



國立雲林技術學院

所別：各研究所

八十六學年度研究所碩士班入學考試試題

科目：英文

Section I. Vocabulary: 20%

Question 1-10 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence, you will see four words, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the one word that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, write down both the category number and the question number and fill in the letter of the answer you have chosen.

1. Mr. Smith spent all his money on his new house; he had no more for the _____ of a new car.
(A) vibration (B) purchase (C) destruction (D) privacy
2. She saw me at the party but _____ my presence.
(A) ignored (B) handled (C) matured (D) required
3. You can buy your shirt at the men's clothing _____.
(A) basket (B) station (C) service (D) department
4. I am sorry that a _____ appointment prevents me from accepting your kind invitation.
(A) scientific (B) previous (C) selfish (D) national
5. You go on and I will _____ you later.
(A) astonish (B) encounter (C) rejoin (D) press
6. You can't pick the fruit; it hasn't _____.
(A) cherished (B) matured (C) scared (D) raised
7. Jane is the best student in the class; no other students _____ her.
(A) handle (B) float (C) stretch (D) equal
8. After the long drought the island was _____ with timely rains.
(A) hopeless (B) thirsty (C) blessed (D) aware
9. She yielded to _____ and opened the letter addressed to her brother.
(A) puzzle (B) account (C) curiosity (D) orbit
10. Mary refused to talk to Tom because she felt a strong _____ toward him.
(A) antagonism (B) affection (C) delight (D) guilt

Section II. Structure And Written Expression: 20%

Question 11-20 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the one phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, write down both the category number and the question number and fill in the letter of the answer you have chosen.



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11. He comes for _____ reason than to visit me.
 (A) anything but (B) nothing but (C) no other (D) only
12. A writer who spends too much time reading _____ others have written won't be able to create a great work.
 (A) what (B) like (C) the (D) as
13. The hotel that we _____ is a very good one.
 (A) stopped at (B) stayed (C) stayed up (D) put up
14. _____ I will do nothing without further directions.
 (A) For nothing (B) In turn (C) At any rate (D) So long as
15. It is good for _____; it is of no use.
 (A) nothing (B) anything (C) to something (D) some part
16. Many people _____ things other than money and fame.
 (A) mistake (B) take the part of (C) inclined to (D) strive for
17. That is _____ the best movie I have ever seen.
 (A) all ends up (B) by far (C) no more (D) over again
18. _____, I don't agree to it.
 (A) To me (B) For my part (C) On the decline (D) As a result
19. Write a letter _____ you were absent yesterday.
 (A) asking that (B) complaining that (C) telling how (D) explaining why
20. Roger is _____ the lecture.
 (A) interested to attend
 (B) interesting to attend
 (C) interesting in attending
 (D) interested in attending

Section III. Cloze Test: 20%

There are ten blanks in the following passage numbered from 21-30. For each blank, you will choose an appropriate word from the given list of words, lettered from (A) to (O), to complete the sentences in the passage. In your answers, you simply write down the letter (for example, (A), (B), or (C)) representing the word you have chosen. ON your answer sheet, write down both the category number and the blank number and fill in the letter of the answer you have chosen.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| (A) possible | (B) how | (C) long | (D) along | (E) like |
| (F) who | (G) as | (H) likely | (I) moreover | (J) governing |
| (K) so | (L) however | (M) in | (N) to | (O) what |



There are many conventions 21 our use of language. As 22 as it is appropriate to the situation, we do not pay special attention to the way in which people form their sentences or to the words they choose. Instead, we concentrate on what they have to say to us. But, when a person's use of language strikes us as unsuitable for the situation, we are 23 to become distracted from what he is saying and begin to think mainly about 24 he is saying it. Language that calls attention to itself gets 25 the way of communication instead of making communication easier. The words you use and the way you put them together convey other messages besides the ideas you are talking about. If you speak to someone in a stiffly formal way, you are likely to give the impression of being standoffish, whether you mean 26 or not. On the other hand, if you speak as casually in an interview with a prospective employer or the admissions officer of a college 27 you do in conversation with your friends after school, you may create an impression of immaturity or lack of seriousness. In casual conversation with your friends after school, the most natural thing to say is "28 are you going to the game with?" In a formal report, 29, you might write something 30 this: "With whom is the President going to confer?"

Section IV. Grammatical Analysis: 20%

You will see ten questions. Each question has four sentences, marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Choose one sentence in each question that is NOT grammatical. Then, on your answer sheet, write down both the category number and the question number and fill in the letter of the answer you have chosen.

