## 國立花蓮師範學院

國民教育研究所多元文化教育研究所國小科學教育研究所民間文學研究所民間文學研究所鄉土文化研究所鄉土文化研究所鄉土文化研究所,領別教育學系碩士班,有豐藝術教育研究所生態與環境教育研究所

## 九十學年度招生考試試題

考試科目:英文

(一) 試卷共7頁,請用橫式作答。(二) 答案請依序寫在答案卷上。(三) 試題隨同答案卷一併繳回。

注意事項:

I. VOCABULARY 30%	(In the following sen	tences supply the m	ost appropriate word from the
	list given.)		
	•	-	geon did a marvelous skin
•	rdly see any trace of it.		(D) to a substitute
(A) transfer	(B) change		· · · · •
2. The victory celebrat	ions to the end of t	the war were held in	an atmosphere of hysteria.
(A) maintain	(B) mark	(C) point	(D) indicate
3. He was a timid man	in most ways but at the	e of his car he w	as a devil.
(A) governor	(B) steering	(C) wheel	(D) rudder
4. The history of China	a reveals the extraordin	ary fondness of the	Chinese for tradition and the
with which the	Chinese cling to establi	ished customs.	
(A) tenacity	(B) rapacity	(C) capacity	(D) elasticity
5.The customs officers	were on the for so	omeone trying to smu	uggle illicit goods.
(A) guard	(B) patrol	(C) look	(D) watch
6.I think you'd better _	these three sheets o	of paper together before	ore they get separated.
(A) stamp	(B) staple	(C) stipple	(D) strangle
7. Be careful with thos	e fireworks; they are _	to go off unexpec	tedly.
(A) probable	(B) possible	(C) easy	(D) liable
8. We were watching a	an excellent news broad	dcast on television v	vhen unfortunately there was a
sudden in transr	mission.		

(A) break	(B) cut	(C) stoppage	(D) blank	
9. The hair of several fir	9. The hair of several firemen was slightly in their attempts to put out the fire.			
(A) singed (B) sco	rched (C) burnt (D) b	lazed		
10."What did they e	mploy when they selec	ted this picture as the p	rize-winner?"	
(A) way (B) regulation	on (C) criterion (D) n	neasurement		
11. Before the invention	of refrigeration, the	of fish and meat was	a problem.	
	servation (C) mainte		_	
12. Having read through	the of the play wi	th some care, the prod	ucer began to think how he	
would cast it.	1 ,	, 1	C	
(A) script	(B) proof	(C) edition	(D) publication	
13. Oh bother; I've spilt	the ink and haven't got	any paper.		
(A) wiping	(B) soaking	(6) 1	(D) blotting	
14. She wasn't, spea		ccepted sense but she v	, ,	
attractive.	2,	1	J J	
(A) plainly	(B) strictly	(C) truly	(D) harshly	
15. There's always f	or improvement howev	•	•	
(A) place	(B) occasion	(C) room	(D) area	
		, ,		
II. Read the passage and	tne answer choices th	at 10110W It. Choose th	e best answer to complete	
each blank. (12%)				
The independence	on data shurant of the or		the beaut of his composite to	
-			the heart of his capacity to	
16 risks and to expose himself 17 the probability of criticism from his fellows. Does this				
mean that he is a nonconformist? Yes, but <u>18</u> in the popular sense of the word. One of the				
interesting findings 19 in recent research is that the creative individual as a rule chooses to				
conform in the routine, everyday matters of life, such as speech, dress and manners. One gets				
the impression that he simply is not prepared to waste his energy in nonconformity about trifles.				
He reserves his independence for <u>20</u> really concerns him—the area in which his creative				
activities occur. This <u>21</u> him sharply from the exhibitionists who reject convention in those				
matters that will gain them the most attention.				
			John W. Gardner, Creativity	
16. (A) take	(B) make	(C) put	(D) do	
17. (A) for	(B) to	(C) with	(D) into	
18. (A) not necessary	(B) necessary not	(C) not necessarily	(D) necessarily not	
19. (A) including	(B) comprising	(C) consisted	(D) contained	
20. (A) which	(B) that	(C) what	(D) as	
21. (A) extinguishes	(B) identifies	(C) distinguishes	(D) justifies	

## III. Reading Comprehension. Read the following passages; then answer the questions that follow. (22~35, 2 points each; 36~45, 3 points each)

## A. The Road Not Taken Robert Frost

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood And sorry I could not travel both And be one traveler, long I stood And looked down one as far as I could To where it bent in the undergrowth.

