

## 學 99 學年度博士班考試入學招生考試

頁 (10)

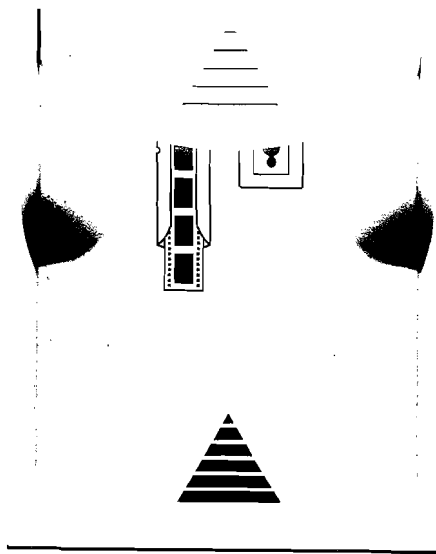
日期節次：99 年 5 月 28 日 第 1 節 08:30-10:00

## I. Vocabulary and phrases (20%): Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. I have a(n) \_\_\_ jacket. It's the only one of its kind.  
A. fur B. unique C. unusual D. surprisingly
2. This room is so \_\_\_\_. I really enjoy sitting and relaxing here.  
A. amazed B. freezing C. favorite D. cozy
3. Sarah will \_\_\_ the hotel tomorrow.  
A. turn into B. be into C. check in D. make out of
4. I \_\_\_ my dad so much because he is a good man.  
A. respect B. inspect C. count D. consider
5. I will be there on time for sure. You can \_\_\_ me.  
A. count on B. know C. add up D. responsible
6. I need to know details, so please be very \_\_\_\_.  
A. exact B. general C. wee D. exchange
7. Some people say black cats are unlucky, but it is just a \_\_\_\_.  
A. dilemma B. superstition C. false D. scavenger
8. \_\_\_\_, I didn't like Joseph, but I now realize that he is very nice.  
A. Possibly B. Initially C. Impending D. Blessed
9. His handwriting is \_\_\_ neat. I can't read a word of it.  
A. beware B. initially C. far from D. extremely
10. Flying is \_\_\_ dangerous, but accidents rarely happen.  
A. harbinger B. belief C. impending D. potentially

## II. Grammar (20%): Choose the correct answer.

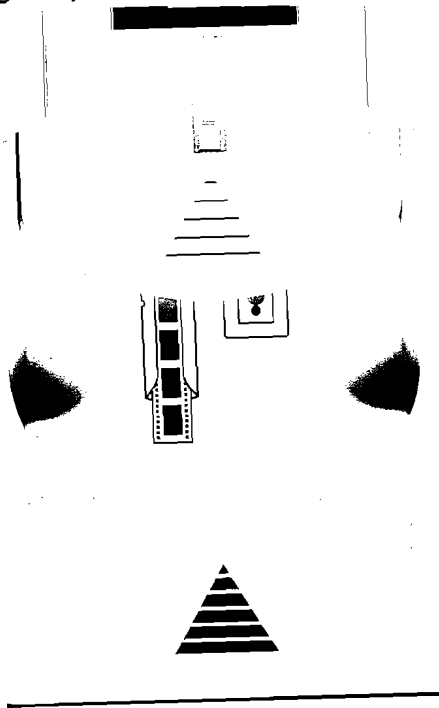
1. I am looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ seeing your parents.



2. She \_\_\_\_\_ really a good player at that time.  
A. will be B. is C. was D. to be
3. There \_\_\_\_\_ some very bad storms recently.  
A. are B. have been C. have D. is
4. If it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, I will not come.  
A. will rain B. rains C. rained D. should rain
5. If you had studied hard, you \_\_\_\_\_ the examination.  
A. pass B. had passed C. would pass D. would have passed
6. Children are taught not to \_\_\_\_\_ lies.  
A. tell B. say C. speak D. talk
7. \_\_\_\_\_ the truth, there were much disappointed.  
A. To discovering B. On discovering C. Discovered D. Discover
8. \_\_\_\_\_ they wanted was to see the teacher not the student.  
A. Which B. Whom C. What D. Who
9. The lesson \_\_\_\_\_ by the teacher this morning is an unusually long one.  
A. assigned B. assigning C. to be assigned D. being assigned
10. We still have \_\_\_\_\_ of time.  
A. plenty B. deal C. more D. lot

III. Reading Comprehension (A): 20% Choose the best answer for each question based on each passage.

In the west, some people believe that an individual's personality and character can be predicted according to the time of the year the person was born. For example, people who were born between March 21 and April 19, referred to as Arians, are believed to have the following traits: they tend to have a very strong will, and are considered natural leaders and pioneers. They are very



