

系所別：文學研究所、自然醫學研究所、歐洲研究所、亞太研究所、傳播管理學系碩士班	科目編號：A1-19-12
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Answer the questions below each passage by choosing the most proper one out of the four possible choices: (each 5%; 每題五分)

I. Tsunami, a Japanese word meaning "harbor wave," is a wave in the ocean or lake created by a geologic event. Often a tsunami is incorrectly referred to as a tidal wave, which, strictly speaking, describes the periodic movement of water associated with the rise and fall of the tides. The term tsunami was adopted for general use in 1963 by an international scientific conference. Oceanographers call tsunamis seismic seawaves because they are usually caused by earthquakes, landslides, marineslides under or near the ocean. These push the water upward, sideways or downward to create the tsunami waves. Volcanic eruptions can also cause tsunamis. They are more common in the Pacific Ocean. A tsunami is not a single wave, but a series of waves that can travel across the ocean at speeds of more than 500 miles an hour. In the deep ocean, hundreds of miles can separate wave crests; many people have lost their lives during tsunamis after returning home thinking the waves had stopped. As the tsunami enters the shallows of coastlines in its path, its velocity slows but its height increases. A tsunami that is just a few centimeters or meters high from trough to crest can rear up to heights of 30 to 50 meters as it hits the shore, striking with devastating force. For those on shore there is little warning of a tsunami's approach. The first indication is often a sharp swell, not unlike an ordinary storm swell.

- Which of the following is not a synonym of "tsunami"?  
 (A) tidal wave (B) storm swell (C) harbor wave (D) seismic wave
- Which of the following is not a factor of creating tsunamis?  
 (A) tropical storms (B) landslides (C) volcanic eruptions (D) earthquakes
- Which of the following statements is true?  
 (A) Tsunamis are tides. (B) Tsunamis can not travel very far. (C) The wave crests of tsunamis can be very far separated. (D) The height of a tsunami near the coastlines is usually a few centimeters.
- The purpose of this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_ tsunamis.  
 (A) predict (B) evaluate (C) report (D) explain

II. A controversial anti-*secession* bill whose terms were announced on March 8, 2005 enshrines into law China's determination to use "non-peaceful means" as a last *resort* to prevent Taiwan from establishing formal independence. The legislation puts on record in a binding legal code the long-standing Chinese threat to use force if Taiwan's leaders take steps toward independence that Beijing regards as intolerable. It also specifies that China's goal is to achieve reunification through peaceful means and that military action would be undertaken only if the leadership found no other way to deal with the problem. "The draft legislation provides that in the event the Taiwan independence forces should act under any name or by any means to cause the fact of Taiwan's secession from China, or that major incidents entailing Taiwan's secession from China should occur, or that possibilities for a peaceful reunification should be completely *exhausted*, the state shall employ non-peaceful means and other necessary measures to protect China's sovereignty and territorial integrity," said Wang Zhaoguo, deputy chairman of the assembly's Standing Committee. Wang's detailed description of the legislation, released verbatim by the assembly secretariat, constituted the official unveiling of legislation that has swelled tension across the Taiwan Strait in recent weeks. Leaders of the self-governing island have denounced the law as a trigger for war; the Bush administration has counseled China to abandon it, or at least ensure it did not poison the atmosphere at a time when cross-strait relations had seemed to be improving.

- "*Secession*" in this passage means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) integrity (B) peaceful means (C) reunification (D) split
- "*Resort*" in this passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) legislation (B) means (C) goal (D) code
- "*Exhausted*" in this passage can be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) used up (B) measured (C) established (D) specified
- It is clear from this passage that China \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) regards Taiwan as an independent state (B) wants to negotiate with Taiwan for the issue of independence (C) intends to use military force to stop Taiwan from becoming independent (D) tries to establish legislation for Taiwan's independence

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III. The Year was 2081, and everybody was finally equal. They weren't only equal before God and the law. They were equal every which way. Nobody was smarter than anybody else. Nobody was better looking than anybody else. Nobody was stronger or quicker than anybody else. All this equality was due to the 211<sup>th</sup>, 212<sup>th</sup>, and 213<sup>th</sup> Amendments to the Constitution, and to the unceasing vigilance of agents of the United States Handicapper General. Some things about living still weren't quite right, though. April, for instance, still drove people crazy by not being springtime. And it was in that clammy month that the H-G men took George and Hazel Bergeron's fourteen-year-old son, Harrison, away. It was tragic, all right, but George and Hazel couldn't think about it very hard. Hazel had a perfectly average intelligence, which meant she couldn't think about anything except in short bursts. And George, while his intelligence was way above normal, had a little mental handicap radio in his ear. He was required by law to wear it at all times. It was tuned to a government transmitter. Every twenty seconds or so, the transmitter would send out some sharp noise to keep people like George from taking unfair advantage of their brains. George and Hazel were watching television. There were tears on Hazel's cheeks, but she'd forgotten for the moment what they were about. On the television screen were ballerinas. George tried to think a little about the ballerinas. He was toying with the vague notion that maybe dancers shouldn't be handicapped. But he didn't get very far with it before another noise in his ear radio scattered his thoughts.

