

國立屏東大學 108 學年度研究所碩士班入學考試

英文(B) 試題

(應用英語學系碩士班)

注意：

1. 本試題均為單選題，共 38 題。請將答案依題號填在答案紙上，答錯或未答者得零分。
2. 試題隨答案紙一併繳回。
3. 本試題共 4 頁。

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. Social reformer Florence Kelly played a key role in the 1893 decision of the Illinois legislature to prohibition child labor.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
2. The term "technology" refers to the discoveries and inventions that help people improve its way of life.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
3. Brooklyn, New York, had a population of about 23,000 when it becomes a city in 1834.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
4. Jazz first flourished in New Orleans, Louisiana, and then spread at cities all across the country.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
5. Mass advertising is employed when person-to-person selling is impractical, impossible, or simply inefficiency.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
6. In nature, the distributive of plants is obviously related to climate.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

7. Progress in the field of optically and new kinds of glass have made it possible to construct photographic lenses with a minimum number of materials.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
8. A electric current can consist of charges that are positive, negative, or both.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
9. The United States Constitution requires that the President be a natural-born citizen, thirty-five years of age or be older, who has lived in the United States for a minimum of fourteen years.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
10. Ensuing an adequate water supply have been a concern ever since people began to live in towns and cities.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
11. Some art historians have say that too many artists have tried only to imitate previous painting styles.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
12. Inventor Granville Woods received him first patent on January 3, 1884, for a steam boiler furnace.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
13. Throughout history, shoes have been worn not only for protection and also for decoration.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
14. Worker bees labor for the good of the hive by collecting food, caring for the young, and to expand the nest.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
15. Pathologists use their knowing of body tissues and body fluids to aid other physicians.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
16. Objects falling freely in a vacuum have the same rate of speed is regardless of differences in size and weight.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
17. The construction of sundials was considered to be an acceptable part of a student's educator as late as the seventeenth century.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

18. Historians have never reached some general agreement about the precise causes of the Civil War in the United States.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
19. Of all the Native Americans in the United States, the Navajos form largest group.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
20. A neutron star forms when a star much more massive than the Sun dies and exploded.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
21. For centuries large communities of people have living on houseboats in parts of the world where the climate is warm and the waters are calm.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
22. Benjamin Franklin made the first bifocal spectacles for self by sawing the lenses of his eyeglasses in half.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
23. Not only do artificial reefs provide fish with food and shelter, they also serve as importantly underwater landmarks.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
24. The United States Department of Agriculture supervises the quality, clean, and purity of meat.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
25. All birds, alike most reptiles and a few primitive mammals, develop from embryos in eggs outside the mother's body.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
26. The expansion of adult training programs has resulted partially from the feminist movement, which encouraging women to improve their skills for the job markets.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)

二、閱讀測驗（共3篇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 most interesting architectural phenomenon of the 1970's was the enthusiasm for refurbishing older buildings. Obviously, this was not an entirely new phenomenon. What is new is the wholesale interest in reusing the past, in recycling, in adaptive rehabilitation. A few trial efforts, such as Ghirardelli Square in San Francisco, proved their financial viability in the 1960's, but it was in the 1970's, with strong government support through tax incentives and rapid depreciation, as well as growing interest in ecology issues, that recycling became a major factor on the urban scene.

One of the most comprehensive ventures was the restoration and transformation of Boston's eighteenth century Faneuil Hall and the Quincy Market, designed in 1824. This section had fallen on hard times, but beginning with the construction of a new city hall immediately adjacent, it has returned to life with the intelligent reuse of these fine old buildings under the design leadership of Benjamin Thompson. He has provided a marvelous setting for dining, shopping, professional offices, and simply walking.

Butler Square, in Minneapolis, exemplifies major changes in its complex of offices, commercial space, and public amenities carved out of a massive pile designed in 1906 as a hardware warehouse. The exciting interior timber structure of the building was highlighted by cutting light courts through the interior and adding large skylights.

San Antonio, Texas, offers an object lesson for numerous other cities combating urban decay. Rather than bringing in the bulldozers, San Antonio's leaders rehabilitated existing structures, while simultaneously cleaning up the San Antonio River, which meanders through the business district.

27. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) During the 1970's, old buildings in many cities were recycled for modern use.
 (B) Recent interest in ecology issues has led to the cleaning up of many rivers.
 (C) The San Antonio example shows that bulldozers are not the way to fight urban decay.
 (D) Strong government support has made adaptive rehabilitation a reality in Boston.

28. What is the space at Quincy Market now used for?
- (A) Boston's new city hall
 (B) Sports and recreational facilities
 (C) Commercial and industrial warehouses
 (D) Restaurants, offices, and stores
29. According to the passage, Benjamin Thompson was the designer for a project in
- (A) San Francisco
 (B) Boston
 (C) Minneapolis
 (D) San Antonio
30. The passage states that the San Antonio project differed from those in Boston and Minneapolis in which of the following ways?
- (A) It consisted primarily of new construction.
 (B) It occurred in the business district.
 (C) It involved the environment as well as buildings.
 (D) It was designed to combat urban.

