

國立屏東大學 106 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)

注意：

1. 本試題共四頁，均為單選題，共 38 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 26 題，每題 2 分，共 52 分)

說明：下面有二十六題，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. A dolphin six feet in length can swim 20 miles hour, as fast as most ships move.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
2. Much early Native Americans painted themselves for ceremonial dances.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
3. Both birds or insects, though dissimilar in almost every other respect, have evolved efficient flying capabilities.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
4. That sunlight is a blend of many colors can proved by passing it through a prism.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
5. Certain migratory aquatic creatures, as such salmon, use their keen sense of smell to guide them back to their breeding pools.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
6. When energy is transferred to seawater from the wind, an eddy that gradual becomes a wave is formed.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
7. The concept of natural selection is thought on as a process involving gene ratios in populations.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
8. An innovative modern sculptor, Alexander Calder was trained as a mechanical engineering.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
9. Since cereal grains make efficient use of arable land, people may soon depend on them as theirs primary source of nutrients.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
10. Along with airmail letter service, the shipped of commodities by air began in the 1920's.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
11. Terrestrial plants make use of the roots for absorbing water and nutrients and for anchoring itself in the ground.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
12. The poetry of T.S. Eliot gains much of its unique character from the complex interweaving of myth, literary allusion and symbolic.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
13. In the 1940's Agnes De Mille began creating ballets that were basis on themes that reflected life in the United States.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
14. The purpose of inductive logic is to inferring general laws from particular occurrences.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
15. The creation of the mobile extremely greatly extended the limits of the art of sculpture.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
16. Most of we know that conductors direct their orchestras with a baton, but how many are aware that they also direct with their faces, hands, and shoulders?
(A) (B) (C) (D)
17. A desert area that has been without water for six years will still bloom when rain will come.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
18. The primary agents of community orientation in contemporary society are the family, the peer group, the classroom, and the working.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

19. An internationally famous ballerina, Maria Tallchief demonstrated that the quality of ballet in the United States could equal those of the ballet in Europe.
 (A) (B)
 (C) (D)
20. One of the essential features of the modern skyscraper is being the elevator.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
21. Accounting procedures can be development for any type of organization, not simply for profit-making concerns.
 (A) (B) (C)
 (D)
22. A rabbit moves about by hopping on its hind legs, which are much longer and more strong than its front legs.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
23. Good puzzles provide an excellent way to explore the realm of thought abstract best known to mathematicians.
 (A) (B) (C)
 (D)
24. Because their use dead matter as food, mushrooms hasten the return of nutrients to the soil.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
25. The tough skin formed by dried linseed oil does not break or chip, and resistant to changes in the weather.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
26. Between 1913 and 1916, journalism and lecturer Ida Bell Wells-Barnett served as a probation officer for the Chicago municipal court.
 (A) (B) (C)
 (D)

二、閱讀測驗（共3篇，共12題，每題4分，共48分）

說明：下面有三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.

The railroad was not the first institution to impose regularity on society, or to draw attention to the importance of precise timekeeping. For as long as merchants have set out their wares at daybreak and communal festivities have been celebrated, people have been in rough agreement with their neighbors as to the time of day. The value of this tradition is today more apparent than ever. Were it not for public acceptance of a single yardstick of time, social life would be unbearably chaotic: the massive daily transfers of goods, services, and information would proceed in fits and starts; the very fabric of modern society would begin to unravel.

27. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) In modern society we must make more time for our neighbors.
 (B) The traditions of society are timeless.
 (C) Society judges people by the times at which they conduct certain activities.
 (D) An accepted way of measuring time is essential for the smooth functioning of society.

28. In line 6, the phrase "this tradition" refers to

- (A) the practice of starting the business day at dawn
 (B) friendly relations between neighbors
 (C) people's agreement on the measurement of time
 (D) the railroad's reliance on time schedules

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.

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.

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 \$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 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.

29. The passage primarily discusses the pipeline's

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

30. The word "it" in line 4 refers to

- (A) village
- (B) ocean
- (C) state
- (D) pipeline

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

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

32. The phrase "Resting on" in line 13 is closest in meaning to

- (A) Consisting of
- (B) Passing under
- (C) Supported by
- (D) Protected with

33. The author mentions all of the following as important in determining the pipeline's route EXCEPT the

- (A) climate
- (B) lay of the land itself
- (C) kind of soil and rock
- (D) local vegetation

34. The word "undertaken" in line 26 is closest in meaning to

- (A) attempted
- (B) selected
- (C) transported
- (D) removed

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

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

36. 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

III.

Reviving the practice of using elements of popular music in classical composition, an approach that had been in hibernation in the United States during the 1960s, composer Philip Glass (born 1937) embraced the ethos of popular music in his compositions. Glass based two symphonies on music by rock musicians David Bowie and Brian Eno, but the symphonies' sound is distinctively his. Popular elements do not appear out of place in Glass's classical music, which from its early days has shared certain harmonies and rhythms with rock music. Yet this use of popular elements has not made Glass a composer of popular music. His music is not a version of popular music packaged to attract classical listeners; it is high art for listeners steeped in rock rather than the classics.

37. The passage addresses which of the following issues related to Glass's use of popular elements in his classical compositions?

- (A) How it has affected the commercial success of Glass's music
- (B) Whether it has contributed to a revival of interest among other composers in using popular elements in their compositions
- (C) Whether it has had a detrimental effect on Glass's reputation as a composer of classical music
- (D) Whether it has caused certain of Glass's works to be derivative in quality

38. Pick up the passage that Glass's work doesn't display the following qualities?

- (A) A return to the use of popular music in classical compositions
- (B) An attempt to elevate rock music to an artistic status more closely approximating that of classical music
- (C) A long-standing tendency to incorporate elements from two apparently disparate musical styles
- (D) None of Choice A through C