

# 國立清華大學 100 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

系所班組別：中國文學系

考試科目（代碼）：英文（3605）

共 7 頁，第 1 頁 \*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

## 一、填充題（24%，每空格 2 分）

請為以下短文填入恰當的動詞時態和型態。請在答案紙上註明 1~12 的編號，依序填入答案。

可能的時態包括：原形、現在式或過去式、完成式或進行式。可能的形態包括：不定式、主動式或被動式。每一空格可能需填入一字到二字。

例如：

題目 I always \_\_\_\_ (want) to be an architect. 我從小就想當建築師。

答案 編號 0: *wanted*

It \_\_\_\_ (be) possible that I \_\_\_\_\_ (lead) into architecture because my mother and a number of her sisters were painters. 這或許是因為我母親和幾位阿姨是畫家，  
〔編號 1、2〕

I always wanted to draw and to make things. 使我從小就愛做美勞。

Somewhere, someone may \_\_\_\_\_ (indicate) that architecture \_\_\_\_ (be) a more respectable art which I don't think it \_\_\_\_ (be). 好像曾有人說過，建築是高人一等的藝術，但我可不這麼認為。

〔編號 3、4、5〕

But all through high school and college and graduate school, I never \_\_\_\_ (have) any doubts. 不過在我整個的求學生涯，包括中學、大學，一直到研究所，我對建築的憧憬倒是始終如一。

〔編號 6〕

I went to high school in a small town in New Jersey where I endeared myself to the principal because whenever we had to make reports, I would take time and lay out beautiful title sheets, make montages and collages of the subject matter. Of course, inside the reports, it was probably the same old stuff like high school American History and things of that sort. 我在紐澤西州的一座小鎮裡讀中學的時候，就已經開始親炙建築學的精義；每次要繳報告的時候，無論報告的內容多麼陳腔濫調，我都會用心設計精美的封面，混搭各種花俏的文字編排和美工裝飾。

## 國立清華大學 100 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

系所班組別：中國文學系

考試科目（代碼）：英文（3605）

共 7 頁，第 2 頁 \*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

The lovely packaging that I did on my high school papers \_\_\_ (help)\_\_\_ (promote) me at various colleges. I received a number of scholarships and wound up at Williams College. 我替中學作業所做的漂亮包裝幫我爭取到幾所大學的青睞。我得到幾項獎學金的支助，最後進入了威廉學院。

〔編號 7、8〕

One of the fortunate things about Williams College was its closeness to Bennington. Bennington \_\_\_ (be) a very exciting place to me, especially in the arts. 威廉學院的一個好處是它離班寧頓學院很近。班寧頓至今仍是很能激發我的一個地方，尤其是在藝術方面。

〔編號 9〕

So I became an Art History major. Another student and I persuaded the college \_\_\_ (establish) a pre-architecture program as part of our honors work. This \_\_\_ (accomplish) through contact with Bennington. 於是我就主修了藝術史。我和一位同學一起說服學校新設一個建築預科的學程，來豐富我們取得「優等」畢業資格所需的研習活動。這個學程的建立是靠威廉和班寧頓兩院合作來達成的。

〔編號 10、11〕

We were able to spend half the week up there. They had a man \_\_\_ (teach) drawing and architectural design. 我們每週可以有一半的時間在班寧頓學院學習。那邊有一位老師教授建築設計和繪圖。

〔編號 12〕

Then I went to the Harvard architectural school which happened to be really the only school teaching modern architecture. 後來我去了哈佛大學建築學院，那裡碰巧是唯一真正教導當代建築的學院。

# 國立清華大學 100 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

系所班組別：中國文學系

考試科目（代碼）：英文（3605）

共 7 頁，第 3 頁 \*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

## 二、詞彙、文法的選擇題（26%）

### A. 詞彙

1. The scholar \_\_\_\_\_ that the text was lost because there was no record of it in any academic library.
  - a. placed
  - b. assumed
  - c. canceled
  - d. arrogated
2. It is often difficult to identify which \_\_\_\_\_ are relevant to a particular question.
  - a. contexts
  - b. motive
  - c. directs
  - d. ordinary
3. His work is not \_\_\_\_\_ to the question we are discussing.
  - a. implied
  - b. pertain
  - c. relevant
  - d. under
4. Research on the \_\_\_\_\_ of ancient societies is limited by the absence of detailed source materials.
  - a. react
  - b. considerable
  - c. structure
  - d. final
5. The poet has a \_\_\_\_\_ style that is easy to recognize.
  - a. unique
  - b. common
  - c. write
  - d. poems
6. The poet has a \_\_\_\_\_ style that is easy to recognize.
  - a. unique
  - b. common
  - c. write
  - d. poems

國立清華大學 100 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

系所班組別：中國文學系

考試科目（代碼）：英文（3605）

共 7 頁，第 4 頁 \*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

7. The research \_\_\_\_\_ where he works receives government funding.
- book
  - resource materials
  - project
  - institute

