

科目：語文能力(英文、國文)

壹

I. Vocabulary (20%): Choose one correct or suitable word to complete each sentence.

1. There will be a \_\_\_ of the overall functionality of this product tomorrow.  
A. remake B. review C. retreat D. restock
2. This product is now \_\_\_. No one manufactures it anymore.  
A. obsolete B. obvious C. complete D. dominant
3. We know how to \_\_\_ to people in our country, but how do we do that in overseas markets?  
A. attend B. approve C. attract D. appeal
4. Unfortunately, our company was the \_\_\_ of an attack by hackers.  
A. receiver B. victim C. recipient D. beneficiary
5. Thanks to the \_\_\_ of technology, guarding against corporate espionage is getting easier.  
A. acceptance B. advancement C. stagnation D. regression
6. There is a sense of \_\_\_ in the company, as sales are increasing since it moved to a new location.  
A. respect B. dread C. optimism D. loss
7. Some smart decisions have lead the company to continue to \_\_\_\_  
A. crash B. flail C. prosper D. nosedive
8. The store was a \_\_\_ in the area for over 80 years.  
A. detour B. grandstand C. landmark D. celebration
9. In this company, the corporate culture is largely \_\_\_ by those at the top.  
A. dictated B. abstracted C. inflicted D. restricted
10. Be sure to take the concerns of those working under you into \_\_\_\_.  
A. advice B. discount C. suspense D. account

II. Idioms and phrases (20%): Choose one correct or suitable answer to complete each sentence.

1. He liked her \_\_\_, but finally he disliked her.  
A. on time B. at long last C. in time D. at first
2. If something breaks loose, it \_\_\_\_.  
A. becomes big B. sinks C. gets lost D. grasps tightly
3. To get over something is to \_\_\_\_.  
A. like it B. recover from it C. buy it D. come over to it
4. To let on is to \_\_\_\_.  
A. wait B. give permission C. reveal D. accept
5. If the rain lets up, it \_\_\_\_.  
A. rains constantly B. slackens C. rains harder D. rains partially
6. That he cannot put up with his action any longer means he cannot \_\_\_ his action any longer.  
A. tolerate B. reject C. construct D. erect
7. To look over something is to \_\_\_\_.  
A. examine it B. purchase it C. look it up D. wait for it
8. When I put out my cigarette, I \_\_\_\_.  
A. light it B. smoke it C. enjoy it D. extinguish it
9. I wish he would not drop \_\_\_ on me so often.  
A. up B. into C. in D. out
10. If a person is well off, he is \_\_\_\_.  
A. in good health B. happy C. broke D. well-to-do

III. Reading Comprehension (10%): Read the following letter and then choose one correct answer for each question based on the passage.

Dear Kale,

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It seems we have come to a crossroads in our company's history. At present, we have several products that are between one and three years old. These products are still selling steadily, but sales are projected to fall. Once they are in decline, it is doubtful that sales will return to anywhere near their peak level. So, we have a choice to make. We can either set the R & D department to the task of finding ways to upgrade these older products, or we can ask them to focus on developing something new. Personally, I am leaning towards asking them to develop an entirely new product. We can't afford to become a stagnant company. Those sorts of businesses get left behind, and eventually go under. I don't want to see that happen to our business. Let me know your opinion on the matter. I'd like to meet with the R & D department within the next few days to discuss the plan going forward.

