

系所組：

日期節次：101 年 3 月 17 日第 1 節 9:00~10:00

科目：語文能力(英文、國文)

I. Vocabulary (20%): Choose one answer that best completes each sentence.

1. Just being _____ to a new language is not enough. You need to be able to understand most of what you read and hear.
(A) revealed (B) attached (C) attacked (D) exposed
2. If you are _____, you can speak two languages.
(A) bilateral (B) bicentennial (C) biochemical (D) bilingual
3. In this age of globalization, it is a great _____ to speak more than one language.
(A) futility (B) advantage (C) frailty (D) adventure
4. The language you have been speaking since you were born is your _____ language.
(A) cognitive (B) preference (C) advanced (D) native
5. Good teachers are _____ with rules for their students. The rules should generally stay the same, and not change according to the teacher's mood.
(A) persuasive (B) consistent (C) various (D) preferable
6. At first, I didn't believe that she had mastered three languages, but after hearing her speak, I am now _____.
(A) convinced (B) advisable (C) confident (D) accustomed
7. Scientists believe that children have the _____ to learn even more than two languages perfectly.
(A) capacity (B) instruction (C) machinery (D) consistency
8. I don't know what to do; I am _____.
(A) complimented (B) congratulated (C) confused (D) comforted
9. Jack thinks the stars are amazing. He likes to _____ them in the sky at night.
(A) obtain (B) obscure (C) observe (D) oblige
10. Playing computer games is fun, but it should not _____ with your schoolwork.
(A) bother (B) interfere (C) intervene (D) concern

Read the passage about Money and answer the questions below.

Nine thousand years ago, people did not have money. They traded animals for things they wanted. They traded crops for what they wanted. In China, in about 1200 B.C., people traded shells for the things they wanted. Chinese people also traded metal tools for the things they wanted. For example, they traded metal knives and shovels for the things they wanted. Later in China, people made metal money. In about 100 B.C., the Chinese made money of animal skin. The first paper money was made from white colored deer skin. It came from China about 900 years later. In about 700 B.C., people made the first round metal coins. The coins were made of gold and silver. They looked very similar to the coins we use today. These coins came from Lydia. Lydia was located where the country called Turkey is located today. After people made coins in Lydia, people in Rome, Iran, and Greece also began making coins. Coins were very durable—they were strong and could last a long time without becoming damaged. Wampum are necklaces made from beads and seashells. The beads had holes in them. People put beads on strings. American Indians used wampum for money in the 1500's. Money changes with time. No matter what it looks like, money is an idea. It is the thought that people can trade something they have for something they want. Money makes trading easier.

Questions:

1. Before people had money, they traded _____.

A. crops for what they wanted.	B. animals for what they wanted.
C. metal tools for what they wanted.	D. All of the above
2. If something is durable, it _____.

A. is strong and can last a long-time.	B. is made of metal.
C. can be used as money	D. None of the above.
3. What was the first paper money made of?

A. Metal	B. Tree leaves
C. Animal skin	D. White shells
4. The first metal coins came from _____.

A. Iran	B. Lydia
C. Rome	D. Greece
5. All money is based on the idea that _____.

A. gold and silver are good money.	B. people can trade what they have for what they want.
C. people can trade things for animals.	D. coins are the best kind of money.

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系所組：

日期節次：101 年 3 月 17 日第 1 節 9:00~10:00

科目：語文能力(英文、國文)

III. Reading Comprehension (10%): Choose the best answer based on the passage.

The Foreign Service Institute (FSI) has been teaching government officials in the United States world languages for more than 55 years. In a recent report on language learning, the FSI concluded that the single most important factor in learning a language is time: "There is no substitute for simply spending time using the language. Our experience at FSI indicates unequivocally that the amount of time spent in reading, listening to, and interacting in the language has a close relationship to the learner's ability to learn to use that language professionally." Just how much time is necessary to learn a language depends on how similar or different the new language is to the student's mother tongue. According to FSI data, native English speakers can become competent in Spanish after 600 hours of instruction and practice, but need at least 2,200 hours of instruction and practice to learn a language like Chinese, Japanese, or Korean. Those numbers are probably very similar for Asians learning the English language. So if you really want to learn a language well, the first thing you have to do is make a commitment to put in a lot of time.