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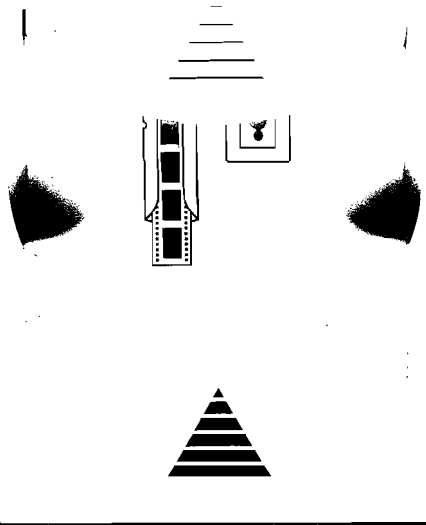
passionate, direct, and single-minded. Arians enjoy challenges. They are great at coming up with new ideas and acting on them, but sometimes have trouble finishing new projects. Arians also tend to spend money quickly.

The Chinese people, on the other hand, believe that an individual's personality has to do with the year they were born in. According to the Chinese Zodiac, people who were born in the year of the dog are honest, loyal, and quick.

In the past century, a relatively new belief has arisen in Japan: the idea that personalities related to one's blood type. People with blood type A, for example, are considered more likely to be serious, hard-working, and quiet.

Do beliefs in zodiac signs, birth year, and the theory of blood type and personality affect people? The answer is YES. In 2006, a large company in China stated it would only hire people born in the year of the dog. Job seekers born in other years would not be considered. Young Koreans in particular have taken to the blood-type-personality theory. They believe that if you are looking for love, you had better not choose a male with blood type B.

1. The above passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Western zodiacs (B) Japan's blood-type-personality theory (C) Chinese zodiacs (D) common convictions around the world
2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?  
 (A) The traits of Arians. (B) The traits of people born in the year of the dog. (C) The traits of people with blood type B. (D) When the blood-type-personality theory started.
3. The author's attitude is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Pessimistic (B) optimistic (C) objective (D) subjective
4. According to the passage, which statement about Arians is FALSE?



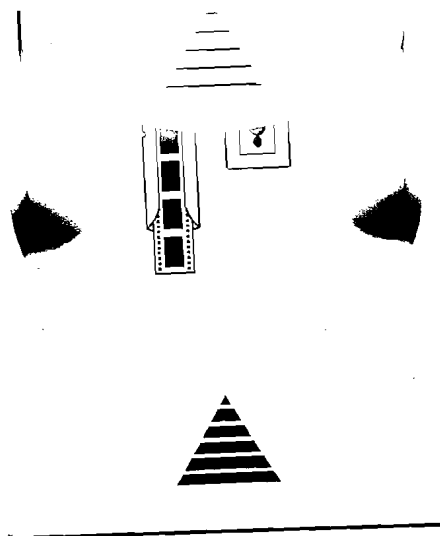
- ... money they have.
- (B) They are creative.
  - (C) They like to explore.
  - (D) They have leadership potential.

5. Why do Koreans avoid blood type B people?

- (A) They are not romantic.
- (B) They are not trustworthy.
- (C) They have bad genes.
- (D) It is not mentioned in the passage.

There are roughly two kinds of reading: intensive and extensive. In intensive reading, the reader tries to understand everything. In extensive reading, the reader reads a lot of enjoyable books at a fairly easy level without using a dictionary. Many teachers spend a lot of time doing intensive reading with their students. But research shows that extensive reading is very effective, if not more effective, in improving learners' overall proficiency in the target language.

Why is extensive reading effective? The first reason is the amount of exposure. Extensive readers read almost every day. Because the reading material is easy, they can read a lot without stopping. On the other hand, because intensive readers intend to understand everything, they have to stop often in order to look up new words and expressions. Therefore, they read less. The second reason is learning strategies. The efforts to look up new words and to remember them deprive the reader of opportunities of guessing and tolerance of ambiguity, two important strategies in learning a language. In contrast, extensive readers just read on. Because they don't attempt to understand everything, they focus on what they can understand and therefore, by means of repetition, what they know is reinforced. Furthermore, in the process of reading, they may even pick up new words or expressions by means of guessing and tolerance of ambiguity. After all, only in reading contracts and instructions do we need hundred percent understanding. In terms of grammar, the large amount of exposure makes grammar natural to them. So they pick up grammar almost effortlessly.



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Finally, extensive reading does better in motivating readers. In intensive reading, learners are faced with memorization work and struggles to understand, which creates a lot of pressure, if not frustration. On the other hand, extensive reading focuses on pleasure. In addition, the material is easy. When students are fully aware of what the two different approaches are, they naturally choose extensive reading, not to mention the fact that extensive reading achieves great results.

6. How many kinds of reading are compared in the passage?

- (A) One. (B) Two. (C) Three. (D) Four.

