

國立中山大學 九十四 學年度教育學程（在校生）暨  
學士後中等學校教師職前學分班 招生考試試題

科目：英文能力測驗

（橫書式）

全 7 頁第 1 頁

**I. Choose the synonymous word or phrase to replace what is underlined in the sentence. (20 %)**

26. There is a naval arsenal in the neighborhood.  
(A) base (B)archaic (C)sublime (D)armory
27. The outcry against the government's policies will subside only if a compromise is reached in the assembly.  
(A) die down (B)succeed (C)proceed (D)be dislodged
28. She learned to speak English by assiduous practice.  
(A) luster (B)industrious (C)eloquent (D)astounding
29. An arrow has a sharp, pointed head with which it perforates its target.  
(A) pierces (B)follows (C)faces toward (D)flies toward
30. The Japanese people are said to be very clannish.  
(A) self-centered (B)tribe-centered (C)egoistic (D)selfish
31. Insurance companies in certain states do not have to indemnify a driver who causes an accident.  
(A) locate (B)compensate (C)prosecute (D)penalize
32. High School compositions are often marred by such clichés as "strong as an ox."  
(A) worn-out expressions (B) creative phrases  
(C) amusing remarks (D) new words
33. The famous aviator Ruth Elder tried to fly across the Atlantic Ocean in 1927.  
(A) athlete (B)celebrity (C)actress (D)pilot
34. The Street was covered with debris from the explosion.  
(A) decease (B)scattered fragments (C)debit (D)bombs
35. After thirty-six orbits, the first flight of the space shuttle Columbia was brought to a smooth touchdown at Edwards Air Force Base in California.  
(A) conclusion (B)crash (C)victory (D)landing

36. Satiric verse is a part of the literature or folklore of many peoples.  
(A) painting (B) writing (C) poetry (D) mythology
37. The ruse will discomfit the enemy.  
(A) upset (B) disclose (C) disown (D) discontent
38. The fans were disillusioned by his sloppy acting.  
(A) disenchanted (B) identified (C) enthralled (D) excited
39. You have to thaw the meat before it can be cooked.  
(A) tenderize (B) defrost (C) season (D) braise
40. Despite all the attempts to decipher the code, it remained an enigma.  
(A) example (B) mystery (C) verse (D) spotlight
41. The National Industrial Recovery Act was designed to spur industry.  
(A) tax (B) stimulate (C) censure (D) rebuke
42. Hitler's belief in a master race is a dangerous fallacy.  
(A) bad idea (B) logical error (C) hypothesis (D) proposition
43. Many pure metals have little use because they are too soft, rust too easily, or have some other drawback.  
(A) property (B) additive (C) disadvantage (D) disparity
44. Many cold-blooded animals are dormant during the winter.  
(A) freeze (B) starve (C) migrate (D) hibernate
45. The old man never missed reading the obituaries in the paper.  
(A) sports news (B) essays (C) death notices (D) unpleasantly humid

**II. Choose the one word or phrase that best complete the sentence. (15 %)**

46. According to the expert's \_\_\_\_\_, the economic growth rate of the whole nation will increase 5% by the end of this year.  
(A) estimation (B) accumulation (C) evacuation (D) aspiration
47. Most of the Americans' ancestors \_\_\_\_\_ from all over the world since 16<sup>th</sup> century.  
(A) integrated (B) enunciated (C) emigrated (D) eliminate
48. The first essential thing for a college freshman is to \_\_\_\_\_ in the enrollment office before the semester begins.  
(A) authorize (B) polarize (C) administer (D) register

