

淡江大學 99 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

1-1

系別：各學系

科目：英 文

本試題共 6 頁， 大題

第壹部份：選擇題 〈佔 60 分〉

一、字彙 〈10%〉：每題 2 分，將答案標示在電腦答案卡上。

1. The sailors were _____ and therefore had to be given fluids by means of an intravenous feeder.
(A) disenfranchised
(B) unseemly
(C) dehumidified
(D) dehydrated
2. Scanning the Internet, she learned about a _____ condition called hemochromatosis, in which the body stores iron a dangerous concentration in the blood, tissues, and organs.
(A) hypothetical
(B) hereditary
(C) homeopathy
(D) herbal
3. Germany responded by setting up a _____ fund for the benefit of the Czechs.
(A) costly
(B) philanthropic
(C) popular
(D) false
4. Apologies are powerful. They resolve conflicts without violence and repair _____ between nations.
(A) balance
(B) bevy
(C) schism
(D) litigious
5. Through a _____ of weekly blood lettings, Maggie was able to reduce her iron level before her organs sustained lasting damage.
(A) regimen
(B) exposure
(C) degradation
(D) conservation

二、綜合測驗題 〈20%〉。每題 2 分，請閱讀短文後，選出正確選項，將答案劃在答案卡上。

Many countries have aborigines, and Australia is one of them. Before the first Europeans went to Australia to live, the estimated numbers of aborigines there were over 300,000. Some archeologists indicate that the aborigines have been in Australia _____ 6 _____. No one knows for

◀ 注意背面尚有試題 ▶

本試題雙面印製

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sure, but they probably came from the mountains of southern Asia. They were believed to have left there because of 7, as there were too many people 8 in the area.

It is a long distance from Asia to Australia continent, so how did those aborigines travel there? Scientists think that at one time Australia 9 Asia by a land bridge, and the aborigines possibly traveled south by land. Then the changes in the Earth's surface separated Australia from Asia. 10, the aborigines had been cut off from the rest of the world for thousands of years.

6. (A) since at least 10,000 years (B) at 10,000 years
(C) for at least 10,000 years (D) for at least 10,000 years ago
7. (A) air pollution (B) food shortage
(C) the outbreak of a fatal disease (D) population pressure
8. (A) living (B) who live (C) lived (D) were living
9. (A) was connected to (B) was compared to
(C) was close to (D) was associated to
10. (A) Above all (B) All of a sudden (C) As a result (D) To be honest

Laughter is good for us. Not sarcastic laughter or laughter that makes fun of people, but laughter that is good-natured; that connects people to each other. In fact, laughter therapy 11 in recent years. People in cancer treatment centers, residents in nursing homes, families of soldiers in the U.S. military, members of church groups, and private individuals have all enjoy the benefits of a good belly laugh led by 12.

Does a laughter therapist tell jokes? Not often. Does he or she engage in funny actions? Not usually. A laughter therapist simply starts laughing. 13. But then it becomes sincere, and other people can't help but join in.

Hard, regular laughter gets your heart rate going and increases your blood flow, and some studies have suggested that it strengthens your immune system. 14, it can reduce stress and anxiety. Laughing in a group promotes positive feelings for the people you are with, even if you don't know them. Laughing with friends or regular associates can help 15 and create a feeling of community. Finally, of course, laughter can make you happy.

11. (A) has aroused researchers' interest (B) has raised new questions
(C) has grown in popularity (D) has suffered wide criticism
12. (A) everyone (B) medical researchers
(C) depression patients (D) a laughter therapist

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13. (A) At first the laughter is artificial and forced.
 (B) As a result, he or she creates a warm and loving atmosphere.
 (C) The tricky part is how to control the frequency and duration of laughter.
 (D) That's what has been strongly criticized by mental health experts.
14. (A) Otherwise (B) By contrast (C) In addition (D) However
15. (A) attract public attention (B) strengthen your bond with them
 (C) lower the risk of heart failure (D) spur positive competitions with them

三、英文中譯〈10%〉：每題2分，請就各題劃線部分的語意，選出最適當的中文譯文。

16. I'm all thumbs with cooking. Let's dine out.
 (A) 說到吃就讓我食指大動 (B) 我煮飯做菜笨手笨腳的
 (C) 我對烹飪十分拿手 (D) 那家的廚師讓我豎起大拇指
17. The six friends all had their respective occupations after graduating from college.
 (A) 這六個朋友都找到令人尊敬的職業
 (B) 這六位朋友都很敬業
 (C) 這六個朋友都有各自的工作
 (D) 這六個朋友互相尊重彼此的行業
18. He is not so much as a marine as a mariner.
 (A) 他當海軍陸戰隊員比當水手出色
 (B) 他不配當海軍陸戰隊員而改當水手
 (C) 與其要他當海軍陸戰隊員，他寧可當水手
 (D) 與其說他是海軍陸戰隊員，不如說他是水手
19. The principal urges everyone to observe the new rule.
 (A) 該校長禁止所有人慶祝這項新節令
 (B) 主要的訴求在於大家要觀察這個新尺度
 (C) 該校長呼籲所有人要遵守這項新規定
 (D) 該校長原則上歡迎大家評論這項新規定
20. This is a famous library founded in the late 18th century.
 (A) 這座著名的圖書館是在十八世紀晚期被發現的
 (B) 這是一座建立於十八世紀末的著名圖書館
 (C) 這座圖書館因為被發現於十八世紀後期而聞名
 (D) 這座圖書館創始於十八世紀末時便十分出名

