

國立花蓮師範學院九十三年度研究所碩士班招生考試試題

考試科目：英文

注意事項：

- (一) 試卷共 10 頁。
- (二) 答案請依序寫在答案卡上。
- (三) 試題隨同答案卡一併繳回。

I. 克漏字測驗 (共三十題，每題二分，計六十分)

請就各個空格對應題號的四個答案中，選擇一個最適當的字或詞，填入空格內，使文意完整，文法正確。

1. Next October, Robert and Sophia _____ for three years.
(A) have been married (B) will marry
(C) will have been married (D) are married
2. They insist _____ punctuality.
(A) to (B) for
(C) at (D) on
3. Mary's either early or late. She's never _____ time.
(A) in (B) for
(C) on (D) at
4. You _____ enter that private room. It's forbidden!
(A) might not (B) mustn't
(C) don't have to (D) needn't
5. Her outward physical appearance is pleasing, _____ Linda is a talented actress.
(A) the reason is why (B) why
(C) which is why (D) that is why

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6. Martin _____ to Taipei just a few weeks ago.
- (A) has moved (B) had moved
(C) moved (D) would move
7. The Chinese live largely _____ rice.
- (A) for (B) on
(C) in (D) at
8. It's 3:00 and John said he'd be here at 3:05. He _____ be here soon.
- (A) can (B) should
(C) would (D) could
9. You are not half _____ you think you are.
- (A) as smart like (B) so smart as
(C) as smart as (D) so smart like
10. When the storm let up, she saw that her plantation _____.
- (A) has been destroyed (B) had been destroyed
(C) have been destroyed (D) being destroyed

(I)

Television and radio in Taiwan are no longer giving 11 support to local talent, a corollary of our 12 approach to 13 and ratings. Music television is now 14 , and young hopefuls must watch the current 15 of 3D MTV.

11. (A) answering (B) questioning (C) unquestioning (D) inanswering
12. (A) Americaning (B) Americanized (C) Americanize (D) United State
13. (A) medea (B) median (C) medium (D) media
14. (A) unfashionable (B) unflashing (C) infashionable (D) disflashionable
15. (A) re-rounds (B) re-runs (C) re-runings (D) re-runners

(II)

Initially, the Society of Industry 16 heavily dependent on foreign 17 and 18 although now Korea's car-makers rely on their 19 partners mostly for advanced technological 20 .

16. (A) are (B) were (C) was (D) is
17. (A) technic (B) technocracy (C) technicality (D) technology
18. (A) expertise (B) expert (C) experiment (D) expiratory
19. (A) oversee (B) overseas (C) overseen (D) oversaw
20. (A) assister (B) assistor (C) assistant (D) assistance

21. They needed a rest _____ lunch because they had eaten so much.

- (A) after (B) before
(C) as soon as (D) while

22. It is a horrible irony, but an aggressive person who intimidates weaker people has to know their victim well _____ effective; it's almost impossible to bully strangers.

- (A) in order to (B) if being
(C) if they are (D) to be

23. The locals gather around the electricity generator, but they cannot get _____ .

- (A) it started (B) lights to start
(C) started it (D) starting it

24. Desks can often show aspects of character otherwise hidden from general view _____, if analyzed in detail, will reveal their owner's innermost secrets.

- (A) however (B) and which
(C) but where (D) these

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II. 閱讀測驗(共二十題，每題二分，計四十分)

(I)

Most people can remember a phone number for up to thirty seconds. When this short amount of time elapses, however, the numbers are erased from the memory. How did the information get there in the first place? Information that makes its way to the short term memory (STM) does so via the sensory storage area. The brain has a filter which only allows stimuli that is of immediate interest to pass on to the STM, also known as the working memory.

There is much debate about the capacity and duration of the short term memory. The most accepted theory comes from George A. Miller, a cognitive psychologist who suggested that humans can remember approximately seven chunks of information. A chunk is defined as a meaningful unit of information, such as a word or name rather than just a letter or number. Modern theorists suggest that one can increase the capacity of the short term memory by chunking, or classifying similar information together. By organizing information, one can optimize the STM, and improve the chances of a memory being passed on to long term storage.