B. 文法

1. The television set was \_\_\_\_\_ by a repairman when I came in.
- fixed
  - fixing
  - being fixed
  - having fixed
2. \_\_\_\_\_ I don't have any money, I can't take you out to dinner.
- As
  - Before
  - While
  - In case
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you do not eat too many sweets, you don't have to worry about gaining weight.
- Unless
  - While
  - In case
  - As long as
4. Francis really deserved first place because she performed \_\_\_\_\_ was expected.
- Much better than
  - More better than
  - Much better from
  - Much better as
5. No one but the boss and his assistant \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that the company will fire George before Christmas.
- knows
  - know
  - have known
  - is known

# 國立清華大學 100 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

系所班組別：中國文學系

考試科目（代碼）：英文（3605）

共 7 頁，第 5 頁

\*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

6. The boy has never \_\_\_\_\_ abroad before.  
a. went  
b. traveling  
c. been  
d. visit
7. The per capita income of the people in America \_\_\_\_\_ the highest in the world.  
a. being  
b. are  
c. is  
d. have been

## 三、閱讀測驗（25%）

Tribesmen in the Himalayan mountains, campers in wilderness areas of the United States, and hunters and campers in the wilds of Canada have all reported sightings of hairy humanlike creatures that roam the forests and mountains. In the Tibetan highlands the creature is known as the Yeti, or the Abominable Snowman, and is said to be in search of victims as it prowls the mountainsides at night. In the United States and Canada it is known either as Bigfoot or Sasquatch, and is thought to be fearsome but benign unless provoked. Many stories of reported sightings of the Yeti, Bigfoot, or Sasquatch have been investigated by local authorities, but no one has ever found a living or dead specimen of either creature.

The first reported sighting of a Yeti was in 1921 when English explorers came across tracks in the snow resembling huge human footprints. Several investigations by scientific teams failed to turn up any evidence of the Yeti's existence. Several plausible explanations were offered for the appearance of the tracks in the snow, with the suggestion that the tracks of a fox or other animal may have melted and become distorted in size gaining the widest acceptance. Nevertheless, reports of further sightings have persisted through the years.

In North America, early trappers and settlers heard Indian tales of the Sasquatch that lived in the deep woods and carried off small children and livestock in the dead of night. A less sinister lore has developed around Bigfoot which has spawned sightings in such diverse locales as Ohio, Vermont, and Oregon. Bigfoot is generally considered to be a timid, gentle herbivorous hominid that avoids human contact whenever possible.

國立清華大學 100 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

系所班組別：中國文學系

考試科目（代碼）：英文（3605）

共 7 頁，第 6 頁 \*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

1. The best title for this passage would be
  - a. Creatures of the night
  - b. The legend of Bigfoot
  - c. Mysterious creatures of the wild
  - d. Sasquatch and Ogopogo
2. Specimens of the creatures
  - a. were first discovered in 1921
  - b. have been found in greatly diverse locales
  - c. are lacking
  - d. have been distorted in size
3. Tales of Sasquatch suggest that it is
  - a. gentler than the Yeti
  - b. more sinister than Bigfoot
  - c. a timid, retiring creature
  - d. most likely a mutated fox or bear
4. The passage does Not discuss
  - a. scientific investigations
  - b. newsreel footage of Bigfoot
  - c. Indian lore regarding Sasquatch
  - d. rural sightings
5. From lines 6-7 it can be inferred that
  - a. the creatures pose a serious threat to campers and hunters
  - b. the creatures are completely harmless
  - c. the creatures should be left alone if spotted
  - d. only small animals and children need fear the creatures
6. In the final three lines of the passage, the phrase “herbivorous hominid” could best be replaced by
  - a. meat eating predator
  - b. plant eating ape
  - c. ovolacto vegetarian
  - d. nocturnal marsupial
7. Which of the following could best replace the word “prowls” in line 5?
  - a. patrols
  - b. plagues
  - c. stalks
  - d. threatens

# 國立清華大學 100 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

系所班組別：中國文學系

考試科目（代碼）：英文（3605）

共 7 頁，第 7 頁 \*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

8. In line 14, the word "plausible" could best be replaced by
- dubious
  - praiseworthy
  - credulous
  - believable
9. In line 6, the word "it" refers to
- the creature
  - Yeti
  - Bigfoot
  - Sasquatch
10. In line 20, the word "that" refers to
- trappers
  - settlers
  - Indians
  - Sasquatch

## 四、翻譯（25%）

From Noam Chomsky "War, Peace, and Obama's Nobel," In These Times, November 5, 2009:

The hopes and prospects for peace aren't well aligned -- not even close. The task is to bring them nearer. Presumably that was the intent of the Nobel Peace Prize committee in choosing President Barack Obama.

The prize "seemed a kind of prayer and encouragement by the Nobel committee for future endeavor and more consensual American leadership," Steven Erlanger and Sheryl Gay Stolberg wrote in The New York Times.

The nature of the Bush-Obama transition bears directly on the likelihood that the prayers and encouragement might lead to progress.

The Nobel committee's concerns were valid. They singled out Obama's rhetoric on reducing nuclear weapons.

Right now Iran's nuclear ambitions dominate the headlines. The warnings are that Iran may be concealing something from the International Atomic Energy Agency and violating U.N. Security Council Resolution 1887, passed last month and hailed as a victory for Obama's efforts to contain Iran.