

## 國立屏東大學 105 學年度研究所碩士班入學考試

## 英文(C) 試題

(應用英語學系碩士班一般生、在職生)

注意：

1. 本試題共四頁，均為單選題，共 27 題。請將答案依題號填在答案紙上，否則不予計分，答錯或未答者得零分。
2. 試題隨答案紙一併繳回。

## 一、文法測驗 (共 10 題，每題 1 分，共 10 分)

說明：下面有十題，每題均有四個底下劃線的選項，分別用 (A)、(B)、(C)、(D) 加以標示。其中一個是錯誤的，請將該錯誤的選項選出來。

1. The unit of measurement known as a “foot” has originally based on the average size of the human foot.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
2. Due to sophisticated transportation networks, people can now buy the same types of perishable goods in Toronto like in New York City.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
3. The most substances expand in volume when they are heated.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
4. People can remember more information for higher periods of time when they use more than one sense in the process of learning.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
5. The economy of Little Rock, Arkansas, is basis primarily on manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and government functions.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)

6. A significant proportions of the plants and animals of Hawaii exists nowhere else in the world.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
7. Mexican jumping beans are actually seeds in which contain moth larvae whose activity causes the seeds to “jump.”  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
8. The boiled point of any liquid is determined by the pressure of the surrounding gases.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
9. Many people who live in New York City thinks that life in a large city offers special advantages.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
10. Translated into terms of psychological theory, association has been thought of as the basis of to learn, conditioning, and creative thinking.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)

## 二、閱讀測驗 (共 3 篇，每篇 5 題，共 15 題，每題 4 分，共 60 分)

說明：下面有二篇性質不同的英文短文，請於仔細閱讀後，根據文章所述，在每篇短文後的四個題目裏，由(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四個選項，選出一個最恰當的答案。

## (I)

Scattered through the seas of the world are billions of tons of small plants and animals called *plankton*. Most of these plants and animals are too small for the human eye to see. They drift about lazily with the currents, providing a basic food for many larger animals.

Plankton has been described as the equivalent of the grasses that grow on the dry land continents, and the comparison is an appropriate one. In potential food value, however, plankton far outweighs that of the land grasses. One scientist has estimated that while grasses of the world produce about 49 billion tons' of valuable carbohydrates each year, the sea's plankton generates more than twice as much.

Despite its enormous food potential, little effort was made until recently to farm plankton as we farm grasses on land. Now, marine scientists have at last begun to study this possibility, especially as the sea's resources loom even more important as a means of feeding an expanding world population.

No one yet has seriously suggested that “planktonburgers” may soon become popular around the world. As a possible farmed supplementary food source, however, plankton is gaining

【背面有試題】

considerable interest among marine scientists.

One type of plankton that seems to have great harvest possibilities is a tiny shrimplike creature called *krill*. Growing to two or three inches long, krill provide the major food for the giant blue whale, the largest animal ever to inhabit the Earth. Realizing that this whale may grow to 100 feet and weigh 150 tons at maturity, it is not surprising that each one devours more than one ton of krill daily.

Krill swim about just below the surface in huge schools sometimes miles wide, mainly in the cold Antarctic. Because of their pink color, they often appear as a solid reddish mass when viewed from a ship or from the air. Krill are very high in food value. A pound of these crustaceans contains about 460 calories—about the same as shrimp or lobster, to which they are related.

If the krill can feed such huge creatures as whales, many scientists reason, they must certainly be contenders as a new food source for humans.

11. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the passage?

- (A) The author presents the advantages and disadvantages of plankton as a food source.
- (B) The author quotes public opinion to support the argument for farming plankton.
- (C) The author classifies the different food sources according to amount of carbohydrate.
- (D) The author makes a general statement about plankton as a food source and then moves to a specific example.

12. According to the passage, why is plankton considered to be more valuable than land grasses?

- (A) It is easier to cultivate.
- (B) It produces more carbohydrates.
- (C) It does not require soil.
- (D) It is more palatable.