1. According to FSI, the most important factor for successful language learning is _____.
(A) studying grammar (B) reading (C) listening (D) spending time using it
2. What do you have to do first if you want to learn a language?
(A) You have to buy many books. (B) You have to study a lot. (C) You must be willing to invest a lot of time. (D) You must be serious.
3. If you live in Asia, how many hours of teaching do you need in order to be good at English?
(A) About 600 hours. (B) About 1000 hours. (C) About 1200 hours. (D) About 2200 hours.
4. The above passage _____.
(A) provides some factual data and offers advice (B) encourages readers by telling the truth (C) intimidates readers by presenting appalling statistics (D) clarifies some myths about language learning
5. The word "unequivocally" in the above passage means _____.
(A) unanimously (B) clearly (C) inevitably (D) vitally

IV. Reading Comprehension (10%): Choose the best answer based on the passage.

In every sporting event, officials will inevitably make poor calls on the field which result in unfair outcomes. American football has addressed this issue by allowing coaches to challenge questionable calls by referees using instant replay technology. Many football fans were initially opposed to this intervention, but several years after its implementation, it has become an accepted part of the game. With the relative success of instant replays in American football, more and more people call for it to be used in other sporting events, particularly World Cup soccer. In games where the outcome is too often determined solely by a single referee call, it seems logical that this technology should be used to avoid the tragedy of blown calls. However, other fans argue that soccer and American football are different sports and what works for one may not work well for the other. Soccer is a game that permits few breaks, and even occasional stops for instant replays may disrupt the flow of play.

1. The word "calls" in line one means the same as _____.
(A) visits (B) requests (C) decisions (D) invitations
2. The word "addressed" in the passage means _____.
(A) made a speech (B) dealt with (C) said where one lives (D) put down
3. The phrase "call for" means _____.
(A) request (B) visit (C) decide (D) invite
4. The technology of instant replay is NOT used to _____.
(A) prevent errors (B) ensure fair play (C) prevent tragedies (D) deter fighting between players
5. The tone of the passage is _____.
(A) prejudiced (B) objective (C) subjective (D) reserved

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双面印刷

第2頁共3頁

101年3月17日第1節9:00~10:00

第1頁(共3頁)

比大學101學年度碩士班考試入學招生考試

系所組：

日期節次：101 年 3 月 17 日第 1 節 9:00~10:00

科目：語文能力(英文、國文)

一、解釋：20%

- (一)虹銷雨霽(王勃、秋日登洪府滕王閣餞別序)
- (二)竊視流眄 (宋玉、登徒子好色賦並序)
- (三)佞譽誣諛 (柳宗元、答韋中立論師道書)
- (四)黍離之悲(姜夔、揚州慢)

二、改錯：10%

- (一)六親不合，安有孝慈 (老子選)
- (二)昔者孟軻好辯，孔道以明(韓愈、進學解)
- (三)千古是非心，一夕漁僑話 (白樸、慶東原)
- (四)平生不作皺眉事，世上應無切尺人(碾玉觀音)
- (五)被布裘，裘其百結，襤褸如玄鶉(白行簡、李娃傳)

三、翻譯：20% (每題 10 分)

- (一)君子安貧，達人知命。老當益壯，寧移白首之心；窮且益堅，不墜青雲之志。(〈滕王閣餞別序〉)
- (二)吾生也有涯，而知也無涯，以有涯隨無涯，殆已！已而為知者，殆而已矣。(〈養生主〉)

系所組：

日期節次：101 年 3 月 17 日 第 2 節 10:30~12:00

科目：語文能力(英文)