9. "Equality" in this passage has a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ meaning.  
 (A) positive (B) negative (C) indeterminate (D) average
10. George was required to wear a mental handicap radio at all times because he had a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ intelligence.  
 (A) handicapped (B) average (C) lower (D) higher
11. Hazel quickly forgot what her tears were about because she \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) was smarter than anybody else (B) had mental handicap (C) couldn't think hard (D) had unfair advantage of her brain
12. Harrison's parents couldn't grieve over his being taken away because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) the government regulated their intelligence (B) they were driven crazy (C) they were watching television (D) they were afraid of the H-G men
13. The overall tone of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) optimistic (B) tragic (C) pessimistic (D) ironic

IV. Most people would agree that "beauty is in the eye of the beholder;" that is, everybody has a different measure of what (or who) is beautiful and what is not. And in fact, researchers in different fields have collected convincing evidence that even people from different cultures tend to rate beauty in much the same way. However, researchers do not agree on whether the factors which influence how most people judge beauty come from genetics (nature) or culture (society). Devendra Singh, a psychologist, conducted an experiment in 1993 to find out if different men found different female body shapes attractive. Dr. Singh gave drawings of different female body shapes to a variety of men and asked them to choose the most attractive body shape. Even though the men came from a wide range of cultural backgrounds, they all tended to rate the "hourglass" body shape as the most attractive. Body shape, not weight, seemed to be viewed as the critical factor for attractiveness by men in this survey. Dr. Singh explained this result from the perspective of evolution. Women who develop an hourglass shape have a relatively high level of estrogen, the female hormone. Because estrogen levels also influence fertility, men may subconsciously view these women as good candidates for producing children. Over time, evolution would favor men who have inherited genes from their fathers which influence the selection of this type of fertile woman. Douglas Yu, a biologist, has a different theory about men's ideas of beauty. Dr. Yu thinks that culture, especially culture developed through exposure to the media, has had the largest influence on how men judge beauty. In order to test this, Dr. Yu traveled to southeast Peru to interview men in an isolated community far from the reach of modern television, movies, and magazines. Through his own survey, Dr. Yu found that the men in this isolated community preferred heavier women with wider waists, and not particularly women with "hourglass" shapes. Because this small community has lived apart from western mass communication, their own culture has not been influenced by outside standards of beauty. Dr. Yu points out that this group has experienced the same genetic evolution as all humans do, but their own culture has defined beauty by a different standard.

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14. In this passage, "beauty is in the eye of the beholder" means that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) there is a universal standard of beauty (B) everybody loves to look at beautiful women (C) people tend to rate beauty in the same way (D) people judge beauty differently
15. According to Dr. Singh's experiment, the most important element of attractiveness is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) weight (B) shape (C) size (D) height
16. According to Dr. Singh's explanation, the attractiveness of an hourglass shape is much related to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) cultures (B) candidates (C) genetics (D) wider waists
17. According to Dr. Yu, men's ideas of beauty are influenced by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) isolated communities (B) surveys (C) outside standards (D) mass communication
18. The scientists mentioned in this passage \_\_\_\_\_ men's ideas of beauty.
- (A) agree on the factors which influence (B) have different opinions about (C) believe that genetics and culture are crucial in (D) conduct the same experiment to find out
- V. One hundred years ago, Lincoln signed a law that gave freedom to all slaves in the United States. But one hundred years later, we must face the tragic fact that the Negro is still not free. One hundred years later, the life of the Negro is still sadly chained by segregation and discrimination. When the creators of our vast republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, they were making a promise to all of their children. This promise was that all men would be guaranteed the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It is clear today that America has not kept her promise as far as her citizens of color are concerned. Nineteen sixty-three is not an end, but a beginning. There will be neither rest nor peace in America until the Negro is given his rights as a citizen. But there is something that I must say to my people who stand waiting at the doorway into the palace of justice. In the process of getting our rights, we must not be guilty of wrongful acts. We must not allow our protest to fall into violence. In spite of the difficulties of the moment, I still have a dream. I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its belief that all men are created equal.
19. The author of this passage must be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Hispanic (B) Indian (C) black (D) white
20. The main purpose of this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) recommend an amendment to the US's constitution (B) free the Negro (C) talk about the author's dreams (D) protest against the racial discrimination against African-Americans