13. Why does the author mention “planktonburgers” in the fourth paragraph?

- (A) To describe the appearance of one type of plankton
- (B) To illustrate how much plankton a whale consumes
- (C) To suggest plankton as a possible food source
- (D) To compare the food values of beef and plankton

14. Blue whales have been known to weigh how much at maturity?

- (A) One ton
- (B) Forty tons
- (C) One hundred and fifty tons
- (D) Four hundred and sixty tons

15. What is mentioned as one distinguishing feature of krill?

- (A) They are the smallest marine animals.
- (B) They are pink in color.
- (C) They are similar in size to lobsters.
- (D) They have grasslike bodies.

(II)

The Alaska pipeline starts at the frozen edge of the Arctic Ocean.

It stretches southward across the largest and northernmost state in the United States, ending at a remote ice-free seaport village nearly 800 miles from where it begins. It is massive in size and extremely complicated to operate.

(5) The steel pipe crosses windswept plains and endless miles of delicate tundra that tops the frozen ground. It weaves through crooked canyons, climbs sheer mountains, plunges over rocky crags, makes its way through thick forests, and passes over or under hundreds of rivers and streams. The pipe is 4 feet in diameter, and up to 2 million barrels (or 84 million gallons) of crude oil can be pumped through it daily.

Resting on H-shaped steel racks called "bents," long sections of the pipeline follow a zigzag course high above the frozen earth.

(15) Other long sections drop out of sight beneath spongy or rocky ground and return to the surface later on. The pattern of the pipeline's up-and-down route is determined by the often harsh demands of the arctic and subarctic climate, the tortuous lay of the land, and the varied compositions of soil, rock, or permafrost (permanently frozen ground). A little more than half of the pipeline is elevated above the ground. The remainder is buried anywhere from 3 to 12 feet, depending largely upon the type of terrain and

the properties of the soil.

One of the largest in the world, the pipeline cost approximately

- (25) \$8 billion and is by far the biggest and most expensive construction project ever undertaken by private industry. In fact, no single business could raise that much money, so 8 major oil companies formed a consortium in order to share the costs. Each company controlled oil rights to particular shares of land in the oil fields and
- (30) paid into the pipeline-construction fund according to the size of its holdings. Today, despite enormous problems of climate, supply shortages, equipment breakdowns, labor disagreements, treacherous terrain, a certain amount of mismanagement, and even theft, the Alaska pipeline has been completed and is operating.

16. The passage primarily discusses the pipeline's

- (A) operating costs
- (B) employees
- (C) consumers
- (D) construction

17. According to the passage, 84 million gallons of oil can travel through the pipeline each

- (A) day
- (B) week
- (C) month
- (D) year

18. The word "particular" in line 29 is closest in meaning to

- (A) peculiar
- (B) specific
- (C) exceptional
- (D) equal

19. Which of the following determined what percentage of the construction costs each member of the consortium would pay?

- (A) How much oil field land each company owned
- (B) How long each company had owned land in the oil fields
- (C) How many people worked for each company
- (D) How many oil wells were located on the company's land

20. Where in the passage does the author provide a term for an earth covering that always remains frozen?

- (A) Line 3
- (B) Line 13
- (C) Line 19
- (D) Line 32

### (III)

In the 16th century, an age of great marine and terrestrial exploration, Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition to sail around the world. As a young Portuguese noble, he served the king of Portugal, but he became involved in the quagmire of political intrigue at court and lost the king's favor. After he was dismissed from service by the king of Portugal, he offered to serve the future Emperor Charles V of Spain.

A papal decree of 1493 had assigned all land in the New World west of 50 degrees W longitude to Spain and all the land east of that line to Portugal. Magellan offered to prove that the East Indies fell under Spanish authority. On September 20, 1519, Magellan set sail from Spain with five ships. More than a year later, one of these ships was exploring the topography of South America in search of a water route across the continent. This ship sank, but the remaining four ships searched along the southern peninsula of South America. Finally they found the passage they sought near 50 degrees S latitude. Magellan named this passage the Strait of All Saints, but today it is known as the Strait of Magellan.