Sincerely,  
Brendan

1. What would Brendan like to do?  
A. stop the development of new products B. keep selling only old products C. upgrade old products  
D. develop a new product
2. What does Brendan say about businesses that become stagnant?  
A. They go out of business. B. They stay safe. C. They remain profitable. D. They suffer no negative effects.
3. What is true of the products the company currently has on the market?  
A. Their sales are increasing. B. They are no longer selling. C. Their sales are declining. D. They are still selling well.
4. Which word is closest in meaning to the word "stagnant" as appearing in the letter?  
A. mobile B. prosperous C. not growing D. not working
5. Which word is closest in meaning to the word "projected" as used in the letter?  
A. doomed B. expected C. dedicated D. united

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一、解釋：(20%)

- (一) 予之為取。〈牧民〉
- (二) 六親不和。〈老子〉選
- (三) 流觴曲水。〈蘭亭集序〉
- (四) 百工以義。〈說文解字敘〉

二、改錯：(10%)

- (一) 蒹葭蒼蒼，白露為霜。〈詩·蒹葭〉
- (二) 昨夜星辰昨夜風，畫樓西畔桂堂東。〈無題〉
- (三) 自是人生長恨水常東。〈相見歡〉
- (四) 伯仲之間見伊呂，指揮若定是蕭曾。〈詠懷古蹟〉
- (五) 諒天道之微昧，追魚父以同嬉。〈歸田賦〉

三、翻譯：(20%)

- (一) 善問者，如攻堅木，先其易者，後其節目，及其久也，相說以解。〈學記〉
- (二) 牛馬四足是謂天；落馬首，穿牛鼻，是謂人。故曰：無以人滅天。〈秋水〉

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I. Vocabulary (20%). Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. If you were tired of the *confinement* of your situation, what might you like to do?
  - A. have more freedom
  - B. find a more controlled situation
  - C. not talk to anybody
  - D. trust everybody
2. Which of the following could be an example of *showing off*?
  - A. going to the theater
  - B. listening to someone sing
  - C. singing for a baby to make him or her fall asleep
  - D. singing well to make someone think you are talented
3. If you wanted to lessen the *intensity* of a particular situation, what could you do?
  - A. try to be more serious
  - B. act depressed
  - C. cry
  - D. make a joke
4. If a bookstore has a *sparse* selection of books, it means the selection is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. small
  - B. specialized
  - C. big and overwhelming
  - D. satisfactory
5. Which of the following would you do *consciously*?
  - A. breathe
  - B. talk in your sleep
  - C. prepare dinner
  - D. daydream
6. If fear starts to *creep in*, it means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. you become afraid
  - B. you slowly lose your fear
  - C. your fear is mixed with another emotion, such as excitement
  - D. you are afraid that you are a creep
7. Which of the following describes the use of *diagrams*?
  - A. explaining something by telling a story
  - B. sitting down to talk with someone
  - C. representing an idea with an object
  - D. showing something with a simple drawing
8. From which source are you most likely to hear *exaggerated* stories?
  - A. a major, reputable newspaper
  - B. a history book
  - C. a young child
  - D. a school director
9. Which of the following situations requires *watertight* plans?
  - A. riding a horse during the rainy season
  - B. when someone wants to be spontaneous
  - C. going to sleep
  - D. when a country's Prime Minister is going to travel to another country
10. If someone says, "The book I'm reading really *grabs me*," that person probably wants to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. get rid of the book
  - B. keep reading
  - C. start fighting
  - D. go to sleep

II. Phrasal verbs (20%). Complete the following sentences by supplying the correct missing word.

1. John thought about his problem for the whole week, but he just couldn't come up \_\_\_\_\_ a solution.
  - A. for
  - B. on
  - C. by
  - D. with
2. The boy was late for school and had to make \_\_\_\_\_ an excuse.
  - A. up
  - B. with
  - C. for
  - D. forward
3. When people fast, they go \_\_\_\_\_ food and water for a certain period of time.
  - A. for
  - B. without
  - C. over
  - D. along
4. Please hold \_\_\_\_\_ a minute while I write down the address.
  - A. off
  - B. on
  - C. in
  - D. with
5. We can drop \_\_\_\_\_ Janice's apartment since she lives nearby.
  - A. off
  - B. by
  - C. with
  - D. to
6. Martin and I don't really get \_\_\_\_\_. He is such an arrogant person.
  - A. along
  - B. with
  - C. off
  - D. up
7. I don't think I can tolerate John much longer if he continues making fun \_\_\_\_\_ me.
  - A. off
  - B. in
  - C. over
  - D. of

