

英文科試題 (共 5 頁)

1. 本試題分文法結構、閱讀(字彙與文意)、作文三大題。第一及第二大題為單選題，每題兩分，請依題序將所有答案代表字母(A, B, C, D, 或 E)寫在答案卡上。第三大題為作文，總分 30 分，請在答案紙上作答。
2. 請依題序將所有答案寫在答案卡或答案紙上，否則不予計分。

I. Structure. 30%

A. Identifying sentence errors. (16%)

Directions: The following sentences test your knowledge of grammar, usage, and idioms. Some sentences are correct, and no sentence contains more than one error. You will find some elements are underlined and given a letter. Elements of the sentence that are not underlined are correct and cannot be changed. If the underlined portion is an error, select the letter of that underlined part. If there is no error, select answer E.

Example: The other members of the team and her suddenly appealed to the jury
 A B C
formed to handle the negotiation. No error.
 D E

Answer: B

1. Even when having a dream, you must have a basic understanding of reality if one hopes to survive
 A B C
successfully. No error
 D E
2. Although science offers the hope of reducing the use of pesticides and prevent plants from being
 A B
 eaten by insects, there are difficult environmental questions raised by the genetically modified
 C D
 plants. No error
 E
3. The man was claiming to have seen the flying saucer arrived at the press conference last night to
 A B C
 describe what he had seen. No error
 D E
4. Even a careful listener could scarcely distinguish facts from opinions, for the issue had become
 A B
 a highly emotional one. No error
 C D E

5. To learn more about Hakka culture, the department invited a speaker who had researched regard to
 A B C
the custom of Hakka people in early times. No error
 D E
6. Each academic discipline has its own practices, or conventions, that people writing in the discipline
 A B C
 follow when engaged in a scholar dialogue. No error
 D E
7. The maintain of peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait and the welfare of the people of Taiwan
 A B
remain of profound importance to the United States. No error
 C D E
8. To fight and conquer in all your battles are not supreme excellence; supreme excellence consists in
 A B
breaking the enemy's resistance without fighting. No error
 C D E

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B. Cloze: Read the following text and choose the best answer to fill in the blank. (14%)

Just as a language may develop varieties in the form of dialects, languages as a whole may change. Sometimes rapid language change occurs as a result of (9) between people who each speak a different language. In such circumstances a pidgin language may (10). Pidgins are grammatically (11) on one language but are also influenced, especially in vocabulary, (12) others; they have relatively small sound systems, reduced vocabularies and simplified and altered grammars, and they rely (13) on context in order to be understood.

Pidgins are often the result of traders meeting island and coastal peoples. A pidgin has no native speakers: when speakers of a pidgin have children who learn the pidgin as their first language, that language is then called a creole. (14) the creole has enough native speakers to form a speech community, it may (15) into a fuller language.

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|----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 9. A. link | B. acquaintance | C. contact | D. connection |
| 10. A. stem | B. spring | C. arise | D. rise |
| 11. A. based | B. built | C. derived | D. hinged |
| 12. A. to | B. from | C. in | D. by |
| 13. A. closely | B. thoroughly | C. heavily | D. decisively |
| 14. A. Whereas | B. Promptly | C. Presently | D. Once |
| 15. A. enlarge | B. expand | C. swell | D. increase |

II. Reading (Vocabulary and Comprehension). (40%)

Passages 1 and 2

For each blank in passages 1 and 2, choose among the four possible vocabulary items the most appropriate one and mark its corresponding letter on your answer card.

Passage 1

We naturally choose to write about subjects that (16) us. Historians should not, however, let their own concerns and (17) direct the way they interpret the (18). A student of early modern Europe, for example, might be (19) by the legal, social, and economic limitations placed on women in that period. (20) sixteenth-century men for being "selfish and chauvinistic" might forcefully express such a student's sense of (21) about what appears to modern eyes as unjust, but it is not a useful approach for the historian, who tries to understand the viewpoints of people in earlier times in the social (22) of the period under study.

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|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 16. A. appeal | B. bestow | C. dismiss | D. interest |
| 17. A. biases | B. fears | C. problems | D. quests |
| 18. A. pass | B. passed | C. past | D. pastime |
| 19. A. assured | B. dismayed | C. encouraged | D. satisfied |
| 20. A. Approaching | B. Assuming | C. Requiring | D. Reproaching |
| 21. A. independence | B. indifference | C. indignation | D. individuality |
| 22. A. context | B. content | C. conference | D. confederation |

Passage 2

The red wolf is (23) species. Its numbers have declined (24), both because of willful slaughter (25) by government bounties and because of the wolf's (26) to the deadly destruction of intestinal (27). And now the species may face total (28) because of its ability to breed with a closely related but far more numerous cousin, the coyote. Thus, having survived the worst that humans and worms can do, the red wolf is now endangered by the loss of its own (29) genes.

