



國立雲林科技大學
九十三學年度碩士班入學招生考試試題

系所：各系所

科目：英文

本試題共計 10 頁，分三大類 50 小題，每題 2 分，合計 100 分。

一、用字測驗（共 15 題）

說明：下面兩篇短文共有 15 個空格，為第 1 至第 15 題，請依內容文意選出最恰當的一個選項。

People have always been curious about visiting space. Even the ancient people 1 to touch the stars. But it wasn't 2 the 1960's that this dream finally came true.

In 1961, a Russian 3 Yuri Gagarin made the first flight into space. His flight only 4 one hour and forty-eight minutes. But during his flight he did something 5 had never been done before. He circled the Earth. Four years later, 6 Russian, Alexei Leonov became the first man to walk in space.

In June of 1969, the American 7, Neil Armstrong, became the first person to walk on the moon. Since then, many new plans have been made to 8 space. Scientists hope to visit other planets one day. They also hope that, in the future, humans will be able to live in space.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. long | B. longing | C. are longing | D. longed |
| 2. A. until | B. unless | C. since | D. still |
| 3. A. naming | B. names | C. named | D. was named |
| 4. A. leased | B. lasted | C. lapsed | D. listed |
| 5. A. whom | B. what | C. that | D. this |
| 6. A. other | B. the other | C. together | D. another |
| 7. A. astronaut | B. astrolabe | C. astrodome | D. astrology |
| 8. A. expand | B. explore | C. explode | D. expect |



Snowflakes are made high up in the clouds. Tiny ice crystals form around little bits of dust. 9 water evaporates from the earth, it rises. This vapor joins the tiny ice crystals and the crystals grow. These flakes get bigger and heavier as more water is 10 to them. When they become too heavy to float, they fall to the ground as snow.

There are no two snowflakes exactly 11. Often, they may look similar to one another. But when you look under a 12 you will see that they are all different. All snowflakes have six points and six sides. This may be 13 they look the same. Snowflakes look light and delicate. 14 when they fall to the ground they can become very heavy. In fact, a 15 of snow can sometimes weigh more than a ton.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 9. A. For | B. Or | C. As | D. So |
| 10. A. attached | B. attacked | C. affected | D. attained |
| 11. A. like | B. likely | C. alike | D. liken |
| 12. A. microscope | B. microwave | C. telescope | D. telecopter |
| 13. A. what | B. why | C. where | D. which |
| 14. A. So | B. Or | C. If | D. But |
| 15. A. pitch | B. patch | C. punch | D. punish |



二、完成句子 (共 15 題)

說明：第 16 至 30 題，每題均有四個選項，請選出一個合乎各句文法、文意的正確選項，以使各題成爲完整且文法正確的句子。

16. Her face is as widely known as _____.
- A. any movie star's
 - B. any movie stars'
 - C. any movie star
 - D. any movie stars
17. _____ is extremely dangerous.
- A. Cars at very high speeds driving
 - B. Cars driving at very high speeds
 - C. Driving cars at very high speeds
 - D. At very high speeds driving cars
18. Peter is not quite _____ as his brother.
- A. as good a student
 - B. as a good student
 - C. good as a student
 - D. an as good student
19. Did Linda mention what _____ said to him?
- A. her mother has
 - B. her mother had
 - C. has her mother
 - D. had her mother



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20. _____ succeed in doing anything.
- A. By only working hard can we
 - B. By only working hard we can
 - C. Only by working hard we can
 - D. Only by working hard can we
21. I admit it was stupid of me _____ what she hinted at.
- A. have not to understand
 - B. have to not understand
 - C. to not have understood
 - D. not to have understood
22. It is _____ that I'd like to go on a picnic with my family.
- A. too lovely a day
 - B. so lovely day
 - C. a lovely day such
 - D. such a lovely day
23. Kathy _____ you last night, but she was too busy.
- A. would have telephoned
 - B. had telephoned
 - C. should have telephoned
 - D. should telephone