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8. The doctor told me that I might feel pain once the effects of the drugs wear \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. out B. off C. along D. on
9. Although Jeff's boss offered him a promotion, it will mean moving overseas. He said he would think it \_\_\_\_\_ for a day or two.  
A. of B. over C. aloud D. back
10. My colleagues were puzzled as to why I pass \_\_\_\_\_ the chance for a big promotion, but I knew I wasn't able to handle the stress.  
A. on B. off C. out D. up

III. Grammar (20%). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. She seated us, poured the tea, served the scones, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. and the candles B. lit the candles C. and lit the candles D. and she lit the candles
2. The sign was put there \_\_\_\_\_ people to wear hard hats in this area.  
A. reminding B. to remind C. that reminds D. as reminding
3. When I told Mary that I loved volleyball, she said, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. "I am too." B. "So can I." C. "So do I." D. "I don't either."
4. This isn't my jacket, it's my \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. father's-in-law B. father in law's C. father's in law D. father-in-law's
5. Let's not allow this news to leak out; let's keep it \_\_\_\_\_ the three of us.  
A. by B. of C. among D. between
6. I think Darryl \_\_\_\_\_ at 8:15.  
A. suppose to pick us up B. is supposed to pick us up C. is supposed to be picking us up D. is supposed picking us up
7. He decided not to attend the funeral \_\_\_\_\_ there was a security problem.  
A. due that B. because of C. due to D. because
8. We decided that \_\_\_\_\_ them ski was preferable to skiing ourselves.  
A. to watch B. watching C. watch D. to watching
9. They'll probably \_\_\_\_\_ the national anthem by the time you get there.  
A. are playing B. playing C. be playing D. play
10. Their office is located \_\_\_\_\_ 1811 King's Road \_\_\_\_\_ Toronto, but she's \_\_\_\_\_ Yew York.  
A. on...at...from B. at...in...from C. in...on...by D. on...in...at

IV. Sentence Structure (20%). Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1. The reason the reporter returned to the scene of the accident was \_\_\_\_\_ she had forgotten to interview the witness.  
A. because B. that C. if D. only
2. The Sahara Desert is one of \_\_\_\_\_ places on earth.  
A. the most desolate B. most desolate C. the desolate D. the most desolate
3. Jeffrey is the expert \_\_\_\_\_ the committee wants to subpoena.  
A. who B. whom C. that D. whose
4. She said, "I was just sitting here waiting for you." Then she explained that she \_\_\_\_\_ to talk to me.  
A. was just hoping B. had been hoping C. has been hoping D. hoped
5. When his company's stock began to climb in value, John decided to cash \_\_\_\_\_ his stock options.  
A. through B. in C. around D. up
6. \_\_\_\_\_ the consumption of tobacco has dramatically decreased, smoking continues to be a widespread and costly health problem.  
A. Despite B. Although C. Since D. Neither

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7. The consultant knew that her only hope to restore her client's \_\_\_\_\_ position in the marketplace was to streamline its manufacturing process.  
A. competitor B. competition C. competitive D. compete
8. It was simply a \_\_\_\_\_ coincidence that the project was completed in time for the new budget cycle to begin.  
A. forgotten B. unacknowledged C. foreseen D. lucky
9. The accounting error was only \_\_\_\_\_ when the company's bank account became overdrawn.  
A. administered B. rectified C. discovered D. prevented
10. My brother won't miss a single Lakers game.  
A. Neither will I B. Either will I C. Neither won't I D. Either won't I

V. Reading Comprehension (20%). Read the following passages and answer the questions by making the right choice.

In many parts of the world, people tell folk stories about magic spiders. The Anansi stories native to the Ashanti tribe in Ghana are the most famous of these stories. Two hundred years ago, when people traveled from Ghana in West Africa to the New World, they took the Anansi stories with them. Today, they are very popular in the Caribbean, especially in Jamaica. They are also popular in both North and South America.