II.

The classic Neanderthals, who lived between about 70,000 and 30,000 years ago, shared a number of special characteristics. Like any biological population, Neanderthals also showed variation in the degree to which those characteristics were expressed. Generally, they were powerfully built, short and stocky, with the lower parts of their arms and legs short in relation to the upper parts, as in modern peoples who live in cold environments. Neanderthal skulls were distinctive, housing brains even larger on average than those of modern humans, a feature that may have had more to do with their large, heavy bodies than with superior intelligence. Seen from behind, Neanderthal skulls look almost spherical, but from the side they are long and flattened, often with a bulging back.

The Neanderthal face, dominated by a projecting and full nose, differed clearly from the faces of other hominids; the middle parts appear to be pulled forward (or the sides pulled back), resulting in a rather streamlined face shape. This peculiarity may have been related to the greater importance (in cultural activities as well as food processing) of the front teeth, which are large and part of a row of teeth that lies well forward in the head; it may reflect a reduction in importance of

certain jaw muscles operating at the sides of the face; or it may reflect an adaptation to cold. Whether it results from any or all of these three factors or from other, undiscovered causes, this midfacial projection is so characteristic that it unfailingly identifies a Neanderthal to the trained eye. Neanderthal teeth are much more difficult to characterize: the front teeth are large, with strong roots, but the back teeth may be relatively small. This feature may have been an adaptation to cope with heavy tooth wear.

31. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- (A) The eating habits of the Neanderthals
 (B) A comparison of various prehistoric populations
 (C) The physical characteristics of the Neanderthals
 (D) The effect of climate on human development
32. The author describes the Neanderthal as being all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) short
 (B) swift
 (C) strong
 (D) stocky
33. Which of the following most likely accounts for the fact that the Neanderthal brain was larger than that of the modern human?
- (A) The relatively large size of the Neanderthal's body
 (B) The superior intelligence of the Neanderthal
 (C) The swelling behind the Neanderthal's head
 (D) The Neanderthal's midfacial projection
34. Which of the following explanations is NOT cited as a possible explanation of the Neanderthal's streamlined face shape?
- (A) Some jaw muscles had limited use.
 (B) The facial features were well adapted to the cold.
 (C) The front teeth were particularly important.
 (D) The nose was set far back in the skull.

III.

Without regular supplies of some hormones our capacity to behave would be seriously impaired; without others we would soon die. Tiny amounts of some hormones can modify our moods and our actions, our inclination to eat or drink, our aggressiveness or submissiveness, and our reproductive and parental behavior. And hormones do more than influence adult behavior; early in life they help to determine the development of bodily form and may even determine an individual's behavioral capacities. Later in life the changing outputs of some endocrine glands and the body's changing sensitivity to some hormones are essential aspects of the phenomena of aging.

Communication within the body and the consequent integration of behavior were considered the exclusive province of the nervous system up to the beginning of the present century. The emergence of endocrinology as a separate discipline can probably be traced to the experiments of Bayliss and Starling on the hormone secretin. This substance is secreted from cells in the intestinal walls when food enters the stomach; it travels through the bloodstream and stimulates the pancreas to liberate pancreatic juice, which aids in digestion. By showing that special cells secrete chemical agents that are conveyed by the bloodstream and regulate distant target organs or tissues, Bayliss and Starling demonstrated that chemical integration can occur without participation of the nervous system.

The term "hormone" was first used with reference to secretin. Starling derived the term from the Greek *hormon*, meaning "to excite or set in motion." The term "endocrine" was introduced shortly thereafter. "Endocrine" is used to refer to glands that secrete products into the bloodstream. The term "endocrine" contrasts with "exocrine," which is applied to glands that secrete their products through ducts to the site of action. Examples of exocrine glands are the tear glands, the sweat glands, and the pancreas, which secretes pancreatic juice through a duct into the intestine. Exocrine glands are also called duct glands, while endocrine glands are called ductless.

35. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?

- (A) To explain the specific functions of various hormones
- (B) To provide general information about hormones
- (C) To explain how the term "hormone" evolved
- (D) To report on experiments in endocrinology

36. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an effect of hormones?

- (A) Modification of behavior
- (B) Sensitivity to hunger and thirst
- (C) Aggressive feelings
- (D) Maintenance of blood pressure

37. It can be inferred from the passage that, before the Bayliss and Starling experiments, most people believed that chemical integration occurred only

- (A) during sleep
- (B) in the endocrine glands
- (C) under control of the nervous system
- (D) during strenuous exercise

38. According to the passage, another term for exocrine glands is

- (A) duct glands
- (B) endocrine glands
- (C) ductless glands
- (D) intestinal glands