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|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 23. A. a dangerous | B. an endangered | C. a depreciated | D. an enchanting |
| 24. A. perfectly | B. permanently | C. precisely | D. perilously |
| 25. A. subsidized | B. substantiated | C. subscribed | D. succeeded |
| 26. A. suspension | B. suspicion | C. susceptibility | D. sustaining |
| 27. A. projects | B. pressure | C. poisons | D. parasites |
| 28. A. extinction | B. exception | C. exemption | D. exhaustion |
| 29. A. disinherit | B. distinguishing | C. distorting | D. dislocated |

Passage 3

This passage is followed by questions based on its content. After reading the passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

Globalization is not a benign force. It creates a world of winners and losers. Indeed the statistics are daunting. The share of the poorest fifth of the world's population in global income has dropped from 2.3 percent to 1.4 percent over the past 10 years. The proportion taken by the richest fifth, on the other hand, has risen. In many less developed countries, safety and environmental regulations are low or virtually non-existent. Some transnational companies sell goods **there** that are controlled or banned in the industrial countries—poor quality medical drugs, destructive pesticides or high tar-and-nicotine content cigarettes.

Along with ecological risk, expanding inequality is the most serious problem facing world society. It will not do merely to blame it on the wealthy. Globalization today is only partly Westernization. Globalization is becoming increasingly de-centered. Its effects are felt as much in Western countries as elsewhere.

This is true of the global financial system and of changes affecting the nature of government itself. What one could call 'reverse colonization' is becoming more and more common. Reverse colonization means that non-Western countries influence developments in the West. Examples abound, such as the Latinizing of Los Angeles, the emergence of a globally oriented hi-tech sector in India, or the selling of Brazilian TV programs to Portugal.

30. What evidence does the speaker have for the negative effect of globalization?
- Rich countries are controlling statistics.
 - Many goods produced in the Third World are unsafe.
 - Underdeveloped countries are a dumping ground for certain goods.
 - We blame the rich countries for all the problems facing society.
31. One effect of globalization mentioned in the text is that
- Only Western culture is beginning to dominate the world.
 - Former colonies are beginning to play a greater international role.
 - The West is at greater risk of pollution.
 - Less developed countries have almost no environmental regulations.
32. What does 'there' in line 6 refer to in the text?
- industrial countries
 - the less developed countries
 - the richest fifth
 - high-tech sectors
33. Which of the following best describes the term 'de-centered'?
- not under the control of any group
 - in the center of Western countries
 - not in the hands of a central government
 - in the management of a large corporation

34. Which of the following best describes the relationship of sentence 1 to the rest of the paragraph?
- A. It establishes the organization for the paragraph as a whole.
 - B. It establishes the basis for comparison between the poorest fifth and the richest fifth.
 - C. It shows the writer's authority on the subject.
 - D. It presents the idea that is to be further demonstrated later.
35. In the second paragraph, the function of using the expression 'along with ecological risk' is to
- A. summarize what has been discussed
 - B. prepare the reader for other dangers globalization might bring
 - C. suggest globalization is not a benign force
 - D. emphasize the selling of goods mentioned previously

III. Essay Writing. (30%)

Studies have shown that despite competitive job market, diplomas do pay off. Write an essay of around 500 words discussing whether it pays off to receive higher education and diplomas. Be sure to give reasons for your opinion and to support those reasons with specific examples from your reading (information in the following tables are for you to cite from) or your own experiences.

Median wages for full-time workers:

Education level	Men	Women
High-school graduate	\$26,218	\$18,042
College graduate	\$39,894	\$27,654
Master's degree	\$47,002	\$33,122

Source: The National Committee on Pay Equity, based on US Census Bureau.

Average cost of education (tuition, books and room and board) for four years:

Education cost	Private university	Public university
1990	\$22,200	\$19,880
2000	\$27,400	\$23,000

Source: Survey by the College Board

Average monthly salary for college graduates with degrees:

Degree	Wages
Engineer	\$2,953
Social sciences	\$1,841
Humanities	\$1,592
Law and medicine	\$4,961

Source: US Census Bureau