One ship deserted while in this passage and returned to Spain, so fewer sailors were privileged to gaze at that first panorama of the Pacific Ocean. Those who remained crossed the meridian now known as the International Date Line in the early spring of 1521 after 98 days on the Pacific Ocean. During those long days at sea, many of Magellan's men died of starvation and disease.

Later, Magellan became involved in an insular conflict in the Philippines and was killed in a tribal battle. Only one ship and 17 sailors under the command of the Basque navigator Elcano survived to complete the westward journey to Spain and thus prove once and for all that the world is round, with no precipice at the edge.

21. The 16th century was an age of great \_\_\_\_\_ exploration.

- (A) cosmic
- (B) land
- (C) mental
- (D) common man

22. Magellan lost the favor of the king of Portugal when he became involved in a political \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) entanglement
- (B) discussion
- (C) negotiation
- (D) problem

23. The Pope divided New World lands between Spain and Portugal according to their location on one side or the other of an imaginary geographical line 50 degrees west of Greenwich that extends in a \_\_\_\_\_ direction.

- (A) north and south
- (B) crosswise
- (C) easterly
- (D) south east

24. One of Magellan's ships explored the \_\_\_\_\_ of South America for a passage across the continent.

- (A) coastline
- (B) mountain range
- (C) physical features
- (D) islands

25. Four of the ships sought a passage along a southern \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) coast
- (B) inland
- (C) body of land with water on three sides
- (D) border

三、寫作組織能力測驗（共2篇，每篇1題，每題15分，共30分）

說明：請重新組合下列句子，由(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四個選項，選出一個最恰當的答案，以還原短文。

(I)

- A. In both regions the migratory forms arise as a result of crowding and climatic factors. Migratory forms are apparently natural adaptations which bring about dispersal when locust populations become too crowded.
- B. Great migrating hordes of these insects once darkened the skies on the plains east of the Rockies where crops were often destroyed; the worst years were those from 1874 to 1877.
- C. Warm convection currents help to lift them, often to great heights. During the great locust plagues the situation in Nebraska became so serious that the original state constitution had to be rewritten to take care of the economic problems. The new document was known as "The Grasshopper Constitution."
- D. One of these migrating swarms was estimated to contain 124 billion locusts. During another

migration in Nebraska it was estimated that the swarm of locusts averaged half a mile high and was 100 miles wide and 300 miles long. Usually, these swarms take off from the ground against the wind, but, once airborne, they turn and fly with it.

- E. Here in the United States, before agricultural activities destroyed the natural balance, there were great migrations of Rocky Mountain locusts.
- F. Fortunately for our farmers, the migratory form — the so-called *spreius* species—no longer seems to occur regularly, although there was a serious outbreak as late as 1938 in midwestern United States and Canada.
- G. Actually, there is no reason why the destructive migratory form might not again appear if circumstances should become favorable.
- H. It is now believed that these locusts were a migratory form or phase of the lesser migratory locust, which is still common there. In this respect, the North American migratory locusts resemble their African relatives.

26. Which is the best sequence of the sentences above?

- (A) EBDCHAFG
- (B) GBDCHF AE
- (C) DBGECFHA
- (D) ACBEFGDH

(II)

- A. Now the city is beginning a huge project to restore its murals.
- B. But a combination of graffiti, pollution, and hot sun has left many L.A. murals in terrible condition.
- C. Avoiding L.A.'s traffic jams may be impossible, but the city's colorful highway murals can brighten even the worst commute.
- D. With a collection of more than 2,000 murals, Los Angeles is the unofficial mural capital of the world.
- E. In the past, experts say, little attention was given to caring for public art.
- F. So far, 16 walls have been selected, and more may be added later.
- G. Paintings that depict famous people and historical scenes cover office buildings and highway walls all across the city.
- H. Artists were even expected to maintain their own works- not an easy task with cars racing by on the highway!

27. Which is the best sequence of the sentences above?

- (A) EBDCHAFG
- (B) DBGECFHA
- (C) ACBEFGDH
- (D) CGDBEHAF