

淡江大學八十八學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系別：各學系

科目：英 文

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The Entrance Examination in English for Tamkang University Graduate Programs

The 1999-2000 Academic Year

Part I: Multiple Choices (70%)

Directions:

- (1) Use a 2B pencil to answer the questions.
- (2) On your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space so that the letter inside cannot be seen.
- (3) You can only have one answer to each question. Your choice of more than one answer for one question will result in losing your point for that question.
- (4) You will gain one point for each correct answer from Questions 1 to 40, and two points from Questions 41 to 55.

Choose the best word(s) for each blank.

1. Girls are much more _____ to the effects of alcohol than guys.
A. voluntary B. vulnerable C. vulgar D. voracious
2. My title in the Grip is OG, which _____ original gangster.
A. is like B. looks like C. stands for D. applies to
3. Anything to do with the body and sex was _____ in our family. Nobody was allowed to talk about them.
A. interesting B. nothing C. taboo D. funny
4. Are women _____ into being thin by men?
A. enjoying B. pressurised C. persuaded D. talked
5. Michael Jackson appeared _____ when Miss Oprah Winfrey asked: "Are you a virgin?"
A. shock B. shocking C. being shocked D. shocked

Complete each of the following short dialogs by choosing the best choice.

6. Bob: What's on TV now?
Sue: I don't know. Let me consult the newspapers. _____
CTS is offering a variety show.
A. Ah, it is here.
B. Ah, they are here.
C. Ah, here we are.
D. Ah, here you are.
7. Carol: Some day I want to take a trip by boat.
Ruby: _____ It's the quickest and most comfortable way to travel.
A. I'd like to fly more.
B. I'd rather fly.
C. I'd better fly.
D. I'd be flying.

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8. Jim: What about lunch this week?
Jean: I'd enjoy it.
Jim: _____
Jean: Yes, I think I'll be fine.
A. Would Tuesday be all right?
B. What will Tuesday be like?
C. Shall we do it on Tuesday?
D. Will Tuesday be a fine day?
9. Bob: Would you mind lending me your car tonight?
Ben: _____ I have to study anyway, so I won't be using it.
A. Well, I guess not.
B. No, sorry.
C. I suppose so.
D. I'd be glad to.
10. Dan: Hurry up and open the door. These packages are heavy.
Lucy: I can't find the key. _____
Dan: You're right, but how can I get the key while I'm holding all these packages.
A. Do you know where it is?
B. Don't you know where it is?
C. You must have it.
D. You may have it.
11. Doctor: Have you got a temperature?
Patient: _____
A. yes, it was very hot yesterday.
B. Yes, it was over 39 C last night.
C. Yes, I just go it from the nurse.
D. Yes. What do want it for?
12. Michael: _____
George: Oh, he's working for an advertising agency in New York.
A. What was Bill Alston planning to do?
B. Say, George, whatever happened to Bill Alston?
C. George, is Bill Alston working in New York too?
D. By the way, George, do you know when Bill Alston moved to New York?
13. Reporter: Where are you planning to go on your honeymoon?
Mr. Wang: _____ That's a surprise.
A. We haven't decided yet.
B. We can't tell you that.
C. The Sun-Moon Lake might be an excellent place.
D. You'll never know how much money we're planning to spend for this trip.
14. Susan: Dick, what do you want to be when you finish your college education?
Dick: _____
A. Sell cars.
B. A teacher.
C. I wish to major in economics.
D. I'll go to Australia.

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15. John: Hello. May I speak to Sally Anderson?
Mary: _____ Can I take your number?
John: Never mind. I'll try again a little later.
A. Just a minute.
B. Speaking.
C. I'll see if she's here.
D. She's not available now.
16. Dan: I'd like three pairs of these wool socks, size twelve.
Clerk: _____
Dan: Well, those orange ones, I suppose.
A. What kind of material would you like?
B. Which color do you prefer?
C. How do you like some of those on sale?
D. Let me show you some of those over there.
17. Ed: It's raining. Let me get an umbrella for you.
Dick: _____ I'm not afraid to get wet.
A. Don't bother.
B. Don't mind.
C. Don't do it.
D. It doesn't matter very much.

Complete the following passages with the best word(s).