The Anansi stories are about a trickster spider who told a lot of stories. In folktales, a trickster is a small but very clever animal who, as the name suggests, plays jokes or tricks on larger, more powerful animals. Tricksters use their intelligence and their humor to get what they want. According to the legend, Anansi the spider earned his stories from the sky god Nyame by catching a leopard, some dangerous hornets (insects similar to bees), and a python (a kind of huge snake). Normally, a spider wouldn't stand a chance against these animals, but Anansi figured out how to trap them.

Animal trickster stories have been passed on for generations by older people in a group, telling them out loud to younger people. The stories help people understand each other, and they teach correct ways to act towards others. People of all ages like to listen to them because they are funny and they like the way the small spider is the hero of the stories. Sometimes the main trickster animal is a rabbit or a turtle instead of a spider. The trickster gets into all kinds of difficult situations, but he always succeeds in the end.

- What is the best title for the whole passage?  
A. Poisonous Spiders in the News B. Anansi Tricks the Python  
C. Stories of a Clever Spider D. Famous Children's Stories
- Where did the Anansi stories first come from?  
A. West Africa B. South America C. North America D. the Caribbean
- What is the best description of tricksters?  
A. powerful and sad B. small and intelligent C. humorous and huge  
D. large and dangerous
- Which of these species is NOT mentioned in the reading as being a trickster?  
A. spiders B. rabbits C. turtles D. pythons
- What happens at the end of trickster stories?  
A. The hero is successful B. The powerful animals benefit  
C. The animals face a difficult situation D. Tricksters get a bad reputation

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In the United States and several other countries, 2.5 million children play baseball in an organization called Little League. They play on teams in their hometowns. Their parents and other adults in the community coach or instruct them and serve as umpires to make sure that everyone follows the rules. Local businesses give money for the ball fields and the uniforms. Local teams compete against each other and the winners get to play teams that are more distant. Eventually, the top teams go to the Little League World Series.

One hundred years after Abner Doubleday invented baseball in Cooperstown, New York, in 1839, Little League got started in Pennsylvania. Three men started the game for neighborhood boys, with a smaller playing field and fewer innings than adult baseball. Little League became popular after World War II when the game spread across the rest of the United States. By 1955, it was played throughout North America and, within five years, it had spread to Europe. Children's baseball really caught on in Japan and Taiwan. Exceptional teams from those countries won the World Series out of eight years. After this, the organization tried banning foreign teams from the World Series, but the ban came to an end after one year.

At first, Little League was only for boys aged nine to twelve. However, in 1974, the parents of girl baseball players brought a lawsuit. The courts ruled that Little League had to include both boys and girls. Later, Little League added on softball and other games for teenagers up to age 18. Occasionally, a Little Leaguer signs a contract to become a professional player. For example, Gary Carter went from Little League to play 19 seasons in the Major Leagues, 10 of them as an All-Star player. But, by and large, youngsters play baseball for fun and because their parents are proud of them.

6. The mothers and fathers of Little League players...

- A. help run the games    B. travel in coaches    C. give the teams money  
D. play in the World Series

7. In what year was Little League established?

- A. 1839    B. 1939    C. 1955    D. 1960

8. What is NOT true about foreign Little League teams?

- A. European teams started in 1960  
B. Asian teams made a name for themselves  
C. Teams from Japan and Taiwan are banned now  
D. Foreign teams couldn't play for a year.

9. Which is true about players today?

- A. Little League is only for neighborhood boys.  
B. Children can only play until age 12.  
C. Teams recruit more girls than boys today.  
D. Girls and boys can participate to age 18.

10. Why do most players take part in Little League?

- A. To pitch in the Major Leagues.  
B. They expect a profit from All-Star games.  
C. To have fun and please their parents.  
D. They want to learn how to face crowds.

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