I. Vocabulary (20%): Choose one correct answer to complete each sentence.

1. The government says that to protect our health, it is _____ to smoke in public places.
(A) endurable (B) illegal (C) irrational (D) proportional
2. This medicine is safe; it doesn't produce _____ side effects.
(A) positive (B) adverse (C) advantageous (D) trivial
3. Among the _____ for success are self-knowledge and interpersonal skills.
(A) symptoms (B) organizers (C) assemblies (D) ingredients
4. The player hit a homer and changed the outcome of the game. His performance _____ the fans.
(A) impressed (B) depressed (C) repressed (D) suppressed
5. After a long meeting, the CEOs finally decided to hire the third _____.
(A) interviewee (B) interviewer (C) deployment (D) employment
6. In the movie the actor played the _____ who threatened to destroy the city.
(A) terror (B) scar (C) villain (D) fright
7. Under the careful treatment of the medical crew, the accident victim began to show signs of _____.
(A) probation (B) impoverishment (C) improvement (D) renovation
8. Wearing a pair of dark sunglasses gives Jack a cool _____; moreover, he looks confident and handsome.
(A) symbol (B) sign (C) image (D) signature
9. During an interview, the waiting room is often _____ by interviewers.
(A) contacted (B) touched (C) modified (D) monitored
10. The scientist was _____ in saying that his success was largely due to good luck.
(A) impatient (B) irresistible (C) payable (D) modest

II. Grammar: 20%

1. Today, coffee is (A. the second most popular B. the most second popular C. the second more popular D. the more second popular) drink in the world after water.
2. In the animal kingdom, fathers often play a bigger role. Father sea horses, for example, are the ones who (A. carries B. carried C. carry D. were carrying) babies and then care for them.
3. Basketball (A. is invented B. was invented C. were invented D. had invented) by a YMCA teacher from Canada in 1891.
4. It is the (A. responsible B. responsibly C. responsibility D. response) of each individual to clean up the environment.
5. The invention of fireworks (A. go back B. goes back C. going back D. was gone back) to the sixth or seventh century.
6. Thai people celebrate their New Year (A. by B. to C. off D. on) throwing water at each other.
7. (A. In B. On C. At D. Under) April 22nd, people around the world celebrate the Earth Day.
8. David (A. hosted B. has hosted C. hosts D. was hosted) the talk show since 2009.
9. In addition to (A. help B. helps C. helped D. helping) us to relax and providing enjoyment, music has a lot of other amazing effects.
10. Amy (A. was full with B. was filled of C. fills with D. was filled with) pride when she saw her picture in the newspaper.

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科目：語文能力(英文)

III. Cloze Test: 20%

For years, the *Michelin Guide* has been seen as the authority on fine dining. What 1 the publication from other restaurant guides? Why do people 2 it so highly?

Michelin has been successfully 3 restaurants for 100 years. Over time, it has earned the trust of restaurant goers. By 4 full-time critics to visit restaurants and judge them on a list of details, Michelin ensures the process is 5 and fair. The system has been developed for over a(n) 6 to find high-quality establishments that serve great food, taking into account different tastes and styles.

If an employee is truly impressed by a restaurant, they 7 to visit it a second time. It's this kind of focus that makes the *Michelin Guide* such an excellent 8 of information. You don't have to be rich to eat in the restaurants Michelin 9 recommend. It doesn't even have to be a special occasion, either. If you like good food and are curious 10 the restaurants the experts are choosing, pick up a copy of the *Michelin Guide*.

1. A. distinguishes B. classifies C. regards D. analyzes
2. A. result B. account C. rate D. criticize
3. A. arguing B. appreciative C. reviewing D. misunderstanding
4. A. employs B. employing C. have employed D. employed
5. A. honest B. public C. annoying D. anxious
6. A. decade B. century C. year D. month
7. A. supposed B. are supposing C. are supposed D. suppose
8. ~~A. location~~ B. root C. supply D. source
9. A. testers B. employers C. inspectors D. controllers
10. A. over B. about C. of D. to

IV. Reading Comprehension (20%): Choose one best answer based on the passage.

- Passage A:

When we talk about success, we often think only of the great ones, like the success of Bill Gates as a computer giant, as though other kinds of success do not exist. So, success seems to be a privilege of the few extraordinarily successful people. For ordinary people, success seems hard to attain. However, it doesn't have to be that way. Even ordinary people can enjoy success.