◀ 注意背面尚有試題 ▶

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四. 短文結構(10%)：每題2分，請依據下列短文文意與語法，選出最適當的答案，以完成該短文。

21. _____ It involves the exercise of not just the hand, but the entire body and the mind. I can also be relaxing and self-entertaining. Calligraphy is so abstract and sublime that in Chinese culture penmanship is regarded as a person's most revealing trait. To become an artist or expert in calligraphy, one has to practice word by word and stroke by stroke until the action is as natural to the body as breathing.
- (A) One of the most distinguished calligraphers in Chinese history is Wang His-chih.
(B) Nowadays calligraphy has become more and more popular.
(C) The Chinese consider calligraphy a quiet way of keeping fit and healthy.
(D) There have been some myths about the merits of calligraphy.
22. Around 4,000 years ago, in an important step of their socioeconomic evolution, human beings, with their increasing needs in nutrition and in food choices, started to breed animals and process their milk. That's when cheese was born. We say "born" because cheese cannot really be said to have been "invented." It must have resulted from the simple observation that milk left in a container ends up changing to a solid state. _____
- (A) This is how human beings create cheese in the very beginning.
(B) To sum up, cheese has become a prevalent food in western countries.
(C) Therefore, people have underestimated the importance of cheese to our health.
(D) This might be considered the first technological cheese-making discovery.
23. How can women tell they're pregnant? A blood test is one easy method. But why can it be detected in the blood? Four days after fertilization, the egg begins to produce a certain kind of hormone, which is viewed as a proof of pregnancy. _____ Although these are not conclusive, many women could definitely feel something different with their own bodies when they experience any of the following: fatigue, nausea, tender breasts, increased urination, and food cravings.
- (A) But a urine test is a much faster and more convenient way to know whether one has a baby.
(B) However, women notice symptoms even before taking a test.
(C) The process of pregnancy is never easy.
(D) Other ways to make sure include a urine test and the diagnosis from a doctor.
24. I had been testing cars and motorcycles for over twenty years. I couldn't take it anymore. It was no longer exciting because new cars were beginning to look identical and drive similarly. What I needed was a new challenge. _____ The Royal Air Force wouldn't consider anyone for pilot training unless they had perfect eyesight. Halfway through an aptitude test, they realized that my eyes were far from perfect. I didn't stand a chance.
- (A) Flying a plane was the top choice in my mind.
(B) I'd have ended my life if I had had to do the same thing over and over again.
(C) Unfortunately, I wore glasses.
(D) Can you imagine changing to a totally different career at the age of 50?

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25. _____ Adventure activities and extreme sports are becoming very popular and attracting to everyone from the young and fit to people who, until recently, were more likely to prefer walking around museums at weekends. Grandmothers are white-water rafting, secretaries are bungee jumping, and accountants are climbing the cliffs. But whether these exciting pastimes are the appropriate things to do remain a big question to experts of mental and physical health.
- (A) Risk-taking for pleasure is on the increase in the U.S.
(B) Despite the excitement it may bring, risk-taking for pleasure has hidden danger.
(C) I always wonder: what good does risk-taking for pleasure do to us?
(D) Among all the risk-taking events for pleasure, high mountain skiing is my favorite.

五、閱讀測驗〈10%〉。每題2分，請閱讀短文後，選出正確答案，劃在答案卡上

How do you react to the taste of different foods, like coffee or lemon? Do they have a flavor that you like? Or do they taste very strong to you? Why do people react differently to different flavors?

We all know that different people have different food preferences. Researchers have discovered some reasons for these differences. Your culture and your life experience are partly responsible for your preferences for certain foods. Your food preferences are also partly genetic. In order to discover people's genetic preferences, researchers use a chemical called PROP. People taste it and respond to the taste. To some people, PROP has no flavor. The researchers classify these people as "nontasters." To other people, the flavor of PROP is a little bitter, or sharp. These people are "tasters." Then there are the people who cannot stand the flavor of PROP. They find it to be unbearably bitter. These people are "supertasters." Tasters have more taste buds on their tongues than nontasters do, and supertasters have many more taste buds than tasters do. This explains why supertasters are more sensitive to PROP and to the flavors in certain foods. So if you think the flavors in coffee, grapefruit juice, and broccoli are very strong, you may be a "supertaster."

26. The main idea of the reading is that _____.
- (A) there are people who like different foods
(B) there are cultural and genetic reasons for the differences in people's food preferences
(C) some foods have a very strong flavor
(D) PROP can be used to identify different types of tastes
27. The meaning of genetic preferences is _____.
- (A) preferences for certain foods
(B) preferences researchers have discovered
(C) the preferences of some people
(D) the preferences that people are born with

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28. What is PROP?

- (A) a chemical
- (B) something that people born with
- (C) a discovery
- (D) a researcher

29. People who _____ are classified as supertasters.

- (A) can't stand the flavor of PROP
- (B) think that PROP has no flavor
- (C) think that PROP tastes a little bitter
- (D) like bitter flavors

30. Taste buds are probably _____.

- (A) tiny pieces of food
- (B) the small bumps on the surface of people's tongues
- (C) chemicals in food that give it its flavor
- (D) something in broccoli, grapefruit juice, and coffee

第貳部份：非選擇題〈佔 40 分〉

一、造句〈20%〉：請先寫出下列中文意思〈否則不予計分〉，再造一個英文句子。每題 4 分

1. bury oneself in
2. pay off
3. come up with
4. strive for
5. take the credit for

二、英文寫作〈20%〉請依下列提示為首寫一段英文，文長約 150 字

For many people, having a cell phone is...