraph after the passage discusses

- (A) the revolutions of the Moon on its axis.
- (B) the use of incorrect terminology in history.
- (C) the different views of early astronomers.
- (D) the upland regions, the *terrae* of the Moon.

第五篇：閱讀下面的文章並回答 39 至 40 的問題。

Questions 39-40

Fertilizer is any substance that can be added to the soil to provide chemical elements essential for plant nutrition. Natural substances such as animal droppings and straw have been used as fertilizers for thousands of years, and lime has been used since the Romans introduced it during the Empire. It was not until the nineteenth century, in fact, that chemical fertilizers became popular. Today, both natural and synthetic fertilizers are available in a variety of forms.

A complete fertilizer is usually marked with a formula consisting of three numbers, such as 4-8-2 or 3-6-4, which designate the percentage content of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in the order stated.

Synthetic fertilizers are available in either solid or liquid form. Solids, in the shape of chemical granules are popular because they are easy to store and apply. Recently, liquids have shown an increase in popularity, accounting for about 20 percent of the nitrogen fertilizer used throughout the world. Formerly, powders were also used, but these were found to be less convenient than either solids or liquids.

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39. In the formula 3-6-4

- (A) the content of nitrogen is greater than that of potash
- (B) the content of potash is greater than that of phosphoric acid
- (C) the content of phosphoric acid is less than that of nitrogen
- (D) the content of nitrogen is less than that of phosphoric acid

40. Which of the following statements about fertilizer is true?

- (A) Powders are more popular than ever.
- (B) Solids are difficult to store.
- (C) Liquids are increasing in popularity.
- (D) Chemical granules are difficult to apply.

四、英文作文 (20分)

說明：針對以下的陳述句，寫一篇英文作文闡述自己的看法（你的看法可以是同意，也可以是反對）

Most experiences in our lives that seemed difficult at the time become valuable lessons for the future.