49. If you need to see a doctor, you have to make an \_\_\_\_\_ first.  
(A) acupuncture (B) ointment (C) appointment (D) abolishment
50. For those people with history of \_\_\_\_\_, it is essential to have saccharin instead of sugar in the restaurant.  
(A) diabetes (B) lung cancer (C) flu (D) pneumonia
51. Dr. Robert Bell went to New York, bought some books, and \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) visiting his daughter (B) to visit his daughter  
(C) visited his daughter (D) visit his daughter
52. The role of the party system in American politics has always been \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) not dividing but a union (B) a unity instead of a dividing  
(C) not to divide but to unite (D) unifying instead of a division
53. Mr. Smith was young, enthusiastic, and \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) had interested in many activities (B) nteresting in many activities  
(C) interest in many activities (D) interested in many activities
54. Jean wanted neither the assignment in Tokyo nor \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) the job in Chicago (B) did he want to go the Chicago  
(C) to be sent to Chicago (D) at Chicago
55. If you rent a house, the landlord will usually ask some \_\_\_\_\_ before you move out.  
(A) positive (B) loneliness (C) apartment (D) deposit
56. Nearly every aspect of economic life is affected by \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) they are seasonal variations (B) variations are seasonal  
(C) that seasonal variations (D) seasonal variations
57. Microscopes make small things appear larger than \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) really are (B) are really (C) are they really (D) they really are
58. \_\_\_\_\_, glasses can correct most sight defects in healthy eyes.  
(A) When well fitted (B) Well fitted when  
(C) Well fitted if (D) If well fitted when
59. The city of Montreal \_\_\_\_\_ over 70 square miles.  
(A) covers (B) that covers (C) covering (D) is covered
60. New York's Statue of Liberty was designed to be a beacon for ships and a monument \_\_\_\_\_. (A) the two (B) in addition to (C) as well (D) together

**III. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answer to each question based on the following passage. (15)%**

**Essay A**

Can trees talk? Yes—but not in words. Scientists have reason to believe that trees do communicate with each other. Not long ago, researchers learned some surprising things. First, a willow tree attacked in the woods by caterpillars changed the chemistry of its leaves and makes them taste so awful that the caterpillars got disgusted and stopped eating them. Then, even more astonishing, the tree sent out special vapors— an alarm signal stimulating its neighbors to change the chemistry of their own leaves and makes them less tasty.

Communication, of course, doesn't need to be in words. We can talk to each other by a smile, a frown, a shrug of our shoulders, a gesture with our hands. We know that birds and animals use a whole vocabulary of songs, sounds, and movements. Bees dance their signals, flying in certain patterns that tell other bees where to find nectar for honey. So why shouldn't trees have ways of sending messages?

61. The willow tree described in the passage protected itself by
- (A) growing more branches                      (B) changing its leaf chemistry  
(C) communicating with birds and bees      (D) providing shelter for caterpillars
62. According to the passage, the willow tree was able to communicate with other trees by
- (A) waving its branches                      (B) dropping its leaves  
(C) giving off a special vapor                  (D) changing the color of its trunk
63. The author states that bees are able to tell each other about the location of
- (A) honey      (B) people      (C) nectar      (D) beehives
64. The author believes that the incident described in the passage
- (A) cannot be taken seriously                  (B) seems perfectly reasonable  
(C) should no longer be permitted          (D) must be investigated more thoroughly
65. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the passage?
- (A) scientific term is invented and its definition is provided.  
(B) A phenomenon is described and some possible causes are suggested.  
(C) The views of two researchers are described and contrasted.  
(D) A specific case is given to illustrate a general principle.

## Essay B

Some people remember deathdays as naturally as others remember birthdays. Without hesitation my father can recall the exact month, day, and year she died—but I can't. It was June, I think, about six or seven years ago and I was at work with my dad. I didn't cry because I didn't really know her. I had to tell my father that she died. "She" was his mother, but he didn't cry either.

I referred to her as "Grandma," not using more affectionate names like "Gram," "Granny," or "Grams." Grandma was a rigid, aloof elf of a woman who was foreign by birth and by nature. She spoke Polish to my dad. She called my mom Re Verand for undeterminable reasons. She preferred the outhouse to the upstairs bathroom. And when she made chicken soup she left both chicken feet adrift in the pot—claws and all. She rarely baked bread; she never baked cookies. Her house wasn't full of the sweet, warm smells that accompany such activities. It smelled of coal dust and time. Much to my dismay our biannual family vacations inevitably led to backwoods Pennsylvania and that idiosyncratic immigrant.

