

八十五學年度 歷史系(所) 甲 組碩士班研究生入學考試

科目 英文 科號 4205 共 7 頁第 1 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

PART I VOCABULARY 30%

Choose the word(s) that is closest in meaning to the word(s) underlined in the text.

Reading 1

The state of Johore occupies the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula. Its west coast, facing the Straits of Malacca, is well developed but in the center and on the east coast, the population is (1) sparse and vast stretches of jungles separate one settlement from another. But the state is served by a good road network and its hotels and rest houses, if not luxurious, are conveniently located.

One can, for example, dine at a (2) ramshackle restaurant that (3) lures motorists to fight traffic and drive 80 kilometers over (4) potholed roads to feast on (5) chili crabs. He can hire a fishing boat at Mersing to carry him to the many offshore islands, some uninhabited and the size of a city block. He can cruise down the historic Johore River to Johore Lama, one of the earliest capitals of the Malay Kingdom, or he can (6) peer inside a (7) camouflaged pillbox built before World War II.

Johore only (8) evolved its own identity after the fall of the Malacca Sultanate to the Portuguese in the 16th century. Malacca's last ruler refused to (9) capitulate but fled to Johore. The present royal family of Johore cannot claim direct descent from Sultan Mahmud, but they are related by a collateral line. Despite this (10) pedigree, however, Johore's rulers never attained the (11) pinnacle of power, prestige, and influence which the sultans of Malacca had enjoyed.

Johore was basically a trading empire that had its moments of power and prosperity (12) interspersed with the darker days of disaster. Not only did they have to (13) contend with the Portuguese of Malacca, and then with the Dutch, but also with the new power of Aceh in north Sumatra, and when Aceh weakened, the (14) marauding Menangkabau and the Bugis began to (15) flex their muscles.

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| 1. (a) significant
(b) mixed
(c) meager
(d) warlike | 5. (a) tiny
(b) cold
(c) spicy
(d) mixed |
| 2. (a) rickety
(b) luxurious
(c) huge
(d) expensive | 6. (a) urinate
(b) gaze
(c) walk
(d) crawl |
| 3. (a) entices
(b) forbids
(c) pays
(d) traps | 7. (a) fully equipped
(b) concealed
(c) decorated
(d) renovated |
| 4. (a) narrow
(b) winding
(c) full of cars
(d) full of holes | 8. (a) developed
(b) lost
(c) changed
(d) abandoned |

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| <p>9. (a) abdicate
 (b) make Malacca the capital
 (c) surrender
 (d) take the crown</p> <p>10. (a) education
 (b) authority
 (c) lineage
 (d) fortune</p> <p>11. (a) shackles
 (b) height
 (c) experience
 (d) loss</p> <p>12. (a) scattered among
 (b) overshadowed by
 (c) limited by
 (d) hidden among</p> | <p>13. (a) make alliances with
 (b) surrender to
 (c) trade with
 (d) struggle against</p> <p>14. (a) wandering
 (b) pillaging
 (c) industrious
 (d) acquisitive</p> <p>15. (a) demonstrate their strength
 (b) engage in competitions
 (c) engage in physical pursuits
 (d) strengthen their bodies for war</p> |
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PART II READING COMPREHENSION 40%

Choose the most appropriate answer according to the readings for the following questions.

Reading 2

The Republic of China and New Zealand have initialed a new commercial aviation pact that would replace the existing five-year agreement, increasing the number of flights for each side from five to seven per week. The initialing took place April 2 in Wellington, New Zealand. Signatories of the contract were Tsai Ching-yen, director-general of the ROC Civil Aeronautics Administration, and A.P.F. Browne, director of New Zealand's Commerce and Industry Office. The contract will take effect June 7 this year if approved by each country's cabinet.

Under the new pact, each country would continue to allow more than one airline to service the Taipei-Auckland route. The airlines could provide up to seven flights per week and make more than one third-country stopover. The existing flights now stop only in Brisbane, Australia. The new contract carries no expiration date, which would save the countries the trouble of renewing the pact every five years.

Taipei and Auckland have no formal diplomatic ties, but in view of tourist and commercial links, they started direct flight service in 1991, with Air New Zealand beginning the service in August of that year. Air New Zealand now provides four flights per week with one additional flight per week during tourist seasons. The ROC side started the service a little later; Mandarin Airlines, a subsidiary of former ROC flag carrier China Airlines, began servicing the route in November 1992, and another Taipei-based airline, EVA Airways, joined in nearly two years later.

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According to CAA officials, EVA Airways, which now makes three flights per week, is expected to increase the number of flights in the summer months. Mandarin Airlines is studying the possibility of using its own aircraft to service the route. Despite the permission to increase flights, Air New Zealand officials in Taipei said they see no market need to do so at present.