24. It is no use _____ about the weather.
- A. for complaining
 - B. to complain
 - C. complain
 - D. complaining
25. They were among the millions of students _____ to this important conference.
- A. invited
 - B. invite
 - C. were inviting
 - D. were invited
26. The more you practice, _____.
- A. the more you will get better
 - B. the better you will get
 - C. you will get the better
 - D. you will get the more
27. _____ to participate, I might have won the first prize.
- A. Had I had the opportunity
 - B. Had I have the opportunity
 - C. I have had the opportunity
 - D. I had had the opportunity



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28. All the students resent _____ five term papers for the semester.
- A. to have writing
B. of having to write
C. having to write
D. that having to write
29. They _____ when Jimmy came early.
- A. were surprising
B. were surprised
C. had surprised
D. surprised
30. _____ I am prevented from coming, please forgive me.
- A. In case
B. As if
C. As far as
D. In addition

三、閱讀理解（共20題）

說明：第31至50題，每題均有四個選項，請選出一個最適當的正確選項。

¹It would be a mistake to assume that primitive societies are mentally backward—unable to benefit from their environments or understand how to cope effectively with them. ²Given the general level of technology available, they do adapt to and manipulate their environment in a sophisticated and understanding manner. ³Countless examples can be cited to illustrate this point. ⁴Among some Eskimo groups, wolves are a menace—a dangerous environmental feature that must be dealt with. ⁵They could perhaps be hunted down and killed, but this involves danger as well as considerable expenditure in time and energy. ⁶So a simple yet clever device is employed. ⁷A sharp sliver of bone is curled into a springlike shape, and seal blubber is molded around it and permitted to freeze.



⁸This is then placed where it can be discovered by a hungry wolf, which, living up to its reputation, "wolves it down."⁹Later, as this "time bomb" is digested and the blubber disappears, the bone uncurls and its sharp ends pierce the stomach of the wolf, causing internal bleeding and death.¹⁰The job gets done!¹¹It is a simple yet fairly safe technique that involves an understanding of the environment as well as wolf psychology and habits.

31. The author implies that among primitive societies, the Eskimos' cleverness is
- typical.
 - rare.
 - superior.
 - inferior.
32. The author implies that certain societies are considered "primitive" because of their
- attitude toward animals.
 - level of technology.
 - creative ability.
 - understanding of their environment.
33. In sentence 9, the author uses the term "time bomb" because the bone and blubber weapon
- gives the wolf some extra time to live.
 - is an efficient way of eliminating the wolf.
 - takes little time to prepare.
 - has a delayed action.
34. Which is an appropriate title for this selection?
- Mentally Backward Societies
 - Dangerous Environmental Features
 - Intelligence in Primitive Societies
 - Land of the Eskimos
35. Which sentence best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- There are no greater challenges to a society than that of controlling one's environment.
 - Eskimos are able to control wolves.
 - With increased technology, primitive societies should be able to cope even more effectively with their environment.
 - Primitive societies can deal shrewdly and effectively with the demands of their environment.

¹Not unlike drugs or alcohol, the television experience allows the participant to blot out the real world and enter into a pleasurable and passive mental state.²The worries and anxieties of reality are as effectively deferred by becoming absorbed in a television program as by going on a "trip" induced by drugs or alcohol.³And just as alcoholics are barely aware of their addiction, feeling that they control their drinking



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more than they really do ("I can cut it out any time I want—I just like to have three or four drinks before dinner"), people similarly overestimate their control over television watching. ⁴Even as they put off other activities to spend hour after hour watching television, they feel they could easily resume living in a different, less passive style. ⁵But somehow or other while the television set is present in their homes, the click doesn't sound. ⁶With television pleasures available, those other experiences seem less attractive, more difficult somehow.

⁷A heavy viewer (a college English instructor) observes: "I find television almost irresistible. ⁸When the set is on, I cannot ignore it. ⁹I can't turn it off. ¹⁰I feel sapped, will-less, enervated. ¹¹As I reach out to turn off the set, the strength goes out of my arms. ¹²So I sit there for hours and hours."