In the morning I usually 18 my best friend and we 19 into the neighborhood. We discuss with everyone what's 20 within the past 24 hours. That can be 21—a killing, a fight, a baby being born. I try to get the daily scoop, to keep 22 what's going on. I want to know so that I don't walk into an area 23 I'm going to get incarcerated or killed.

18. A. go out B. pick up C. abreast of D. go into
19. A. go out B. went C. take place D. kill
20. A. take place B. taken place C. there D. what
21. A. nobody B. anywhere C. anybody D. anything
22. A. calm B. cool C. abreast of D. knowing
23. A. that B. which C. how D. where

I like 24. 25 puts stability in my life. Jennifer works on Saturday, but when she's 26 on Sunday or Monday we'll sometimes go to a park with the family. Last week we went to Disneyland and saw Micky and Donald and the whole crew. My life 27 drastically since I had my son. I've shied away from any 28 of criminal activity. I want to be his 29 and you can't do that behind 30.

24. A. Marry B. married C. being married D. to be married

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25. A. Marry B. It C. What D. I
26. A. on B. off C. nice D. happy
27. A. change B. changed C. being changed D. has changed
28. A. way B. thing C. type D. body
29. A. role model B. model role C. role D. model
30. A. cars B. guns C. bars D. pubs

Because alcohol makes you ___31___, a lot of people think it's the key to enjoying yourself. But this isn't so. The trouble with alcohol is that while it lowers your ___32___ and makes you feel happy for a short time, it also makes it ___33___ to co-ordinate or reason. Pretty soon, you're either behaving in a way you'd never dream of ___34___, or you're starting to feel ___35___, disoriented or just plain ___36___.

31. A. merry B. scared C. dream D. laugh
32. A. feelings B. happiness C. inhibition D. fun
33. A. easy B. easier C. hard D. harder
34. A. normally B. in the day time C. in the evening D. in the dream
35. A. happy B. excited C. dizzy D. great
36. A. sick B. easy C. sleepless D. crazy

Staying ___37___ has more ___38___ than you might realise. And the best part is you'll have nothing to ___39___ the next morning because you'll have been ___40___ all night.

37. A. drunk B. smart C. sober D. attractive
38. A. benefits B. troubles C. feelings D. rewards
39. A. vomit B. regret C. plan D. do
40. A. happy B. enjoying C. in control D. busy

Reading Comprehension:

There are few modern political figures who rank in stature with Sir Winston Churchill. How many people have won the Nobel Prize for literature, had a one-man show of their work at London's Royal Gallery, and been an honored soldier? Winston Churchill achieved all of these feats, and on top of them was an unparalleled leader of his history?

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Churchill was born on November 30, 1874, at Blenheim Palace near Oxford, England. His father was Lord Randolph Churchill and his mother, an American whose maiden name was Jennie Jerome. He graduated from the Royal Military College in 1894 and began a career as an army officer. In 1901, Churchill was elected to Parliament and began a career in politics that would span 63 years. By 1910 he was appointed to the important post of home secretary and in that job helped create legislation that established the welfare state in the U.K.

In the 20's and 30's, Churchill was in and out of government, but as World War II came, his nation as a whole turned to him unanimously as its prime minister and minister of defense. Through the five years of war, Churchill's "V" for victory sign came to stand for the strong will of the Allies to win the war.

41. Sir Winston Churchill

- A. won the Nobel Prize for literature.
- B. had a one-man show of his work in 1874.
- C. was in the army for 63 years.
- D. had American parents.

42. During the Second World War, Churchill was

- A. elected to Parliament.
- B. the supreme commander of the Allies.
- C. British prime minister and minister of defense.
- D. British minister of defense, but not prime minister.

43. Churchill's "V" stands for

- A. five
- B. victory
- C. war
- D. win

As populations in developed countries get older and older, Alzheimer's disease will be placing a heavier burden on the hospitals and coffers of local and national governments. This slow, debilitating disease that robs its victims of their memory and their sanity is found in 10% of the population over 65, and 47% of the people over 85.

Experts often say that each case of Alzheimer's disease claims two victims: the sufferer and the person who must take care for him or her. Although much of this care is initially provided by family members, the disease often progresses to the point where the sufferer's family can no longer deal with it.

