

淡江大學 97 學年度博士班甄試招生考試試題

系別：各學系、研究所

科目：英 文

14#3-1

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I. Multiple Choice: 60% Please choose the best answer.

As a major _____ 1 _____ area, Philadelphia drew thousands of immigrants, each group _____ 2 _____ into its own neighborhood: Italians in South Philly, Chinese in part of Center City, African-Americans in North Philly, Irish in Olney, Jews in the Northeast, and much _____ 3 _____, the Vietnamese in West Philly. Old-time Philadelphians—those _____ 4 _____ traced their lineage directly _____ 5 _____ the city's founders and prominent early leaders-- _____ 6 _____ already well established in Chestnut Hill.

1. A) manufactured B) manufacturing C) to manufacture D) manufacturer
2. A) has settled B) to settle C) settling D) settled
3. A) later B) latter C) too late D) being late
4. A) who B) whose C) which D) whom
5. A) in B) with C) of D) to
6. A) being B) to be C) are D) were

Mayors Richardson Dilworth and Joseph Clark presided over something of a golden age between 1951 and 1962, when the city was flush and civic pride ran _____ 7 _____. The 1970s and 1980s proved a _____ 8 _____ contrast, as the politics of race and the reality of crime and poverty divided the city, especially during the tenure of Frank Rizzo, a combative major _____ 9 _____ admirers cheered his tough-guy approach _____ 10 _____ politics and crime.

7. A) highly B) height C) into high D) high
8. A) depressed B) depressing C) depress D) depression
9. A) his B) whose C) whom D) with whom
10. A) with B) for C) to D) in

As much as I found the trip _____ 11 _____, I would not say it is _____ 12 _____ everyone. Eco-tourism means responsible, low-impact travel, and generally involves some degree of 'roughing-it.' This trip is no exception. Three of the five nights were spent in hammocks, _____ 13 _____ did not suit everyone's natural contours. You must not be averse _____ 14 _____ sun, sweat, mosquitoes, or bathing in rivers with little or no privacy. _____ 15 _____ \$ 1,500 per person for the week-long trip it's an excellent _____ 16 _____, but still prohibitively _____ 17 _____ for some people. If you can _____ 18 _____, and don't _____ 19 _____ a few ants in your pants, this trip will provide you _____ 20 _____ an incredibly unique experience that I guarantee you will never forget.

本試題雙面印製

注意背面尚有試題▶

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11. A) exhilarated B) exhilarating C) exhilaration D) to exhilarate
12. A) to B) with C) for D) at
13. A) it B) that C) which D) they
14. A) at B) to C) for D) with
15. A) With B) For C) At D) In
16. A) concept B) idea C) thought D) deal
17. A) expensive B) cheap C) reasonable D) amusing
18. A) afford B) afford it C) have afforded D) to afford
19. A) mind B) consider C) reject D) refuse
20. A) for B) with C) in D) at

Once, food was defined by a very small geographic zone, ___21___ by the products and traditions in that area. ___22___ there were wars, food was modified. Arabs conquered Europe; cane sugar went with them. The Chinese entered Japan and the soybean entered the Japanese diet. Immigration left a mark, too. Jews ___23___ Portugal brought chocolate to southwestern France. African slaves brought frying and okra to the Caribbean and the American South. It seemed every time a royal marriage was arranged in France, the ___24___ gained a few ingredients and dishes. Modern historians question the influence of Catherine de' Medici when she arrived in Paris in 1533 at the age of 14, with an extensive Italian cooking staff. The event probably did not revolutionize French cooking as ___25___ sometimes suggested, ___26___ it did bring the artichoke north. And when Louise XVI married Marie Antoinette from Lorraine, sauerkraut became fashionable in Paris and remained ___27___ far longer ___28___ she did.

Never has food been more of a global commodity than it is today. Witness the ___29___ of the franchised superchef, the ubiquity of fusion fare, and the ease with ___30___ exotic ingredients cross borders and oceans.

21. A) to prescribe B) prescribing C) prescribed D) prescription
22. A) Despite B) Where C) Suppose D) Although
23. A) fleeing B) fled C) to flee D) having fled
24. A) clothing B) costumes C) cuisine D) furniture
25. A) being B) be C) it D) is
26. A) and B) but C) so D) still
27. A) popular B) popularly C) with popularity D) in popularity
28. A) from B) since C) as D) than
29. A) decline B) raise C) rise D) disappearance
30. A) that B) who C) whom D) which

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II. Translation: 20% Please translate the following paragraph into Chinese
Food is not just what we eat. It charts the ebbs and flows of economies, reflects the changing patterns of trade and geopolitical alliances, and defines our values, status and health—for better and worse. The famous dictum of the early 19th century French gastronome, “Tell me what you eat and I will tell you who you are,” should be expanded. Tell me what you eat and I will tell you who you are, where you live, where you stand on political issues, who your neighbors are, how your economy functions, your country’s history and foreign relations, and the state of the environment.

III. Composition: 20% Please write a short paragraph to comment on the concept “Never has food been more of a global commodity than it is today.”