7. The word effortlessly in the second paragraph means closest to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) without paying attention (B) without spending money (C) without working hard (D) without comprehending

8. What can we infer about the author?

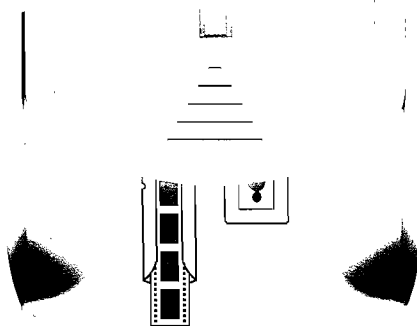
- (A) He seems to favor extensive reading. (B) He dislikes intensive reading. (C) He thinks that both extensive and intensive reading are necessary. (D) He uses extensive reading a lot.

9. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) Since there are so many advantages, extensive reading suits everyone. (B) Since intensive reading is slow, we should abolish it entirely. (C) If you wish to learn a lot in a short time, you should focus on intensive reading. (D) In reading, we can often ignore what we don't understand.

10. The passage does not \_\_\_\_\_.

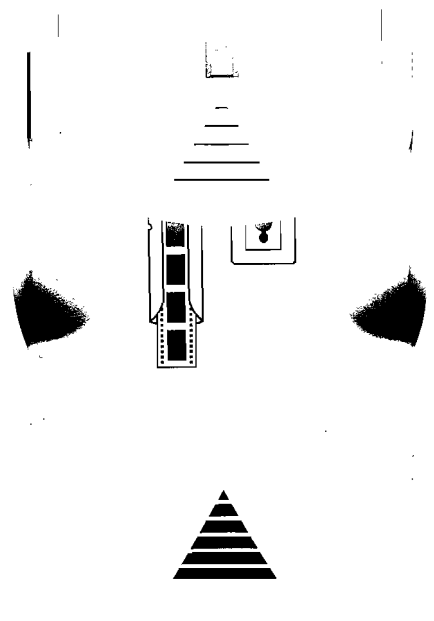
- (A) distinguish the two different approaches to reading (B) mention the advantages of intensive reading (C) mention reading strategies (D) mention the effects of extensive reading



IV. Reading Comprehension (B): 20% Choose the best answer for each question based on each 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 "call" in line one means the same as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) visit (B) request (C) decision (D) invitation
2. The word "address" in the passage means \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) to make a speech (B) to deal with (C) to say where one lives (D) to put down
3. The phrase "call for" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Visit (B) request (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) objective (B) prejudiced (C) subjective (D) reserved



Vending machines in Japan are different from those in North America. You can usually only buy snack food, cigarettes and soft drinks. On the other hand, in Japan you can buy almost anything. You can buy flowers, kids' toys, toilet paper, fried foods, beer, and books. People from North America think these machines are very strange. It would be rare to find such a machine in North America. In Japan, several million dollars are made from vending machines. If you visit Japan, be sure to try something from one of these vending machines. It will be an interesting experience.

6. According to the reading, what can't you buy in a North American machine?  
(A) flowers (B) chips (C) cola (D) chocolate
7. Why do North Americans think the Japanese machines are strange?  
(A) They sell unusual things. (B) They make several million dollars. (C) They are interesting. (D) They sell different snack foods.
8. What is the meaning of the word "rare?"  
(A) expensive (B) uncooked (C) uncommon (D) thin

Why are commercial on TV? They are there to sell products. The commercials provide information about the products. Some people think there are too many commercials on TV. During a thirty-minute program, there are about six minutes of commercials. The average person watches about five to six hours of TV a week. They will watch several thousand commercials. Commercials sell different products. They sell food, clothes, toys, beer, cars, soap and household products. The products advertised on commercials are made to look very good. However, you should be careful about what you buy. The real products are not always as good as the ones advertised on TV.

9. What is the best title for this passage?  
(A) Be Careful about What You Watch (B) TV Shows (C) Too Much TV (D) Products Sold on TV
10. How often are commercials shown on TV?  
(A) six hours a week (B) On average, about every five minutes (C) Thirty minutes a day (D) During shows

V. Translation (20%): Translate the English sentences into Chinese.

1. Magazine survey finds Taiwan environmentally fragile.
2. Taiwan's software piracy rate falls for 4<sup>th</sup> year.
3. Japan's prime minister apologizes to industrial pollution victims.
4. Taichung celebrates Chopin's 200<sup>th</sup> birthday.
5. Kaohsiung and Xiamen sign harbor-to-harbor cooperation pact.
6. Over 3000 in Taipei rally against extra English classes for elementary school.
7. Digital media should be viewed as a helpful tool for traditional news industry.
8. Taiwan students win big at science competition.
9. Knowledge-based economic growth is important.
10. Climate change threatens health.