

# 東吳大學 104 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第 1 頁，共 5 頁

系級	各學系碩士班	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	英文	本科總分	100 分

## I. Verbal Ability (70%)

### Part 1 (Questions 1-15)

**Directions:** Questions 1-15 are incomplete sentences. Below each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of question and mark an X over the letter that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Example:     A     ~~X~~     C     D     (B is the best answer)

1. Mary could ski much better when she \_\_\_ younger.  
(A) was            (B) were            (C) has been        (D) had been
2. We will not have enough money for the house if we \_\_\_ this car.  
(A) buy            (B) bought         (C) have bought    (D) had bought
3. Larry and I \_\_\_ best friends ever since we met in a basketball match five years ago.  
(A) become        (B) became         (C) have become    (D) had become
4. If I \_\_\_ your address, I would have sent you a birthday present.  
(A) would know   (B) could know     (C) have known     (D) had known
5. The girl \_\_\_ next to John is his new girlfriend—they started dating last week.  
(A) sits            (B) sitting         (C) has sat          (D) has been sitting
6. What we want is not necessarily \_\_\_ we need.  
(A) that           (B) what            (C) which           (D) those
7. Daisy went out without \_\_\_ a word.  
(A) say            (B) says            (C) saying          (D) said
8. In the final stage of our experiment, we all tried very hard to avoid \_\_\_ careless mistakes.  
(A) make           (B) to make         (C) making          (D) being made
9. The food in Hong Kong was so good that I \_\_\_ a lot of weight while I was there on vacation.  
(A) got to         (B) put on          (C) took in          (D) brought up
10. The picnic has been put off until next weekend \_\_\_ the bad weather.  
(A) since          (B) due to          (C) except for       (D) in spite of
11. When George got the highest score on the test, it was a great \_\_\_ to his confidence.  
(A) boast          (B) bonus          (C) boost            (D) bounce



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## **Part 3 (Questions 21-35)**

**Directions:** In this section you will read two passages with several incomplete sentences in them. You are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to complete each sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark an X over the letter that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Example:     A     ✕     C     D     (B is the best answer)

### Reading Passage #1

#### **How Napping Helps Babies Develop Their Memories**

Turns out looking at things with fresh eyes, right after a rest, is not the best way to learn or remember new things—at least for babies. “The optimal time for infants to learn new information is just before they have a sleep,” reports Dr. Jane Herbert, from the University of Sheffield’s Department of Psychology, on a study of babies’ ability 21. newly-learned skills.

For a study recently published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, researchers evaluated 216 infants—22. six months to 12 months—and their playtime with a hand puppet. The babies were shown how to take off the puppet and move it around, and then given the chance to 23. those actions themselves four hours later and 24 hours later. What they discovered is that babies who napped for at least 30 minutes (within four hours) 24. the puppet play were able to remember it, whereas non-nappers showed zero memory. Without that nap, Herbert found babies 25. forget what they had learned.

More is not definitely better, though, when it comes to 26. sessions. The researchers did not get clear evidence for “the more, the better,” effect of sleep in the study. “But we speculate,” says Herbert, “that allowing more 27. naps on days when infants have a lot of new information to digest might help them to process that information better.” In other words, she adds, “If your baby is falling asleep on the way home after a busy trip to the park, there may be 28. to letting him or her continue that nap, even if that is different from their normal sleep routine.” (Retrieved & Adapted February 4, 2015 from [https://www.yahoo.com/parenting/how-napping-helps-babies-develop-their-memories-108101632642.html?so\\_c\\_src=mags&soc\\_trk=ma](https://www.yahoo.com/parenting/how-napping-helps-babies-develop-their-memories-108101632642.html?so_c_src=mags&soc_trk=ma))

- |                   |               |                |                |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 21. (A) recall    | (B) recalls   | (C) to recall  | (D) recalling  |
| 22. (A) age       | (B) ages      | (C) aged       | (D) aging      |
| 23. (A) reject    | (B) repeat    | (C) receive    | (D) reduce     |
| 24. (A) until     | (B) after     | (C) before     | (D) during     |
| 25. (A) partially | (B) gradually | (C) relatively | (D) completely |
| 26. (A) snore     | (B) saunas    | (C) snooze     | (D) snuggle    |
| 27. (A) lengthy   | (B) frequent  | (C) redundant  | (D) continual  |
| 28. (A) results   | (B) concerns  | (C) setbacks   | (D) benefits   |

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Reading Passage #2

**Discovery of Bacteria That Hasn't Evolved in 2 Billion Years Is New Validation of Darwin's Theory**

Some things never change. And some things don't change for at least 2 billion years. An international team of scientists has identified a deep-sea microorganism that has not evolved in at least two billion years, 29. half the age of the planet. It is an important discovery that paradoxically provides some of the best support yet for Charles Darwin's theory of evolution, said lead researcher J. William Schopf. "If evolution is as we understand it, organisms 30. a changing environment," explained Schopf, who is also a professor of earth, planetary and space sciences at the University of California in Los Angeles. "But if you take away any changes then there should be no evolution." Schopf said he had been searching since his freshman year of college, some 50 years ago, for a long-standing, durable environment that could help demonstrate the idea that absence of change would 31. absence of evolution. The team found living specimens of the tiny sulfur-eating bacteria off the coast of Western Australia far beneath the ocean floor. The organisms reside so far below the surface that no oxygen or light has ever reached them and they have never been disturbed by waves or other sea creatures, researchers said.

Using cutting-edge technology, the scientists were able to 32. the microbes with a set of fossils preserved in rocks found in Western Australia's coastal waters that date back 2.3 billion years ago. "They all look the same," said Schopf. "They also 33. exactly with fossils from 1.8 billion years ago found in the same area." Charles Darwin focused mainly on 34. species changed over time in response to an ever-shifting environment, Schopf said. This discovery fits perfectly with Darwin's theory of evolution because it demonstrates an organism that remained essentially 35. over billions of years because it never had a reason to make adjustment. (Retrieved and Adapted February 4, 2015 from <http://abcnews.go.com/Health/discovery-bacteria-evolved-billion-years-validation-darwins-theory/story?id=28728534>)

29. (A) solely (B) merely (C) nearly (D) lately  
 30. (A) adapt to (B) carry out (C) go in for (D) fall back on  
 31. (A) deny (B) equal (C) increase (D) reinforce  
 32. (A) compare (B) compete (C) contract (D) convert  
 33. (A) link up (B) count up (C) match up (D) stack up  
 34. (A) how (B) when (C) what (D) where  
 35. (A) unstable (B) adaptable (C) unchanged (D) ever-shifting

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## II. Writing Ability (30%)

**Directions:** Write an essay of 250 words in response to the following passage. You might want to include what you think of the passage or whether you agree/disagree with some of the arguments in it. You might use life experience as examples to support your response.

The you-can-do-it, life-is-one-big-smiley-face ethos of our contemporary culture has its value: Aggressive positivity helps many triumph over addiction, say, or build previously unimaginable business, even win elections and wars. But according to Oliver Burkeman, this relentless pursuit of happiness and success make us miserable. As he notes, ceaseless optimism about the future only makes for a greater shock when things go wrong; by fighting to maintain only positive beliefs about the future, the positive thinker ends up being *less* prepared, and *more* acutely distressed, when things eventually happen that he can't persuade himself to believe are good. (Retrieved & Adapted February 4, 2015 from <http://www.newyorker.com/business/currency/the-powerlessness-of-positive-thinking> & <http://www.amazon.com/dp/0865478015/>)

※不可書寫個人姓名或任何足以識別  
身分之文字或符號