

國立中正大學九十三年學年度碩士班招生考試試題

共同科目：英文

**Part I. Vocabulary: Choose one correct answer (40%)**

**1. post-, as in polygamy, means:**

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| (a)after | (b)against |
| (c)write | (d)behind  |

**2. poly-, as in biology, means:**

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| (a)numerous | (b)normal |
| (c)few      | (d)many   |

**3. bio-, as in biology, means:**

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| (a)science | (b)animal |
| (c)life    | (d)two    |

**4. mal-, as in malevolence, means:**

- |        |          |
|--------|----------|
| (a)bes | (b)good  |
| (c)bad | (d)wrong |

**5. noct-, as in nocturnal, means:**

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| (a)day   | (b)late |
| (c)night | (d)fear |

**6. inter-, as in interlock, means:**

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| (a)nations | (b)between |
| (c)across  | (d)amid    |

**7. spec-, as in retrospect, means:**

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| (a)examine | (b)search |
| (c)read    | (d)see    |

**8. retro-, as in retrospection, mean:**

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a)backward | (b)previous |
| (c)back     | (d)against  |

**9. corp-, as in corporation, means:**

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| (a)body    | (b)company  |
| (c)section | (d)military |

**10. pac-, as in pacific or pacify, means:**

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| (a)calm  | (b)sleep |
| (c)ocean | (d)peace |

**11. macro-, as in macrocosm, means:**

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| (a)large | (b)tiny |
| (c)small | (d)big  |

**12.cchrono-, as in chronometer, means:**

- (a)time (b)tempo  
(c)life (d)orde

**13.manu-, as in manufacture, means:**

- (a)produce (b)make  
(c)hand (d)labor

**14.frag-,as in fragment or fragile, means:**

- (a)explode (b)cut  
(c)crack (d)break

**15.phon-, as in symphony, means:**

- (a)hear (b)sound  
(c)music (d)distance

**16.omni-, as in omnipotent or omniscience, means:**

- (a)entire (b)every  
(c)powerful (d)all

**17.hetero-, as in heteronym, means:**

- (a)same (b)different  
(c)dissimilar (d)unlike

**18.-graphy, as in biography, means:**

- (a)compose (b)book  
(c)write (d)language

**19.-cracy, as in bureaucracy, means:**

- (a)people (b)group  
(c)govern (d)rule by

**20.super-, as in superfluous, means:**

- (a)over (b)strong  
(c)great (d)beyond

**PartII. Choose the best answer.(40%)**

< Reading A : Questions 21~25 >

**Einstein was born in Germany in 1879 of Jewish parents. He loves math and physics, but he disliked the discipline of formal German schooling. Because of his poor memory of words, his teachers believed that he was a slow learner. Einstein left school before receiving his (21) and tried to pass the exam to enter the Swiss Polytechnic Institute, but he (22) on his girst\_attempt. On this second attempt, he passed. He gragusted in 1900. He was planning to become a teacher of physics an math, but he could not find a job in this field. (23), he went to work in a patent office as a third**

class technical expert from 1902 to 1909. While he was working at this job, he wrote in this spare time. In 1905, when he was only 26 years old, he published three papers that explained the basic structure of the universe. His theory of (24) explained the relationship of space and time. Einstein was finally (25) for his brilliant discovery. He returned to Germany to accept a research position at the University of Berlin. However, in 1920, while he was lecturing at the university, anti-Jewish groups often interrupted his lectures, saying they were “un-German.”

21. a)gift                      b)intelligence  
    c)diploma                d)grade
22. a)caught                 b)missed  
    c)failed                 d)went through
23. a)Rather                 b)Instend  
    c)Because               d)Despite
24. a)gravity                b)relativity  
    c)sensitivity            d)activity
25. a)accepted              b)suspected  
    c)capable                d)respected

< Reading B :26~30 >

Kids like to spend money. Many parents give their children an (26) each week and let their children spend it as they please. Other parents expect their kids to earn their money by babysitting for younger sisters and brother, washing the dishes, or cleaning the house. If the child asks for money but he “doesn’t grow on (27)” and that if he needs some, he has to do something to get it. Some parents let their kids spend all of the money they get, but others want their kids to (28) some in their own bank account. If the child wants to buy a special toy, he can pay for it himself.

Why do kids need so much money? Kids see something new and they want to buy it. Also, kids like to be just like their friends—If their friends have a new doll or game, they want one just like it. If their friends have designer blue jeans, they have to have exactly the same kind. If parents say no, kids usually respond enough time with their kids often (30) to their kids’ demands.

26. a)assignment            b)break  
    c)allowance             d)compensation
27. a)roofs                 b)cables  
    c)foot                    d)trees

28. a)check                      b)lend  
       c)save                        d)loan
29. a)pleased                    b)guilty  
       c)overwhelmed            d)accountable
30. a)give up                    b)give in  
       c)give it a try             d)give nothing

**<Reading C: 31~40>**

Americans are concerned about their weight. Everyone knows that it's important to eat well and exercise (31). We see beautiful, thin fashion models and want to look like them. We see commercials for exercise machines showing fit, thin people exercising. Health clubs are full of people trying to get (32). Sales of diet colas and low-calorie foods indicate that Americans want to be (33). However, 50 percent of Americans are overweight. Why is this so?

First, today's lifestyle does not include enough physical activity. When the U.S. was an agricultural society, farmers ate a big, heavy meal, but they burned off the calories by doing hard physical labor. Today, most people don't get enough exercise. (34) walking, Americans drive almost everywhere, even when the (35) is close to home. When people get home from work, they're usually too tired to exercise regularly. After dinner, they just watch TV. They have no chance to (36) calories.

Another reason why Americans don't lose weight is that they eat (37). They are influenced by commercials and ads for fatty foods soft drinks, candy, and sugary cereals that look good. Even though most people know that these foods aren't healthy, many don't have enough time to eat a (38) diet. It's easy to stop at a fast-food restaurant to (39) a greasy burger and fries. These foods are high in fat, carbohydrates, sodium, and calories. People eat them quickly and in large quantities—triple burgers, extra-large colas, large orders of fries.

Eating a high-fat diet and not getting enough exercise will (40) heart disease for many people.

31. a) consequently              b) frequently  
       c) regularly                    d) sequentially
32. a) better off                    b) in shape  
       c) ready                        d) rich
33. a) thin                         b)fatty  
       c) strong                        d)happy

34. a) Because of  
c) Regardless of
35. a) tour  
c) journey
36. a) burn off  
c) put down
37. a) actively  
c) satisfactory
38. a) regular  
c) well-balanced
39. a) pick on  
c) make up
40. a) result from  
c) result in
- b) Instead of  
d) Instead of
- b) trip  
d) travel
- b) burn down  
d) cut off
- b) pleasantly  
d) poorly
- b) high-fat  
d) rich
- b) pick up  
d) give away
- c) reduce  
d) due to

**PART III. Writing (20%)**

**Write a letter or an email (2~3 paragraphs, within 150~200 words) giving advice to your friend looking for a job.**