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系	所組別:全校									
考	試科目:英文(F	3)			考試日期:0224,節次:4					
*	考生請注意:	本試題不可使用計算機	請勿在本試題紀		計分					
SE	CTION ONE:	Cloze 50%								
According to the context, choose the best words or phrases to fill in the blank space. Each question constitutes										
2% of the total grade.										
I.	·									
	Three passions, simple but overwhelmingly strong, have1 my life: the longing for love, the search									
for	for knowledge, and unbearable pity for the suffering of mankind. These passions, like great winds, have blown									
me	me2, in a wayward course, over a great ocean of anguish, reaching to the very verge of despair.									
	I have sought love, first, because it brings ecstasy—ecstasy3 great that I would often have									
sacrificed all the rest of life for a few hours of this joy. I have4_ it, next, because it relieves										
loneliness—that terrible loneliness in which one shivering consciousness looks over the rim of the world into										
the cold unfathomable lifeless 5. I have sought it finally, because in the union of love I have seen, in a										
mystic miniature, the prefiguring vision of the heaven that saints and poets have imagined. This is what I										
sought, and though it might seem too good for human life, this is what—at last—I have found.										
With equal passion I have sought6 I have wished to understand the hearts of men. I have wished to										
kn	ow why the stars	shine. And I have tried	to7 the Pythagorea	n power by which nu	ımber holds sway					
abo	ove the flux. A li	ttle of this, but not much	n, I have achieved.							
	Love and know	wledge, so far as they we	ere possible, led upward	toward the heavens. I	But always pity					
bro	ought me back to	8 Echoes of cries	of pain reverberate in m	y heart. Children in f	amine, victims					
tor	tured by oppress	ors, helpless old people	a burden to their sons, ar	nd the whole world of	f loneliness, poverty,					
an	d pain make a m	ockery of what human li	fe should be. I long to all	eviate this evil, but I	cannot, and I too					
	9									
	This has been	my life. I have found it	10 living, and woul	d gladly live it again	if the chance were					
ofi	fered me.									
1.	(A) ruined	(B) governed	(C) split	(D) embarrassed						
	(A) nowhere	(B) apart	(C) hither and thither	(D) chilled						
	(A) so	(B) hardly	(C) barely	(D) nevertheless						
	` ,	(B) move away from	(C) sought	(D) destroyed						
	(A) tree	(B) fish	(C) stone	(D) abyss						
	(A) knowledge	, ,	(C) justice	(D) affection						
	(A) distort	(B) disregard	(C) apprehend	(D) abandon						
	(A) earth	(B) hell	(C) ocean	(D) fire						
	(A) sacrifice	(B) salvage	(C) simplify	(D) suffer						
	. (A) worthy	(B) worth	(C) worthwhile	(D) worthless						
	•			. ,						

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II.								
Historically, Americans have embraced a degree of anti-intellectualism as a badge of our populist spirit.								
But as our economy be	comes increasingly relia	ant on technology, sci	entific research, and a l	highly skilled work				
force, this attitude11 our best interests.								
Proof came earlier this year, in the form of the Third International Mathematics and Science Study								
(TIMSS). A12 of	facademic performance	in 21 countries, TIM	SS showed that U.S. 12	2 graders ranked at				
or near the bottom in m	nath and science.							
TIMSS underscor	es the need for more	13 curricula,14	academic standards	s, and15				
teacher training. But po	olicy changes16 v	vill not improve stude	nts' performance. Our	basic values need an				
overhaul. As long as te	achers, parents, and stud	dents remain suspicio	us of intellectual excell	ence, we will				
function as a tripod for17supporting a system that celebrates "averageness" over achievement.								
What changes are	in order?							
TIMSS offers son	ne important18 T	he test revealed that A	American students spen	d less time doing				
homework and more time at after-school jobs than do their international peers. Indeed, says researcher Gerald								
Bracey, "The American	vision of teenagerdom	includes dating, mall	s, cars, jobs, and extrac	curricular				
activities." In the name	e of being "19," ma	any students are being	g spread too thin. We no	eed to set new				
20, with academi	c enshrined as the cente	rpiece.						
11. (A) understands	(B) underscores	(C) undermines	(D) underestimates					
12. (A) comparison	(B) union	(C) criticism	(D) quote					
13. (A) easy	(B) entertaining	(C) restrained	(D) rigorous					
14. (A) lower	(B) higher	(C) worst	(D) similar					
15. (A) better	(B) worsened	(C) decreased	(D) depressed					
16. (A) alone	(B) lonely	(C) lonesome	(D) longing					
17. (A) medicine	(B) mess	(C) methane	(D) mediocrity					
18. (A) money	(B) manpower	(C) clues	(D) categories					
19. (A) well-rounded	(B) well-phrased	(C) well-treated	(D) well-trained					
20. (A) hobbies	(B) priorities	(C) landmarks	(D) equipment					