I didn't really know her as a person, much less as a grandmother. In my entire eighteen years of life she had never taken me on a picnic, or told me a bedtime story, or even tucked me into bed. She never initiated conversation and, on the rare occasions I addressed her, I had to shout. To this day I don't know if she was deaf, or if I just thought she understood shouted English better than spoken English.

Looking back, I can remember her wedding picture on top of the china cabinet in her dining room. She wasn't smiling—her arms were akimbo and her fists were clenched. A look of grim determination overpowered any bridely radiance she might have possessed. Surprisingly, she never changed. I have always envisioned grandmothers as being silverhaired ladies with gentle voices, adoring eyes, and eager smiles. My grandmother didn't possess any of those qualities—in her pictures or in person.

Now, I can remember standing under the canopy at her funeral and honestly trying to cry, to feel some sort of loss. I am one of the few grandchildren that bear the family name and I thought that should have made us closer. I didn't feel anything. Time, experience, and knowledge have made me realize that she had reasons for being different and aloof. She had a hard life: thirteen children, an alcoholic husband, the depression, and war—she had proven that she was a survivor, and that she wasn't obligated to live up to my standards or anyone else's. She may not have fit my definition of what a grandmother should be, but I had no right to place demands on her. She didn't owe me anything. No matter, when I think of her now I'm proud of my heritage. I gladly carry her name. Most importantly, I'm grateful for the priceless gifts she left me...a stubborn Polish pride in the

family name and the will to be a survivor too.

66. By birth the grandmother is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A)American (B)Polish (C)German (D)English
67. The word “aloof” in line 2 of paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to “\_\_\_\_\_.”  
(A)strange (B)unkind (C)remote (D)rigid
68. Based on the writer’s point of view, what is the reason the grandmother was not typical?  
(A)The grandmother likes the outhouse better than the bathroom.  
(B)The grandmother has a hard time going through her life.  
(C)The grandmother is obligated to live up to everyone’s standards.  
(D)The grandmother cannot understand English well.
69. According to the writer, what is the most important gift left by the grandmother?  
(A)the recipe of baking bread and making chicken soup  
(B)the wedding picture and the china cabinet  
(C)the gentle voices and eager smiles  
(D)the Polish family name and a will to survive
70. What is the main idea of this article?  
(A)Heritage is part of our life that we cannot deny.  
(B)We can always remember a strict grandmother well.  
(C)The definition of a grandmother can be individual.  
(D)Immigrants are sometimes idiosyncratic.

### Essay C

Among most peoples in the world, children are given names. In the United States children have a family name, or a “last name,” and a first name. Most also have a middle name. However, not all people name children in the same way.

Some peoples believe that the spirits of those who have died are reborn in babies. To name a baby, the parents begin by saying the names of the child’s ancestors. The baby may sneeze, smile, or cry when a certain name is said. The parents think that means the ancestor is reborn in the baby. The baby is given that name.

Some peoples change their names. Navaho Indians change their names when they want new **ones**. The Navaho can decide to use the mother’s last name rather than the father’s. They may want an English name in place of a Native American one. Or they may change their

English name into a Navaho name. The Navaho do not think it important to keep the same name.

In some parts of Africa, a baby's name is kept secret. No strangers are allowed to learn it. People there believe that the name is part of the child. They think that anyone who learns the name will have power over the child.

71. On the whole, this story is about \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) giving ancestors a name.
- (B) changing the name of an African child.
- (C) how people are given their names.
- (D) keeping secret of people's names.

72. Why is it easy for Navaho Indians to change their name?

- (A) They feel that it is not important to keep the same name.
- (B) Whenever they sneeze, they change their names.
- (C) They believe a name is part of them.
- (D) They will have power over a child when they know the child's name.

73. In some parts of Africa, strangers are not told the name of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) the baby
- (B) the family
- (C) the ancestors
- (D) the mother

74. What can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) Parents everywhere tell all their friends the name of their baby.
- (B) Peoples have different reasons for choosing a baby's name.
- (C) All children are named after their ancestors.
- (D) In the United States all children have a middle name.

75. The word "ones" in paragraph 3 means \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) babies
- (B) Navaho Indians
- (C) parents
- (D) names