

淡江大學九十學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系別：各學系

科目：英 文

准帶項目請打「○」否則打「×」	
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I. Complete the following passage by choosing the best suitable word from parentheses. Mark its English letter representing the word on the Answer Sheet. 30%

- The world (A. has; B. have; C. is; D. was) changed a great deal.
- I still remember my (A. element; B. elementary; C. essence; D. essential) school days in the countryside.
- There (A. is; B. was; C. have; D. has) no bus service at all.
- I went to school on (A. foot; B. foots; C. feet; D. feets).
- My junior high school was five miles (A. in front; B. at back; C. in the way; D. away).
- I (A. drive; B. drove; C. ride; D. rode) a bicycle to school.
- I (A. see; B. saw; C. seen; D. have seen) beautiful scenery on the way.
- You can never imagine how happy I (A. am; B. was; C. were; D. had been).
- I even (A. sing; B. singed; C. signed; D. sang) songs.
- Now, the happy days (A. were; B. was; C. had been; D. are) over.
- Ten years ago, my father (A. changed; B. has changed; C. has been changed; D. had changed) his job.
- My family (A. is moved; B. was moved; C. has moved; D. moved) to a city.
- We lived (A. in; B. at; C. on; D. from) Park Avenue.
- Since three years ago, I have lived (A. in; B. at; C. on; D. from) 100 Chungshan Road.
- We bought a house there (A. in; B. at; C. on; D. from) 1998.
- I began (A. majoring; B. major; C. majored; D. have majored) in physics in 1998.
- A lot of my assignments have to be done (A. in; B. at; C. from; D. on) the computer.
- Using computers is (A. fun; B. funny; C. fan; D. fans).
- However, I have no time to play computer (A. game; B. games; C. gaming; D. gamed).
- Doing assignment will make me stay (A. late; B. lately; C. later; D. later on) at night.
- Joseph Prueher is the American Ambassador (A. in; B. of; C. at; D. to) Communist China.
- He is a (A. retire; B. retiring; C. retired; D. to retire) Navy admiral.
- Admiral Prueher was the commander of U.S. Pacific (A. force; B. forces; C. forcing; D. forced) in 1996.

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24. In that year, U.S. warships were sent to (A. support; B. fight; C. threaten; D. attack) Taiwan against Beijing's threats.
25. He spent 35 years (A. of; B. on; C. in; D. at) uniform.
26. Now he tries to recover a U.S. (A. service; B. surveillance; C. fighter; D. alliance) plane and its 24 crew members.
27. They made an emergency (A. landing; B. land; C. landed; D. on land) on an island in China.
28. As commander, he learned important lessons (A. deal; B. deals; C. dealing; D. dealer) with mainland China.
29. Communist China tried to (A. intimidate; B. alienate; C. alleviate; D. arouse) Taiwan before its first direct presidential elections.
30. Prueher stationed warships near the island in a show of force that raised (A. tensions; B. tension; C. trend; D. trends) to their highest level in decades.

II. Read the passage below and answer the questions by marking on the Answer Sheet. 15%

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Germany schools were models for the rest of the world. But during the Nazi era, many intellectuals were driven out or killed. Then came the student revolts of 1968. The turmoil added a system of governance by committees of professors and students. Combined with rigid government rules and powerful and autonomous professors, the system stifles competition among students and institutions.

Higher education helps drive prosperity in industrialized countries, providing the talent and the research needed for innovation. But across Europe, as deregulation and competition gain ground, higher education remains a government monopoly, often underfinanced and slow to respond to changing needs. Even so, Britain has its handful of renowned institutions that produce a highly educated elite, as do France and Switzerland. In Japan, only those who can afford costly cram schools succeed in getting into the nation's prestigious private and public universities.

Germany, however, is suspicious of what it considers the American approach, a fraternity of exclusive schools that cater to the brilliant, the rich and the well-connected. The upshot is that Europe's largest economy, with companies that are among the world's most admired and primary and secondary schools that are widely envied in engineering, computer science and other sectors where global competition is greatest.

There is almost no private spending on education, and the German government

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spends less per capita than those of other industrialized countries do. University budgets and curricula are subject to strict state regulation. Universities cannot pick their students, and students cannot pick their universities. Slots are centrally allocated. Some fields require good high-school grades, but most have few entry criteria. And among those who pursue postgraduate work, many leave. Germany has lost roughly 14% of its PH.D-holders to the U.S. The U.S, in contrast, is importing post-doctors: more than 50% are foreigners.

31. The best title of the article may be (A. Brain Trust; B. Brain Child; C. Brain Students; D. Brain Drain) in Germany.
32. German intellectuals were killed (A. during; B. after; C. before; D. soon after) World War II.
33. Germany's response to the student revolts of 1968 was (A. correct; B. incorrect; C. respectable; D. admirable).
34. Professors in Germany have (A. always; B. never; C. rarely; D. for sometime) been powerful.
35. According to the passage, the power of professors in Germany has (A. helped; B. hurt; C. damaged; D. alleviated) German universities.
36. Government rules in German education have been too (A. inflexible; B. flexible; C. good; D. lenient).
37. Deregulation in German education would be (A. good; B. bad; C. impossible; D. unimaginable).
38. Education in Germany is (A. not at all; B. somehow; C. very much; D. much) criticized.
39. Government control of education is (A. right; B. admirable; C. wrong; D. justified).
40. Finances for higher education in Europe are (A. sufficient; B. insufficient; C. reasonable; D. admirable).
41. Germany (A. doubts; B. believes; C. trusts; D. challenges) American ways of higher education.
42. Japanese students get to renowned universities through (A. direct contribution; B. attending cram schools; C. parents' relations; D. rules).
43. Exclusive schools in America admit (A. everyone; B. almost anyone; C. special persons; D. the under-privileged).
44. Budgets and (A. curricula; B. innovation; C. research; D. criteria) are the two important factors in German education to be resolved.
45. Entry criteria may best be decided by (A. state; B. parents; C. students; D. universities).

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III. Read another passage below and then Mark your answers on the Answer Sheet.  
5%

Are standardized tests headed for extinction? To judge from news reports, magazine articles, and some popular books, the answer might seem to be yes. A variety of charges have been laid against them, and there is substance to some. But the effects are neither so overpowering nor so harmful as the critics imply. On balance the case of standardized tests is persuasive.

46. "Headed for extinction" means going to (A. exist; B. become distinct; C. not exist; D. distinguish)
47. "A variety of charges" in this context mean several (A. allegations; B. crimes; C. tips; D. accusations).
48. The author's real purpose in answering his own question is indicated by (A. might; B. seem; C. yes; D. charges).
49. "Substance" mean (A. existence; B. a thing; C. reality; D. charge).
50. When a case is "persuasive", it is (A. convincing; B. admirable; C. inquisitive; D. defensive).

IV. Translate the following into English sentences. 20%

1. 讓我來問你一個問題。
2. 什麼是「多元 (varied) 入學 (admission)」政策?
3. 「多元」就是「多錢」啊?
4. 你真在開玩笑呀!
5. 「多元」是指好幾種方法呢!

V. On the basis of the graphs, write a paragraph of about six sentences in terms of "average number of years required for university degree"; and write another paragraph of about six sentences about "annual expenditure per university student." Begin each of your paragraphs with a topic sentence and underline it. 30%

### How They Compare

Average number of years required for university degree

**Britain**



**Netherlands**



**U.S.**



**France**



**Germany**



Annual expenditure per university student

**France**



**Britain**



**Germany**



**Netherlands**



**U.S.**