31. (A) This example is not enough. Give me another.
 (B) Do you want an orange? Yes, I want it.
 (C) His pictures became more colorful, not so dark as his earlier ones had been.
 (D) Some are wise and others are otherwise.
32. (A) None of us are ready to take such a risk.
 (B) The price you ask for these articles is too high.
 (C) He is the only one of my friends that are talented.
 (D) The only food he requested was some bean and potatoes.
33. (A) A lot of work have still to be done.
 (B) Where are my scissors?
 (C) Twenty pounds is a lot of money.
 (D) The audience are requested to leave by the nearest exit.
34. (A) I enjoyed my holidays.
 (B) I enjoyed myself during the holidays.
 (C) I enjoyed fishing during my holidays.
 (D) I enjoyed during the holidays.



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35. (A) They wanted that the children would go to college.
 (B) They said that the children would go to college.
 (C) They thought that the children would go to college.
 (D) They supposed that the children would go to college.
36. (A) He admitted to his father that he had been idle.
 (B) He suggested to us that we begin our task at once.
 (C) He convinced to her that she should change her mind.
 (D) He explained to me that meeting had been canceled.
37. (A) I rejected him to work as my partner.
 (B) Be sure to remind him to pay the bill.
 (C) You must forbid him to swim in the pond.
 (D) I knew him to be the man we had been looking for.
38. (A) Tom was proud of receiving the license.
 (B) Tom was hopeful of receiving the license.
 (C) Tom was worthy of receiving the license.
 (D) Tom was eager of receiving the license.
39. (A) John went for a long bicycle-ride and came home very tired.
 (B) Recent motorization has been very criticized.
 (C) He was the very last to come home.
 (D) The car industry is the very life of the Japanese economy.
40. (A) John wasn't sure that anyone would believe him.
 (B) Mr. Smith did not allow his daughter to marry anyone.
 (C) Scarcely anyone believed him.
 (D) Anyone did not come to the party except John and Dick.

Section V. Reading Comprehension: 20%

There are two passages in this section. Read each passage and then answer the questions underneath each passage. Then, on your answer sheet, write down both the category number and the question number and fill in the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Questions 41-45

One type of person that is common in every country is the one who always tries to do as little as he can and to get as much in return. His opposite, the man who is in the habit of doing more than is necessary and who is ready to accept what is offered in return, is rare everywhere.

The man who avoids effort is always talking about his "rights": he appears to think that society owes him a pleasant, easy life. The man who is always doing more than his share talks of "duties": he feels that the individual is in debt to society, and not society to the individual.

The man who likes an easy life is full of excuses: if he has neglected to do



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something, it was because he had a headache, or the weather was too hot ... or too cold ... or because he was prevented by bad luck. At first other people accept his stories. But soon they realize what kind of person he is. In the long run he deceives only himself. When his friends become cool towards himself, he is surprised and hurt. He blames everyone and everything except himself. He soon becomes one of the discontented members of the society he lives in.

41. In every country people tend to _____.
- (A) do more and say less
(B) do less and say more
(C) give more and take less
(D) give less and take more
42. If an individual does more than is necessary, it is because he thinks that _____.
- (A) society owes him something
(B) he owes something to society
(C) rights are more important than duties
(D) rights are not so important as duties
43. This passage implies that if a person often makes excuses, _____.
- (A) other people will blame him
(B) other people will accept his stories
(C) he will not be believed in the end
(D) he'll surprise and hurt other people
44. We can conclude from this passage that the discontented members of the society are those who are always talking about _____.
- (A) rights, not duties
(B) duties, not rights
(C) rights and duties alike
(D) neither rights nor duties
45. This passage is mainly about _____.
- (A) discontented members of society
(B) two different types of members of society
(C) points of view as to rights and duties
(D) the relationship of the individual to society

Questions 46-50

But the success of science, both its intellectual excitement and its practical application, depends upon the self-correcting character of science. There must be a way of testing any valid idea. It must be possible to reproduce any valid experiment. The character or beliefs of scientists are irrelevant: all that matters is whether the evidence supports their contentions. Arguments from authority simply do not count too many authorities have been mistaken too often. I would like to see these very effective scientific modes of thought communicated by the schools and the media; and it would



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certainly be an astonishment and delight to see them introduced into politics. Scientists have been known to change their minds completely and publicly when presented with new evidence or new arguments. I cannot recall the last time a politician displayed a similar openness and willingness to change.

46. The passage mainly discusses _____.
(A) the rewards of intellectual excitement
(B) practical applications of an abstract theory
(C) an important characteristic of science
(D) some similarities between politics and science
47. The paragraph preceding the passage most probably discusses _____.
(A) the achievements of science
(B) the scientific community
(C) self-correction
(D) faulty information
48. According to the passage, if a scientist repeats an experiment several times and does not produce similar results each time, the experiment must be _____.
(A) extremely complex
(B) incorrectly recorded
(C) invalid
(D) scientific
49. According to the passage, the most essential to scientist's work is _____.
(A) character
(B) beliefs
(C) authority
(D) evidence
50. The author implies that, in science, arguments from authority are _____.
(A) effective
(B) irrelevant
(C) uncomplicated
(D) accountable