For ordinary people to enjoy success, first we need to define success. Success is frequently used in two ways. The first refers to the achievement of something that we planned to do or attempted to do. (Definitions from *Macmillan English Dictionary*) Accordingly, we have achieved many successes. For example, we have succeeded in entering college. We have succeeded in meeting the requirements of many courses. We have succeeded in establishing new relationships.

The second refers to success in people's career or profession, especially when they become rich, famous and respected. We are still students, so this kind of success may not have come to us. Of course there can be exceptions. If you are a musician, a painter, or an artist, you may have succeeded in obtaining wealth as well as fame. But chances are, you are still too young.

Yes you have succeeded in entering college. But don't stop there. Set other goals and work hard for your success.

第2頁

本試
雙面

: 語文能力(英文)

次: 101年3月17日第2節 10:30~12:00

文化大學 101 學年度碩士班考試入學招生考試

第 / 頁(共 4

系所組：

日期節次：101 年 3 月 17 日第 2 節 10:30~12:00

科目：語文能力(英文)

1. The first paragraph _____.
(A) provides a view (B) gives an introduction (C) offers an argument (D) tries to persuade
2. The success of Bill Gates _____.
(A) fits the first definition (B) belongs to the second definition (C) does not apply to any definition (D) will not happen again in history
3. According to the passage, the fact that John bought a car after years of saving money _____.
(A) may be considered foolish (B) cannot be denied (C) is an instance of success (D) is debatable
4. Why does the author say, "Chances are, you are still too young"?
(A) Young millionaires are few and far between. (B) It is impossible for young people to achieve great success. (C) There have been people who achieve great success while still young. (D) Young people are inexperienced in tasting the flavor of success.
5. Artists are mentioned _____.
(A) because they are admired (B) because they have talents (C) because they are romantic (D) because they may achieve great success while young

Passage B

Today's media, especially TV and newspapers, have become very powerful. They are powerful in both good and bad ways. Let's begin by talking about the bad ways. The first bad thing about the media is that they influence our behavior. Take advertisements for example. Advertisers spend huge amounts of money on commercials, hoping to promote their products. The result: instead of using our own judgment to determine whether to buy a certain item, we believe what commercials say and act accordingly. Another example that the media influence our behavior is that crimes are repeated over and over. There are not so many items of news worth reporting during a day, but in order to fill up the program sheet, old pieces of news keep being repeated. Since most articles are about crimes, accidents or disasters, as a result of repetition, we get so used to them that we become indifferent. We don't care any more.

The first good thing about the media is that it can prevent government corruption. Journalists work hard for HEADLINE NEWS. If a scandal is exposed, government officials may lose their jobs. In the Philippines as well as in the US, the media caused the countries' president to resign. The second good thing about the media is that they keep us informed. In addition to what is happening around us, global information on epidemics and wars help us to take necessary precautions.

If you must live with the media, just read the newspapers. Don't watch the local TV news.

6. What does the author mean that the media are powerful in bad ways?
(A) They affect our conduct. (B) They bother us. (C) They waste our time. (D) They cost money.
7. What does the author mean in saying the media is powerful in good ways?
(A) They predict the future. (B) They entertain us. (C) They can force bad

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系所組：

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科目：語文能力(英文)

- politicians to leave. (D) They expose the dark side of society.
8. Which is a possible reason why the passage recommends newspapers instead of TV news?
- (A) Newspapers have a thorough coverage of news. (B) Newspapers are easier to access. (C) Newspapers are cheaper. (D) Newspapers do not repeat as much.
9. The power of the media is best represented by the fact that _____.
- (A) It costs the job of two presidents (B) it helps us deal with life (C) it helps prevent corruption (D) it influences our behavior
10. Regarding the media, the passage is _____.
- (A) a complaint (B) a compliment (C) neither a complaint nor a compliment (D) a review

V **Essay writing: 20%** Please write an essay about "How to Be a Good Global Citizen" (250 Words).

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