

大同大學 九十一 學年度研究所碩士班入學考試試題

考試科目：英文

所別：各所

第 $\frac{1}{4}$ 頁

註：本次考試 不可以參考自己的書籍及筆記； 不可以使用字典； 不可以使用計算器。

- I. Sentence Structure: Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences grammatically. 15%
- Having been asked to speak at the meeting, _____.
a. some notes were prepared by Dr. Lin b. Dr. Lin prepared some notes
c. all the audience listened very carefully to Dr. Lin d. all the guests applauded to welcome Dr. Lin
 - If you had done those exercises, you _____ from them.
a. might benefit b. might have benefited c. had benefited d. have benefited
 - The regulation requires that the cars _____ before safety test.
a. not be driven b. be not driven c. must not drive d. will not be driving
 - In the southwest part of Japan _____, the heart of the steel-making area of the country.
a. does North Kyushu lie b. lies North Kyushu c. North Kyushu lies d. does lie North Kyushu
 - _____ as an examiner of the Swiss Patent Office that Albert Einstein first presented his theory of relativity.
a. When he was b. There he was c. It was d. He was
 - The high speed and precision of the computer make _____ for people to process data of all fields.
a. easy b. easily c. it is easy d. it easy
 - It was the mass production of magnesium during World War II _____ made possible the rapid growth of the aviation industry.
a. it b. that c. what d. which
 - The more you fool around, _____.
a. you will gain less b. the least you will gain c. the less you will gain d. the lest you will gain
 - Scarlet fever, _____, usually attacks the throat and skin.
a. is a disease that chiefly affects children b. that a disease that chiefly affects children is
c. a disease that chiefly affects children d. when is there a disease that chiefly affects children
 - Scientists are still not quite sure _____ caused the extinction of all living species, including all dinosaurs, on earth 65 million years ago.
a. how b. whom c. why d. what
 - The universe is so vast that the astronomical distances in the far-away heavens are measured by light-year, _____ kilometer.
a. rather than by b. instead of c. but by d. than by
 - The people in Taiwan consume _____ milk per person today as they did twenty years ago.
a. more than twice as many b. more than twice as much c. so much more than twice d. twice more than as much

<轉背面>

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13. A university is usually helpful to the community _____.
- a. where is it located b. located where is it c. in which it is located d. which it is located
14. _____ brings about particular allergic reactions to something around us is referred to as an allergen.
- a. That b. There c. When d. Whatever
15. Today's youths differ considerably from _____ in many respects.
- a. that of the past b. the past c. those of the past d. those are past

II. Reading Comprehension: Read the articles and then choose the best answer for each of the questions. 30%

A.

Cooperation is the common endeavor of two or more people to perform a task or reach a jointly cherished goal. Like competition and conflict, there are different forms of cooperation, based on group organization and attitudes.

In primary cooperation, group and individual fuse. The group contains nearly all of each individual's life. The rewards of the group's work are shared with each member. There is an interlocking identity of individual, group, and task performed. Means and goals become one, for cooperation itself is prized.

While primary cooperation is most often characteristic of preliterate societies, secondary cooperation is characteristic of many modern societies. In secondary cooperation, individuals devote only part of their lives to the group. Cooperation itself is not a value. Most members of the group feel loyalty, but the welfare of the group is not the first consideration. Members perform tasks so that they can separately enjoy the fruits of their cooperation, in the form of salary, prestige or power. Business offices and professional athletic teams are examples of secondary cooperation.

In tertiary cooperation, or accommodation, latent conflict underlies the shared work. The attitudes of the cooperating parties are purely opportunistic; the organization is loose and fragile. Accommodation involves common means to achieve antagonistic goals; it breaks down when the common means cease to aid each party in reaching its goals. This is not, strictly speaking, cooperation at all, and hence the somewhat contradictory term "antagonistic cooperation" is sometimes used for this relationship.

