

# 淡江大學 106 學年度碩士班甄試招生考試試題

系別：各學系、研究所

科目：英 文

2-1

考試日期：12月4日(星期日) 第1節

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## Part One: Grammar and Usage. 20%

1. Sound comes in waves, and the higher the frequency, \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) higher is the pitch.  
(B) the pitch is higher.  
(C) the higher the pitch.  
(D) pitch is the higher.
2. Fire safety in family houses, \_\_\_\_\_ most fire deaths occur, is difficult to achieve.  
(A) where (B) why (C) how (D) when
3. When sugar \_\_\_\_\_ to yeast, fermentation takes place.  
(A) by adding (B) adding (C) it is added (D) is added
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the sense of smell can provide us with important signals, it is not nearly as useful as hearing.  
(A) Although (B) Because (C) Despite (D) However
5. There was a large notice in the hotel corridor saying: "\_\_\_\_\_ fire, press the alarm bell."  
(A) If (B) On account of (C) In case of (D) Supposing
6. According to statistics, drivers over the age of fifty have \_\_\_\_\_ accidents than drivers under twenty-five.  
(A) smaller (B) less (C) fewer (D) lower
7. He was two kilos \_\_\_\_\_, so he decided to go on a diet.  
(A) fat (B) heavy (C) too large (D) overweight
8. His parents wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ him stay out later than 10:30 at night.  
(A) allow (B) permit (C) agree to (D) let
9. I'm hoping that this work experience will stand me in good \_\_\_\_\_ in my future career.  
(A) footing (B) stead (C) grounding (D) precedent
10. They were \_\_\_\_\_ in conversation and didn't notice me leaving the room.  
(A) deep (B) thoroughly (C) solidly (D) far

## Part Two: Cloze. 20%

Intelligence is the speed 11 which we can understand and react to new situations and it is usually tested by logic puzzles. Although scientists are now preparing 12 computer

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technology that will be able to 'read' our brains, 13 tests are still the most popular ways of measuring intelligence. A person's IQ is their intelligence as it is measured by a special test. All the questions are straightforward and most people can answer them if 14 enough time. But that's the problem—the whole 15 of the tests is that they are against the clock.

11. (A) on (B) to (C) in (D) at
12. (A) advanced (B) forward (C) ahead (D) upper
13. (A) at this age (B) for the present (C) at the time (D) now and then
14. (A) allowed (B) spared (C) let (D) provided
15. (A) reason (B) question (C) point (D) matter

Several years ago an old factory on the edge of Paris was turned into an exhibition centre. This helped many artists who had found it too expensive to work in the centre of Paris, and so for the 16 few years painters, musicians, actors and other people 17 had space to work and perform. The people behind the idea now want to change the use of other old buildings for the same reasons. Sometimes the use of the buildings can only 18 for a short period of time, a year for example, but the opportunity is always worth it for the young artists. On one occasion, a businessman lent an old building to the organizers for two years, and in that time the artists were 19 to put on concerts, art exhibitions and fashion shows to 20 the local people.

16. (A) other (B) past (C) late (D) remaining
17. (A) have (B) must (C) would (D) had
18. (A) take (B) seem (C) have (D) be
19. (A) suitable (B) able (C) better (D) successful
20. (A) attract (B) bring (C) provide (D) enjoy

## Part Three: Reading Comprehension. 30%

For questions 21-25, read the following paragraphs.

Advertisers know that music has the power to enhance advertisements and help them to stick in people's minds. Music can also be used to target specific groups within the population. From the early days of stage performances to modern television commercials, music has played an essential role in selling products and services of all kinds.

Advertisers are willing to pay top dollar for a good tune. They know that a memorable song

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will do most of the work of catching and keeping people's attention, sometimes regardless of the product. Catching people's attention can be much more important to sales than trying to get any particular information across about the product or service being advertised.

One very important reason for using popular music and pop stars in commercials is to have a direct message permeate a particular demographic, or group, within the general population. For example, it doesn't take a marketing whiz to know that young people are the main consumers of soft drinks. This leads soft drink makers to choose recording artists who are popular with young people to help sell their product.

It was during World War II that the first advertising jingle—a short piece of music that includes a slogan or product name—was broadcast over the radio in the United States. It was for a soda called Pepsi-Cola, and it was entitled "Pepsi-Cola hits the spot."

It is important to mention an important new trend in advertising, which is the idea that advertising is programming, and programming can be advertising. Now, new programs are produced through the cooperation of television producers, advertisers, and retailers. One day, we may be watching TV shows which seem to have no advertisements at all, but only because you won't be able to tell the difference between the advertising and the entertainment!

21. What is the main message about music and advertising?
- (A) Music should remain separate from advertising.
  - (B) Advertising usually needs music to make an impact.
  - (C) Music needs advertising in order to entertain us.
  - (D) Advertisers are slowly trying to reduce the amount of music in ads.
22. Which is NOT mentioned as an advantage of having music in ads?
- (A) It makes an advertisement memorable.
  - (B) It helps with the targeting of customers.
  - (C) It catches people's attention.
  - (D) It gives additional information about a product.
23. What do advertisers do to target a particular demographic in the population?
- (A) Choose music that is written specially for the product.
  - (B) Choose music that potential customers would enjoy.
  - (C) Choose dynamic music that attracts attention.
  - (D) Choose a style of music that most people like.

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24. Which of the following best describes an advertising jingle?