Then took the other, as just as far, And having perhaps the better claim, Because it was grassy and wanted wear; Though as for that the passing there Had worn them really about the same,

And both that morning equally lay In leaves no step had trodden black. Oh, I kept the first for another day! Yet know how way leads on to way, I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh Somewhere ages and ages hence: Two roads diverged in a wood, and I--I took the one less traveled by, And that has made all the difference.

22.	In deciding which	road to take, it is	apparent the poet	
	(A) found it easy to decide		(C) found it difficult to decide	
	(B) refused to decide		(D) postponed his decision	
23.	23. The road the poet took was			
	(A) narrower	(B) wider	(C) more worn	(D) not used as much
24. The leaves in the wood were				
	(A) green	(B) black	(C) yellow	(D) brown
25. From what he says in the third stanza, the poet will probably				
	(A) return to take the other road		(C) not return to take the other road	

(B) not care about returning (D)	) regret taking the road he followed		
26. By the end of the poem, the poet is probably satisfied because			
(A) he expects a great failure (C	) other choices will come his way		
(B) he took the less traveled road (D	) he has a chance to take the other road		
<b>B.</b> The small platform became increasingly of	crowded and by quarter to nine (half an hour after the		
train was due) there was hardly space to me	ove. Mostly the people were farmers and their wives		
going in to the local market town for market	et day. The elderly taxi which was all that the district		
boasted rattled and screeched its way into the	ne station yard and shuddered to a halt just as the train		
finally rumbled into the station. Mrs. Smith	a, a stout elderly woman whom I knew well by sight,		
tumbled out clutching a shabby bag, a macl	kintosh and various parcels. Puffing and panting, she		
shoved her way through the crowd till she	reached the engine, and, to my intense amusement,		
climbed up into the cab.			
"Bill," she bellowed above the noise of th	•		
	neer and I realized that of course Mrs. Smith was the		
engine driver's aunt.			
	"Thanks!" said Bill. The engine gave out an ear-splitting whistle and we hastily climbed in.		
•	l itself by the speed at which he drove the train and		
never have I had such a terrifying journey by	y rail.		
27. The train			
(A) was due at a quarter to nine	(C) had been due at a quarter past nine		
(B) was already late at a quarter to nine	(D) was nearly on time		
28. The platform	(2)		
(A) became more and more crowded	(C) was already very crowded		
(B) needed increased space	(D) became less crowded after quarter to nine		
29. Mrs. Smith	· ·		
(A) ran all the way to the station	(B) was given a lift to the station		
(C) managed to get to the station in spite of the fact that there was only one taxi			
(D) came to the station by the only available	ble taxi		
30. The author			
(A) knew Mrs. Smith but not to speak to			
(B) disliked Mrs. Smith because she was s	stout and elderly		
(C) had never seen her before			
(D) thought she was being a nuisance			
31. Mrs. Smith			
(A) fell down after she got out of the train			

(B) fell over her parcels because she was clumsy

(C) got out of the taxi as quickly as possible			
(D) bumped into the taxi driver who was car	rying her parcels		
32. "puffing and panting" (line 6) means that _	<u>_</u> .		
(A) the engine was letting off steam	(C) Mrs. Smith was out of breath		
(B) the passengers were too crowded	(D) Mrs. Smith was carrying too many parcels		
33. Mrs. Smith had come to the station			
(A) to boast that she was the baby's aunt			
(B)to tell the engine driver that his wife had had a baby			
(C)to stop the train because of the baby			
(D) to take the news to the local market town	ı		
34. The passengers, when they heard the news,	·		
(A) were all smiling	(C) shouted "Hurrah!"		
(B) clapped loudly	(D) let themselves become very cheerful		
35. Because Bill had become a father			
(A) the author was terrified of traveling by train			
(B) he made the train go so fast that the author was terrified			
(C) the author never traveled by train again			
(D) the author determined never to go by rail	l if he could help it		

C. If Perseus and Hercules were the greatest of Greek heroes, the most fascinating was someone named Atalanta, who surprisingly was a woman—a beautiful young woman who loved adventures as much as the most dauntless hero, and who could outshoot and outrun and outwrestle any man in one of the great ages of Greek heroism.