Thus, many Alzheimer's patients end up in government institutions where they steadily slide into increased dementia, lose their ability to speak, and finally lose control of their motor functions altogether. This poses a huge economic problem because victims can live for years and years.

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44. Alzheimer's disease usually affects
- A. people of any age.
 - B. older people.
 - C. younger people.
 - D. 10% of the people over 85.
45. Alzheimer's disease makes the following people suffer:
- A. the patients, but not their families.
 - B. the patients's families, but not the patients.
 - C. both the patients and the people who take care of them.
 - D. both the patients's families and their friends.
46. Alzheimer's patients usually
- A. remain healthy for years and years.
 - B. die in a few years.
 - C. go to government institutions to work.
 - D. cause their families or the government to lose a lot of money.

It has been noted that traditionally courts have been granted divorces on fault grounds: one spouse is deemed to be at fault in causing the divorce. More and more today, however, divorces are being granted on a no-fault basis.

Proponents of no-fault divorce argue that when a marriage fails, it is rarely the case that one marriage partner is completely to blame and the other blameless. A failed marriage is much more often the result of mistakes by both partners.

Another argument in favor of no-fault divorce is that proving fault in court, in a public arena, is a destructive process that only serves to lengthen the divorce process and that dramatically increases the negative feelings present in a divorce. If a couple can reach a decision to divorce without first deciding which partner is to blame, the divorce settlement can be negotiated more easily and equitably and the postdivorce healing process can begin more rapidly.

47. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A. Traditional grounds for divorce
 - B. Who is at fault in a divorce.
 - C. Why no-fault divorce are becoming more common
 - D. The various reasons for divorces
48. The word "spouse" in Line 2 is closest in meaning to a
- A. judge.
 - B. problem.
 - C. divorce decree.
 - D. marriage partner.

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49. According to the passage, no-fault divorces
- A. are on the increase.
 - B. are the traditional form of divorce.
 - C. are less popular than they used to be.
 - D. were granted more in the past.
50. It is implied in the passage that
- A. there recently has been a decrease in no-fault divorce.
 - B. not all divorces today are no-fault divorces.
 - C. a no-fault divorce is not as equitable as a fault divorce.
 - D. people recover more slowly from a no-fault divorce.
51. The passage states that a public trial to prove the fault of one spouse can
- A. be satisfying to the wronged spouse.
 - B. lead to a shorter divorce process.
 - C. reduce negative feelings.
 - D. be a harmful process.
52. Which of the following is NOT listed in this passage as an argument in favor of no-fault divorce?
- A. Rarely is only one marriage partner to blame for a divorce.
 - B. A no-fault divorce generally costs less in legal fees.
 - C. Finding fault in a divorce increases negative feelings.
 - D. A no-fault divorce settlement is generally easier to negotiate.
53. The tone of this passage is
- A. emotional.
 - B. enthusiastic.
 - C. expository.
 - D. reactionary.

Elizabeth Cochrane Seaman was an American journalist at the turn of the century who wrote for the newspaper New York World under the pen name Nellie Bly, a name which was taken from the Stephen Foster song Nelly Bly. She achieved fame for her exposes and in particular for the bold and adventuresome way that she obtained her stories.

She felt that the best way to get the real story was from the inside rather than as an outside observer who could be treated to a prettified version of reality. On one occasion she pretended to be a thief so that she would get arrested and see for herself how female prisoners were really treated. On another occasion she faked mental illness in order to be admitted to a mental hospital to get the real picture on the treatment of patients.

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54. Which of the following is NOT true about Nellie Bly?
- A. Nellie Bly's real name was Elizabeth Cochrane Seaman.
 - B. Neillie Bly was mentally ill.
 - C. The name Nellie Bly came from a song.
 - D. The name Nellie Bly was used on articles that Seaman wrote.
55. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as something that Nellie Bly did to get a good story?
- A. She acted like a thief.
 - B. She got arrested by the police.
 - C. She pretended to be ill.
 - D. She worked as a doctor in a mental hospital.

Composition: 30%

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Abortion is acceptable in certain situations.

In about two or three paragraphs, state your personal ideas on the statement.

Note: According to Longman's Dictionary of Contemporary English,
New Edition 1995, the word "abortion" is defined as:

a medical operation in which a baby's development inside a woman is stopped so that it is not born alive