16. The new agreement will change the maximum possible number of flights per week to
 - (a) five
 - (b) seven
 - (c) fourteen
 - (d) the article does not say
17. How long will the new agreement be valid?
 - (a) five years
 - (b) seven years
 - (c) ten years
 - (d) until it is replaced or revoked
18. Under the old agreement, how many third-country stopovers were permitted?
 - (a) none
 - (b) one
 - (c) two
 - (d) three
19. The first airline to begin flying the Taipei-Auckland route was
 - (a) Air New Zealand
 - (b) Mandarin Airlines
 - (c) China Airlines
 - (d) EVA Airways
20. According to the reading, which of the following is true?
 - (a) EVA Airways is expected to increase the number of flights
 - (b) Mandarin Airlines is planning to add flights after the pact is approved
 - (c) Air New Zealand sees a need to increase flights once permission is granted
 - (d) all of the above

Reading 3

For much of their history, the educational systems of western Europe could be characterized as systems of mono-integration, predominantly serving the interests of, and controlled by, one dominant group, the church. With the development of the nation-state and rising industrialization in the nineteenth century, however, this religious predominance faced increasing challenges. The state, with an interest in political integration and social control, gradually strove to establish a national educational system under its authority. This battle between religious and secular elites resulted in roughly three types of educational systems. The first is characterized by complete state control over education. A second variation is a national

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system with uniform regulations in which the dominant religious group has a substantial operational role. A third category, of which the Netherlands is an example, contains several school sectors allowed to function within a set of uniform national restrictions. Among these broad categories, substantial differences evolved regarding the religious or neutral orientations of public schools and the establishment of private religious education. Within this context, the religious heterogeneity of the population and the political power of the religious elite are critical factors in shaping educational systems. In nations that are relatively homogeneous religiously, for instance, public schools generally include religious socialization, often accompanied by minor state provisions supporting private education. In countries where religious resistance to a neutral national education system was unsuccessful, opportunities for private education and government funding of private schools became key issues. Although different in size and in the conditions under which they operate, and dependent on the political power of the religious elite, systems of state-funded private religious schools developed alongside the nonreligious public sector in such nations.

Among these countries, the Netherlands is in a unique position. With several religious groups balancing one another, as opposed to nations with one dominant church, a religious coalition provided the political power to create a diverse system of private religious schools, which soon outstripped public education. In terms of size, financial conditions, and regulation of private schools, the Dutch school system demonstrates religion's potential importance in the formation of education systems.

21. This reading forms part of the introduction to a long article. What would be the most appropriate title for the article?
- (a) Religion and Political Power in Western Europe
 - (b) Educational Systems of Western Europe
 - (c) Religious Groups in the Netherlands
 - (d) Religious Determinants in Dutch Schools
22. In the Netherlands today
- (a) there are more public schools than private religious schools
 - (b) there are more private religious schools than public schools
 - (c) the number of private religious schools and public schools is about equally balanced
 - (d) there are several kinds of private religious schools but no public schools
23. According to the reading, why did the state become interested in controlling education in the nineteenth century?
- (a) states were becoming larger and more powerful
 - (b) states wanted more social control over their inhabitants
 - (c) states wanted more political control
 - (d) all of the above
24. In nations where most people have the same religious beliefs
- (a) some religion is taught in public schools
 - (b) private religious schools are widely supported by state funds
 - (c) private education receives no state support
 - (d) national education systems are generally unsuccessful

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25. In countries with religiously neutral national education systems
- (a) there are often different religious groups
 - (b) systems of private schools have often developed
 - (c) state funding of private schools becomes an important issue
 - (d) all of the above

Reading 4

The invention of the process of printing from movable type, which occurred in Germany about the middle of the fifteenth century, was destined to exercise a far-reaching influence on all the vernacular languages of Europe. Some idea of the rapidity with which the new process swept forward may be had from the fact that in Europe the number of books printed before the year 1500 reaches the surprising figure of 35,000. In England over 20,000 titles in English had appeared by 1640, ranging all the way from mere pamphlets to massive folios. The result was to bring books, which had formerly been the expensive luxury of the few, within the reach of all. More important, however, was the fact, so obvious today, that it was possible to reproduce a book in a thousand copies or a hundred thousand, every one exactly like the other. A powerful force thus existed for promoting a standard, uniform language, and the means were now available for spreading that language throughout the territory in which it was understood.

Such a widespread influence would not have been possible were it not for the fact that education was making rapid progress among the people and literacy was becoming much more common. In Shakespeare's London it is probably true that not less than a third and probably as many as half of the people could at least read. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there arose a prosperous tradesman class with the means to obtain an education and the leisure to enjoy it. As a result of popular education the printing press was able to exert its influence upon language as upon thought.