Her father, bitterly disappointed that she was not a boy, left her on a wild mountainside to die, but a she-bear took charge of her, nursed her, and she grew into an active, daring girl. Kind hunters then found her and took her to live with them, and she became more than their equal in all the arduous aspects of a hunter's life.

When a terrible animal began to ravage the country of Calydon, its king in great distress sent for help from the bravest young men of Greece, and a splendid band of heroes sailed off to kill the animal, a huge boar. With them as a matter of course went Atalanta, though many of the heroes resented her presence and felt it beneath them to be accompanied by a woman.

Upon reaching Calydon, the brave band quickly surrounded the fierce animal. Only to have it quickly kill three of their number. Atalanta, however, kept her head and managed to wound it with an arrow, after which another brave young hunter killed it.

At a great funeral games not long afterward, Atalanta appeared among the contestants, and in a wrestling match defeated the young man who was to be the father of the hero Achilles. Her father, now becoming reconciled to having a daughter, wished to find a husband for her, something not at all to her wishes. As a way of disposing of her many suitors, she agreed to marry whoever could beat her in a foot race, knowing well that no young man could do so.

After she had defeated many eager suitors, a young man named Melanion arrived. He knew very well he could not match Atalanta in a foot race, so through the help of goddess of love, Aphrodite, he had managed to possess himself of three beautiful golden apples of Hesperides.

When his race with Atalanta began on the appointed day, Atalanta shot away from the starting line like an arrow and began to outdistance him. At that he rolled one of his apples directly in front of her. She slowed to stoop and pick up the lovely object, and this allowed him to pull even with her. A moment more and he threw a second apple, this time somewhat to one side. She had to swerve to reach it, and this allowed him to forge ahead of her. Almost at once, however, she caught up with him—and the goal was very near. Melanion rolled his last golden apple across her path then, far into the grass. Once more she could not resist. As she picked up the apple, her suitor, winded and gasping, touched the goal. Atlanta was his. Her free days of adventures, hunting, and athletic victories were ended.

-- Condensed and adapted from "Atalanta" in Mythology by Edith Hamilton

36.	Cruelty was a frequent feature of ancient life as it is in modern life. This passage describes			
	cruel behavior by		(C) both Atalanta and b	on fodh on
	(A) Atalanta's father only	У	(C) both Atalanta and he	
	(B) Atalanta only		(D) neither Atalanta nor	her father
37.	We can infer from the be	chavior of Atalanta's	father following her bir	th that
	(A) children were seldor	n wanted	(C) he was not her real:	father
	(B) baby girls were neve	er welcome	(D) baby boys were of	ten more welcome than
	girls			
38. We may assume that, with respect to speech, Atalanta			, Atalanta	
	(A) spoke only the langu	age of bears	(C) could speak human	language instinctively
	(B) learned speech from	the hunters	(D) never learned how t	to speak
39. We can assume from this story that Atalanta			never	
	(A) fought as a warrior		(C) actually killed anim	als
	(B) forgave her unfeeling	g parents	(D) actually got married	l
40. Why, in all probability, did many of the ye		oung heroes sailing to Ca	alydon resent Atalanta's	
	presence?			
	(A) They feared her strength.		(C) They felt women were poor hunters.	
(B) They doubted her courage.		(D) They felt she tarnished the adventure.		
41. We can gather that Atalanta, after reaching ma		naturity, was all of the fo	ollowing except	
	(A) arrogant (	(B) swift	(C) strong	(D) courageous
42.	It can be deduced from t	he story that in anci-	ent times young women	•
<ul><li>(A) often went hunting</li><li>(B) seldom raced or wrestled</li></ul>		(C) always chose their own husbands		
		(D) all had many suitors		
		(2) all had many buttons		

43.	43. Why did Atalanta stop to pick up the golden apples?			
	(A) She was poor and they were valuable.			
	(B) The goddess Aphrodite forced her to do so.			
	(C) They were too beautiful to resist.			
	(D) She actually desired to marry Melanion.			
44.	44. Apparently, her suitors came to race with Atalanta because			
	(A) they wished to win great renown	(C) she was beautiful and desirable		
	(B) her father was a rich king	(D) they believed themselves swifter than she		
45. Melanion won the race through what means?				
	(A) His ability to cheat	(C) His cleverness		
	(B) His great speed and endurance	(D) His persistence and piety		