- (A) a short, catchy song that sells a product
- (B) a bell that is used in television commercials
- (C) a song by a famous recording artist
- (D) music that is played a great many times on the radio

25. Which statement would the author probably agree with?

- (A) Conventional advertising as we know it might disappear.
- (B) Television networks will hold the power when it comes to music.
- (C) Advertisers will pay even more money to recording artists.
- (D) Advertisements will be much longer and feature several songs.

**For questions 26-30, read the following paragraphs.**

In an ideal world, people would not test medicines on animals. Such experiments are stressful and sometimes painful for animals, and expensive and time-consuming for people. Yet animal experimentation is still needed to help bridge vast gaps in medical knowledge. That is why there are some 50 to 100 million animals used in research around the world each year.

Europe, on the whole, has the world's most restrictive laws on animal experiments. Even so, its scientists use some 12 million animals a year, most of them mice and rats, for medical research. Official statistics show that just 1.1 million animals are used in research in America each year. But that is misleading. The American authorities do not think mice and rats are worth counting and, as these are the most common laboratory animals, the true figure is much higher. Japan and China have even less comprehensive data than America.

Now Europe is reforming the rules governing animal experiments by restricting the number of animals used in labs. Alternatives to animal testing, such as using human tissue or computer models, are now strongly recommended. In addition, sharing all research results freely should help to reduce the number of animals for scientific use. At present, scientists often share only the results of successful experiments. If their findings do not fit the hypothesis being tested, the work never sees the light of day. This practice means wasting time, money, and animals' lives in endlessly repeating the failed experiments.

Animal experimentation has taught humanity a great deal and saved countless lives. It needs to continue, even if that means animals sometimes suffer. Europe's new measures should eventually

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both reduce the number of animals used in experiments and improve the way in which scientific research is conducted.

26. What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) The success of animal experiments should be ensured.
- (B) Ban on the use of animals in the lab should be enforced.
- (C) Greater efforts need to be taken to reduce the number of lab animals.
- (D) Scientists should be required to share their research results with each other.

27. Which of the following statements is true about animals used in the lab?

- (A) America uses only about 1.1 million lab animals per year.
- (B) Europe does not use mice and rats as lab animals at all.
- (C) Britain does not use as many lab animals as China does.
- (D) Japan has limited data on the number of lab animals used each year.

28. Which of the following is mentioned as an alternative to replace animal experiments?

- (A) statistical studies
- (B) computer models
- (C) DNA planted in animals
- (D) tissue from dead animals

29. What usually happens to unsuccessful animal experiments?

- (A) They are not revealed to the public.
- (B) They are made into teaching materials.
- (C) They are collected for future publication.
- (D) They are not removed from the research topic list.

30. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to “**hypothesis**” in the third paragraph?

- (A) assumption
- (B) discourse
- (C) paradox
- (D) statistics

**For questions 31-35, read the following paragraphs.**

In the exploration of the linguistic life cycle, it is apparent that it is much more difficult to learn a second language in adulthood than a first language in childhood. Most adults never completely master a foreign language, especially in phonology—hence the ubiquitous foreign accent. Their development often “fossilizes” into permanent error patterns that no teaching or correction can undo. Of course, there are great individual differences, which depend on effort, attitudes, amount of exposure, quality of teaching, and plain talent, but there seems to be a cap for the best adults in the best circumstances.

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Many explanations have been advanced for children's superiority: they exploit Motherese (the simplified, repetitive conversation between parents and children), make errors unself-consciously, are more motivated to communicate, like to conform, are not set in their ways, and have no first language to interfere. But some of these accounts are unlikely, based on what is known about how language acquisition works. Recent evidence is calling these social and motivation explanations into doubt. Holding every other factor constant, a key factor stands out: sheer age.

Systematic evidence comes from the psychologist Elissa Newport and her colleagues. They tested Korean and Chinese-born students at the University of Illinois who had spent at least ten years in the United States. The immigrants were given a list of 276 simple English sentences, half of them containing some grammatical error. The immigrants who came to the United States between the ages of 3 and 7 performed identically to American-born students. Those who arrived between the ages of 8 and 15 did worse the later they arrived, and those who arrived between 17 and 39 did the worst of all, and showed huge variability unrelated to their age of arrival.

31. The passage mainly discusses

- (A) adult differences in learning a foreign language.
- (B) children's ability to learn a language.
- (C) the age factor in learning languages.
- (D) research into language acquisition.

32. From the passage, it can be inferred that "phonology" is the study of

- (A) the grammar of a language.
- (B) the rules of a language.
- (C) the vocabulary of a language.
- (D) the sound system of a language.

33. According to the passage, young children learn languages quickly for all of the following reasons **except**

- (A) they make many mistakes.
- (B) they want to talk.
- (C) their approach is flexible.
- (D) they frequently repeat words.

34. In the experiment in the passage, the psychologists discovered

- (A) most students had lived in the U.S. for more than 10 years.

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(B) older students were unable to learn English.

(C) young students learned English best.

(D) students who arrived late were worst of all.

35. According to the passage, what was the purpose of examining a sample number of immigrants?

(A) To compare different age groups.

(B) To detect differences in nationalities.

(C) To confirm different language characteristics.

(D) To measure the use of grammar.

## Part Four: Writing. 30%

List some books you would encourage other people to read. Why would you recommend these books to others?

Use 150-200 words.