A third factor of great importance to language in modern times is the way in which different parts of the world have been brought together through commerce, transportation, and more rapid means of communication. The exchange of commodities and the exchange of ideas are both stimulating to language. The expansion of the British Empire and the extension of trade enlarged English vocabulary by words drawn from every part of the world, besides spreading the language over vast areas whose existence was undreamed of in the Middle Ages. But while diversification has been one of the results of transportation, unification also resulted from ease of travel and communication, as a result also lessening the more easily altered local idiosyncracies.

26. We can conclude that these paragraphs form part of a larger reading about
- (a) the effects of the invention of the printing press on the languages of Europe
 - (b) the influence of language upon thought
 - (c) influences on the spread and standardization of the English language
 - (d) effects of education on language use

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27. We can infer from the reading that the invention of the printing press was important because
- (a) more people could afford to buy books
 - (b) more books could be printed
 - (c) people in different places were reading the same book in exactly the same language
 - (d) all of the above
28. We can infer from the reading that when more people have the time and opportunity to obtain an education
- (a) the rate of literacy rises
 - (b) the number of tradesmen increases
 - (c) people read less
 - (d) all of the above
29. What effect did the expansion of the British Empire have on the English language?
- (a) the English language was spread to different places
 - (b) English vocabulary increased
 - (c) new varieties of English developed
 - (d) all of the above
30. Which of the following contributed to the standardization of the English language?
- (a) the expansion of the British Empire
 - (b) British extension of trade
 - (c) increased opportunities for travel
 - (d) all of the above

Reading 5

Tourism in Albania remains disappointing and remains caught in a dilemma: relatively up-market, specialist tourism is the only practicable option, but the infrastructure is so poor that the high-spending tourist is not attracted in the first place. For example, the outstanding Byzantine site at Butrint--probably the finest ruin of its kind--will attract visitors only for a day or two. As for mass tourism, it was never a proposition. Besides, there are very few beaches with the required attributes. The largest beaches--to the south of Durres--were always discreetly fouled by sewers from the town and detritus from Durres port. A new shanty town virtually on the beach has put paid to the unrealistic plans to build a large holiday complex there. The Dalmatian coast of Croatia to the north of Albania once netted \$2 billion a year. By the end of the century it will probably regain its magnet-like quality. The only spectacular stretch of Albanian coast, with very clean, clear water is the "wild coast" between Vlora and Saranda to the south. Rich individuals might build villas there to add to the former communist elite's existing villas (just to the south of Vlora), but this will not bring much to the national exchequer.

Certainly till well into the next century Albania will remain Europe's poorest country. There is very little incentive for Albanians in Albania (as opposed to those on Wall Street or working as dish-washers in Athens) to be entrepreneurial or invest in businesses. The VEFA supermarket business is one of the few examples of a successful domestic investor. During the last 15 years of communist rule under Enver Hoxha the work ethic vanished and has yet to be

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rediscovered. Albanians will always have a Mediterranean attitude towards work which infuriates less humorous Anglo-Saxons. But when eventually people believe there is a rule of law which cannot be changed at the whim of megalomaniac politicians, investment and real work will start in earnest.

31. Why isn't Albania making money from tourism?
- (a) it doesn't have any nice or interesting places tourists would want to see
 - (b) it doesn't have any beaches
 - (c) it doesn't have the facilities richer tourists prefer
 - (d) all of the above
32. What's wrong with the beaches south of Durres?
- (a) the town's sewage flows into its waters
 - (b) rubbish from the seaport floats in
 - (c) large groups of poor people have put up houses near the beach
 - (d) all of the above
33. Why does the writer mention the Dalmatian coast of Croatia?
- (a) it doesn't have any nice beaches either
 - (b) it used to make a lot of money from tourists flocking to its beaches and will again and it isn't far away
 - (c) they make a lot of money from catching fish off the coast there
 - (d) its beaches also attract rubbish and they will be even more polluted by the year 2000
34. In the second paragraph we read "Albania will always have a Mediterranean attitude towards work which infuriates less humorous Anglo-Saxons." What do you suppose this sentence means?
- (a) Englishmen make Albanians angry
 - (b) Englishmen do not think Albanians are funny
 - (c) Englishmen think Albanians are lazy
 - (d) all of the above
35. According to the reading, why will Albania remain poor for the next several years?
- (a) the people do not trust the current politicians
 - (b) under communism people lost positive attitudes toward work
 - (c) people in southern Europe are not generally known to be hard-working
 - (d) all of the above

PART III COMPOSITION 30%

During the warmer months, we often hear about school children getting food poisoning from school lunches. In about 150 words, tell what you think should be done about this problem.