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杨州分元	•	>

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There are some obvious cautions to draw about the social and political implications that might one day flow from brain sex research. One is that differences between individuals of the same sex often far exceed the slight differences between the sexes as two population groups. Even if men 21. excel in math, an individual woman could still be better than most men.

On the other hand, if the brains of men and women really are organized differently, it's possible the sexes both prefer and excel at different __22.__, perhaps those with more or less competition of social interaction. "In a world of scrupulous gender equality, equal numbers of girls and boys would be educated and __23.__ for all professions. Hiring would proceed until half of every workplace was made up of men and half, women," says Judith Lorber in Paradoxes of Gender, a new work of 24. theory. That premise does not hold if there are real intellectual differences between the sexes, the test of equal opportunity, when all unfair 25. to women have fallen, will not necessarily be equal outcomes.

- 21. (A) in general (B) in time
- (C) in case
- (D) in trouble

- 22. (A) grades
- (B) levels
- (C) schools
- (D) occupations

- 23. (A) cheated
- (B) failed
- (C) trained
- (D) harmed

- 24. (A) feminist
- (B) womanly
- (C) ladylike
- (D) girly

- 25. (A) barriers
- (B) help
- (C) support
- (D) power

SECTION TWO: Sentence Combination 20%

Combinine each of the following sets of sentences into one single sentence. The underlined words must be part of the main sentence after the combination. Do not change the meaning of the original sentences.

- (1) Dr. Chiyoko Smith will give a talk here soon. I.
 - (2) The talk will take place at the University Auditorium, National Cheng Kung University.
 - (3) Dr. Smith's upcoming talk is about the promises of stem cell.
 - (4) Dr. Smith is Professor of Biology at Socrates University.
 - (5) The talk will be held from 2pm to 4pm, April 1, 2015.
- II. (1) This <u>article is an analysis of paintings</u>.
 - (2) This article was published in Romantic Arts.
 - (3) The article was published in the latest issue of Romantic Arts.
 - (4) The paintings analyzed in the article are all portrait paintings.
 - (5) The paintings analyzed in the article were made by John Geoffrey.

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SECTION THREE: English-Chinese Translation 30%

Translate the following sentences into Chinese. Each question constitutes 5% of the total grade.

- 1. While other industries talk about globalizing, higher education in the United States has long been heavily international, drawing students and faculty members from around the world.
- 2. Universities need to do more to ensure that the next generation of scholars and researchers has an international perspective and the ability to work in diverse settings.
- 3. Although universities around the world face a common challenge in cultivating globally minded graduates, the solutions may differ by institution, country, and region.
- 4. While traditional study-abroad programs, at the undergraduate level, emphasize the benefits of the cultural experience, graduate students need to see additional value in participating, such as the opportunity to do research overseas and expand professional networks.
- 5. Family commitments or cultural constraints may keep women from pursuing doctorates abroad, even as more earn college degrees. Students in shorter master's-degree programs may not have time to spend part of their studies abroad.
- For the reasons above, university leaders need to find ways to make global learning inherent in all degree programs.