36. The author compares being wrapped up in TV to
- the real world.
 - a drug or alcohol "trip."
 - more lively activities.
 - traveling in another state.
37. The author thus implies that watching television is
- addictive.
 - easy to control.
 - not pleasurable.
 - a sensible hobby.
38. From the passage, we can conclude that the author feels television
- is never really interesting.
 - usually helps us face our problems.
 - is a great source of information.
 - generally takes the place of more worthwhile activities.
39. From the passage we can conclude that educators
- are less likely to be TV addicts.
 - can be TV addicts.
 - are more likely to be TV addicts.
 - encourage heavy TV viewing.
40. The topic of this selection is
- the benefits of television programs.
 - the advantage of TV viewing.
 - the importance of TV technology in human life.
 - television as the plug-in drug.

¹In 1962, John Glenn rocketed out of the Earth's atmosphere. ²When Glenn first soared into space, John F. Kennedy was president of the United States. ³Walter Cronkite reported the monumental event on television. ⁴And millions of students sat glued to television sets in their homes and schools.



⁵Thirty-six years later, Glenn again sat poised to take off on a space mission. ⁶Bill Clinton was president. ⁷Walter Cronkite again reported the event. ⁸And many students had come to regard space missions as standard fare, not anything to get excited about.

⁹But this wasn't true of all students—because NASA had reached out to teachers and students across the country.

¹⁰More than 3 million students each year have an opportunity to participate in some way with the space program. ¹¹Some talk to astronauts while they're in orbit. ¹²Others watch live satellite hook-ups of working shuttle crew members. ¹³Still others send experiments into space. ¹⁴Two high schools in Maryland sent payloads into space with Glenn's mission. ¹⁵One experiment tested the effect of weightlessness on seed growth. ¹⁶Another examined cockroach aging in orbit.

¹⁷By 1997, NASA was spending \$807 million annually for education programs and research, an increase of \$300 million from the late 1980s.

41. The main purpose of the article is to
- describe John Glenn's contribution to the space program.
 - compare American presidents.
 - describe NASA's education programs.
 - show how broadcasters report space launches.
42. NASA's education programs are
- mostly books and tests.
 - interactive programs.
 - not popular.
 - focused on adults.
43. How much did NASA spend for education programs in 1997
- more than \$1 billion.
 - 1 billion.
 - approximately \$800,000.
 - less than \$1 billion.
44. John Glenn's second mission was in
- 1962.
 - 1990.
 - 1998.
 - 1999.
45. The writer's attitude toward NASA's education programs appears to be
- enthusiastic.
 - disappointed.
 - confused.
 - alarmed.



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¹Suppose a man works six or seven days a week in a factory, trying to support his family, but never seems to be able to make ends meet. ²If he analyzed his situation rationally, he would probably blame the well-to-do generally and his employers specifically for failing to pay him an adequate wage. ³But these people have the power to cut off his income; to oppose them openly would be self-destructive. ⁴He could also blame himself for his financial problems, but this too makes him uncomfortable. ⁵Instead, he looks to the immigrants who have begun working in his factory. ⁶He doesn't really know them, but he suspects they're willing to work for low wages and that many other immigrants are eager to take his job. ⁷By a process of twisted logic, he blames these people for his poverty. ⁸Hating immigrants makes the man and his friends feel a little better.

46. An immigrant is a person who
- travels into many different states for odd jobs.
 - comes into a foreign country and lives there.
 - plans to leave a country and settle elsewhere after making enough money.
 - works very hard in order to raise a big family.
47. Which of the following statements can be logically inferred?
- Some people are reluctant to oppose their bosses.
 - Factory workers are not good at managing money.
 - People never blame themselves for their own problems.
 - All factory workers are underpaid.
48. The author implies that
- rich people are not likely to be prejudiced.
 - immigrants are not likely to be prejudiced.
 - prejudice can be a unifying force in our society.
 - prejudice can be the result of wanting to blame someone for our problems.
49. The "well-to-do" in sentence 2 refers to those
- highly skilled workers.
 - executives and managers.
 - personnel officers.
 - affluent or rich people.
50. The poor man in the example would probably
- be violent against immigrants.
 - start his own business by hiring cheap immigrants.
 - oppose hiring more immigrants.
 - be able to make ends meet solely on welfare.