When making a conscious effort to memorize something, such as information for an exam, many people engage in "rote rehearsal". By repeating something over and over again, we are able to keep a memory alive. Unfortunately, this type of memory maintenance only succeeds if there are no interruptions. As soon as a person stops rehearsing the information, it has the tendency to disappear. When a pen and paper are not handy, you might attempt to remember a phone number by repeating it aloud. If the doorbell rings or the dog barks to come in before you get the opportunity to make your phone call, you will forget the number instantly. Therefore, rote rehearsal is not an efficient way to pass information from the short term to long term memory. A better way is to practice "elaborate rehearsal". This involves assigning semantic meaning to a piece of information so that it can be filed along with other pre-existing long term memories.

Encoding information semantically also makes it more retrievable. Retrieving information can be done by recognition or recall. Humans can recall memories that are stored in the long term memory and used often. However, if a memory seems to be forgotten, it may eventually be retrieved by prompting. The more cues a person is given (such as pictures), the more likely a memory can be retrieved. This is why multiple choice tests are often used for subjects that require a lot of memorization.

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31. All of the following are mentioned as things filtered from the sensory storage area and get transferred to the STM EXCEPT?
- (A) memory
 - (B) time elapses
 - (C) information
 - (D) stimuli
32. The word "optimize" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:
- (A) enhance the effectiveness
 - (B) store data
 - (C) retrieve data
 - (D) reduce time
33. All of the following are mentioned as places in which memories are stored EXCEPT the:
- (A) STM
 - (B) long term memory
 - (C) sensory storage area
 - (D) rote rehearsal
34. Why does the author mention doorbell rings?
- (A) It is a type of information.
 - (B) It is a type of break.
 - (C) It is a type of incentive.
 - (D) It is a type of warning.
35. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?
- (A) tedious repetition
 - (B) long term memory capacity
 - (C) efforts to keep a memory alive
 - (D) STM capacity
36. How do theorists believe a person can retain MORE information of past events and experiences in a short time?
- (A) By arranging it
 - (B) By repeating it
 - (C) By practicing it
 - (D) By following it

37. The author believes that "rote rehearsal" is:
- (A) a better way to remember something
 - (B) more efficient than "elaborate rehearsal"
 - (C) not producing the desired result in the long run
 - (D) an unnecessary part
38. The word "retrievable" in the last paragraph refers to:
- (A) encode information
 - (B) delete information
 - (C) analyze information
 - (D) get information back
39. The word "elaborate" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:
- (A) complicated
 - (B) collective
 - (C) physical
 - (D) intellectual
40. Which of the following is NOT supported by the passage?
- (A) The working memory is the same as the short term memory.
 - (B) A memory is kept alive through constant repetition.
 - (C) Cues help people to recognize information.
 - (D) By organizing information, people can skip the STM and get transferred to long term storage.

(II)

Professor: Usually, artists did not find fame until after their death. This was not the case, however, for Bartolome Esteban Murillo. Murrillo, who lived from 1618-1682, painted in the Spanish Baroque style. His native Seville was an important religious center and recognized Murrillo as a great artist while he was only in his early twenties. Ashley, why did Murrillo become famous?

Ashley: He quickly became renowned for his religious theme paintings which were popular with the art buying public. *Ecce Homo*, also known as *Suffering Christ*, is a great example of Murillo's work. He often chose models he felt had empathetic faces for his paintings. For example, you can practically feel the emotion in Christ's face in *Ecce Homo*.

Professor: Matthew, what else could you tell us about Murrillo's life?

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Matthew: Murillo was an important figure in Seville, and was appointed the first president of the Academy of Art. He continued to be revered after his death from a fall while painting in 1682. Some other paintings by Murillo include *Beggar Boys Throwing Dice*, *The Pie Eater*, and *The Madonna*.