1. Which of the following statements about primary cooperation is supported by information in the passage?
- a. It was confined to prehistoric times.
b. It is usually the first stage of cooperation achieved by a group of individuals attempting to cooperate.
c. It is an ideal that can never be achieved.
d. It is generally seen among people who have not yet developed reading and writing skills.
2. According to the passage, why do people join groups that practice secondary cooperation?
- a. To experience the satisfaction of cooperation b. To get rewards for themselves
c. To associate with people who have similar backgrounds d. To defeat a common enemy
3. As used throughout the passage, the term "common" is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- a. Ordinary b. Shared c. Vulgar d. Popular

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第 3/4 頁

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4. Which of the following is an example of tertiary cooperation as it is defined in the passage?
- Students form a study group so that all of them can improve their grades.
 - A new business attempts to take customers away from an established company.
 - Two rival political parties temporarily work together to defeat a third party.
 - Members of a farming community share work and the food that they grow.
5. The passage was most likely part of an assigned reading in which of the following courses?
- Sociology
 - Business
 - Psychology
 - Law

B.

During the 1920s, African-American culture as embodied in music, art, and literature flourished as never before. In their works, poets, dramatists, and novelists sought to define their culture and engender pride in racial heritage. The outpouring of African-American literature during the 1920s almost came to a standstill during the Great Depression of the 1930s but reemerged with explosive force in the 1940s with Richard Wright's *Native Son*, Chester Himes's *Lovely Crusade*, and Ann Petry's *The Street*, among other novels, as well as the plays and poetry of Langston Hughes. In the 1950s important developments in drama took place with a generation of black playwrights, including Alice Childress, Ted Shine, William Branch and Lorraine Hansberry, who wrote the prizewinning drama *A Raisin in the Sun*.

The 1960s gave rise to the Black Arts movement. Drama and fiction flourished, often written in the rhythm and language of black working classes. The 1970s and 1980s continued that tradition but also saw the works of black women poets, essayists, dramatists, and fiction writers take the spotlight, making a significant contribution to literature by exploring the themes of black women's experiences. Fiction writers Toni Morrison and Alice Walker, both Pulitzer Prize winners, are two of the finest American writers of this century. Other notable black women writers of other genres, impressive in talent and number, have come into their own, making their voices heard within a literary tradition from which they were excluded for many generations and making African-American literature richer than ever before.

1. The author's attitude toward African-American women writers is
- disappointed
 - supportive
 - neutral
 - negative
2. The author's main purpose in writing this passage is to
- present a history of African-American literature.
 - argue the importance of the Black Arts movement.
 - emphasize the achievements of African-American artists.
 - explain the difference between male and female African-American authors.
3. The paragraph preceding this passage would most likely be about
- early African-American culture
 - life during the Great Depression
 - the Black Arts movement of the 1960s
 - the future of African-American literature

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4. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from this passage?
- There were no black playwrights before the 1950s.
 - The Great Depression was a period that fostered creativity.
 - The sixties were not good years for African-American writers.
 - Women have added a new dimension to African-American literature.
5. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the first paragraph?
- Various types of African-American culture are compared and contrasted.
 - Historical facts about African-American culture are presented.
 - Persuasive opinions on African-American literature are given.
 - A story about African-Americans is narrated.

III. Translation: Translate the following English sentences into Chinese, and Chinese sentences into English. 55%

A. 25%

1. The Chinese have a well-deserved reputation for being intrepid eaters—centuries of famine bequeathed them a cuisine that makes use of practically anything edible. (10%)

2. With dogs prowling on the ground, high tech could be playing a bigger role when it comes to security in the air. The new U.S. Transportation Security Agency is boosting the presence of plain-clothes sky marshals aboard U.S. airlines. The looming challenge is getting them quickly trained and ready to combat an airborne terrorist attack. (15%)

B. 30%

- 既然你已經看完了那本書，何不過來和我們聊聊天呢？
- 擁有信用卡可使你的生活變得很方便或更加艱難，重點是要懂得如何明智地使用它。
- 要恢復台灣的競爭基礎不無可能，但是要付出代價。
- 你可以因犯錯而改進自己，就這點看來犯錯是好的。
- 許多人無法隨心所欲地體驗正面的情緒；但常保樂觀是最好的培養方式。

recompative
~~recompative~~
~~recompative~~
comparative
comparative
comparative