Professor: Another Spanish Baroque artist, Francisco de Zurbaran, lived from 1598-1664. He also spent most of his life in Seville. Jessica, from the readings in our textbook, what could you tell the class about him?

Jessica: Zurbaran was employed as a court painter for King Philip IV. He was commissioned to decorate the King's Palace in Madrid in 1630, which was an honor.

Jacob: Although Zurbaran painted many things such as still life and historical scenes, most of his work was also religious. An example of his religious art is the painting, *St. Francis of Assisi*. According to legend, St. Francis was observed standing upright in his tomb after his death. Zurbaran attempted to capture the fact that it is a corpse by painting a somewhat frightening face. The eyes are staring upward and the lips are parted. St. Francis is depicted wearing a brown habit worn by Franciscan Monks and by the stigmata over the heart.

Professor: Both Bartolome Esteban Murillo and Francisco de Zurbaran are considered great Spanish Baroque artists. In our next class, we will be looking at artists of our time.

41. What will be the topic of the next class?

- (A) Modern day artists
- (B) Other Baroque painters
- (C) Spanish Baroque architecture
- (D) The Spanish conquest

42. What does the word "depicted" mean in paragraph 7?

- (A) hollow out something
- (B) undermine something
- (C) show something in paintings
- (D) hew something

43. Which of these paintings did Francisco de Zurbaran paint?

- (A) Beggar Boys Throwing Dice
- (B) The Pie Eater
- (C) The Madonna.
- (D) St. Francis of Assisi

44. What does the word "still" mean in paragraph 7?

- (A) nevertheless (B) carbonated
(C) sparkling (D) motionless

45. What can be inferred about the two painters?

- (A) They were Franciscan. (B) They were probably athletics.
(C) People show deference (D) The two painters did not
toward them. believe in Jesus Christ.

(III)

Sexism is a political issue today. It affects the language we choose to use. Many people speaking or writing English today wish to avoid using language which supports unfair or untrue attitudes to a particular sex, usually women.

When Neil Armstrong stepped onto the moon he uttered a memorable sentence: "That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind." If he had landed on the moon in the mid-'90s no doubt he would have said a much more politically correct sentence: "That's one small step for a person, one giant leap for humankind." Less poetic but certainly more literally representative of the whole of the human race!

Certain language can help to reinforce the idea of male superiority and female inferiority. What is now termed "sexist" language often suggests an inherent male dominance and superiority in many fields of life. Male pronouns, **he**, **his** and **him** are used automatically even though the sex of the person is not known. "A student may wish to ask *his* tutor about *his* course". Or we say, "Who's mannng the office today?"

At work there is a tendency to associate certain jobs with men or women. For example, "A director must be committed to the well-being of *his* company." but "A nurse is expected to show *her* devotion by working long hours." In addition, job names often include reference to the sex of the person: "We're employing some new *workmen* on the project." "I'm talking to a group of *businessmen* next Friday." "The *chairman* cannot vote." "He is a *male* nurse" "I have a *woman* doctor." The use of such words tends to reinforce the idea that it is not normal for women to be in professional, highly-paid, technical and manual jobs. Also, that it is not natural for a man to work in such a caring (and generally poorly-paid) role as that of a nurse.

續背面

46. With what topic is this article primarily concerned?

- (A) Employing (B) Political Issue
(C) Sexual Stereotyping (D) Feminism
 in Language

47. The word "uttered" in paragraph 2 could be replaced by which word:

- (A) said (B) published
(C) asked (D) made

48. The word "literally" in paragraph 2 could be replaced by which expression:

- (A) used to focus (B) used to emphasize
(C) informally expressed (D) using alphabetical letters

49. The word "*manning*" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:

- (A) advice-giving (B) supplying workers
(C) owning (D) sleeping over

50. The word "caring" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to:

- (A) relating to profession (B) provision of medical or
 looking after people similar care
(C) kind and helpful (D) sharing