

DIRECTIONS: Choose the BEST answer for each question. To indicate your choice, blacken the appropriate space on your computer card for each question.

Example: It was Joan's first visit to the country, and everything was fresh

and _____ to her.

A. dull B. quickly C. new D. excite

Answer: C

A

B

C

D



必須用 2B 鉛筆作答，答題前請先詳閱答案卡上之「畫記說明」

I. Vocabulary—Choose the answer that could best replace the underlined word or phrase without changing the meaning of the sentence.

1. Young nettle shoots have been used as food for a long time.
A. seeds B. roots C. leaves D. kernels
2. In 1864 George Pullman designed a sleeping car that eventually saw widespread use.
A. previously B. ultimately C. familiarly D. simultaneously
3. Thousands of prospectors came to the newly formed territory of California after gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill in 1848.
A. people looking for gold B. people who were experts
C. people who wanted land D. people with no hope
4. Aqueducts built during the Roman Empire may still be seen in many parts of Europe.
A. Baths B. Water canals C. Roads D. Air pipes
5. Gregor Mendel conceived of the laws of heredity from observing the growth of peas.
A. assumed B. reminisced of C. thought of D. meditated about
6. Harriet Beecher Stowe was an obscure writer until the publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.
A. anonymous B. unknown C. infamous D. eminent
7. A benign lesion usually has a regular border.
A. humane B. petrified C. congenial D. harmless
8. Robert Peary, an intrepid explorer, was the first to reach the North Pole.
A. daring B. ruthless C. audacious D. insipid
9. The profuse tropical forests of the Amazon are inhabited by different kinds of animals.
A. wild B. distant C. abundant D. immersed
10. When high fever is present, disorientation may occur.

- A. disposition B. confusion C. complication D. depression
11. Samuel Becket is known for his plays about the overwhelming desire to communicate in the face of human disintegration.
A. breakdown B. division C. survival D. disparity
12. A lie detector detects minute changes in the temperature of a person's skin.
A. dormant B. momentary C. dwarf D. tiny
13. The transatlantic telegraph cable is broken by a number of relay stations to boost the signal.
A. strengthen B. prosper C. swell D. subside
14. Certain wild animals are weighed and studied before the effect of the tranquilizer wears off.
A. decays B. removes C. leaves D. shrinks
15. Freshwater turtles can survive in frigid waters for three months without oxygen.
A. balmy B. sultry C. freezing D. sweltering

II. Grammar—Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

16. Scarcely _____ left my office before he called me.
A. I had B. had I C. I did D. did I
17. _____ not so powerful in the world market, many would be skeptical of America's domination of mass culture.
A. Were the American economy B. The American economy was
C. Was the American economy D. Did the American economy be
18. Her young daughter was seldom made _____ the table.
A. clear B. clearing C. to clear D. clearable
19. The population of Bangladesh is about _____ that of Egypt.
A. twice as B. as twice as C. twice as large D. twice as large as
20. The moment an agreement was _____ after the long talk, everyone shouted, "Hurrah!"
A. arrived with B. to arrive C. arrived at D. arrived
21. Though he was defeated flat, he expects _____ the second game.
A. winning B. to win C. lose D. to be a winner
22. _____ a jazz musician masters the basic techniques, she or he may use them to freely improvise during a performance.
A. Because B. As far as C. While D. Once
23. By this time next year, I will _____ English for ten years.
A. be learning B. learn C. had learnt D. have been learning
24. Not he but I _____ responsible for that accident.
A. is B. am C. are D. were
25. Absolute secrecy is essential. _____, the fewer who are aware of the plan the better.
A. Furthermore B. Consequently C. In contrast D. Otherwise

26. I would _____ out today; I feel under the weather.
A. not rather go B. rather not go C. not rather to go D. rather not to go
27. There still _____ a big difference between small archeological sites in England.
A. remain B. to remain C. remaining D. remains

III. Reading—Read each of the following passages and choose the best answer to each question.

May 18, 1980, dawned clear and cool in the Cascades, but it would pass into history as a momentous day when the cataclysmic eruption of Mt. St. Helens turned a vast area of the pristine Washington countryside into a cauldron of devastation. Mt. St. Helens was one of the most beautiful mountains in the Northwest, having been called the Fujiyama of America, but it was also, and still remains, the most active volcano in the Cascade Range.

A century of volcanic inactivity had made Washingtonians complacent. However, beneath the tranquil sylvan paradise, molten magma was slowly rising to the surface of the earth, eventually forming a mushroom-shaped lava dome that exploded with the force of 10 million tons of TNT at 8:30a.m., throwing nature into upheaval. A hot plume of ash and debris rose 65,000 feet into the sky, turning day into night. Billowing, hot molten rock avalanches swept down the flanks of the mountain, mowing down everything in their paths. Spirit Lake boiled, and rivers turned black. On the slopes great swaths of trees were blown away from the mountain and tossed in heaps. Fires burned everywhere. In the aftermath, what had been pristine beauty only hours before lay in total devastation. The crest of the mountain had been completely blown away and a thick carpet of ash covered the landscape. Trees were strewn about like toothpicks. There were no signs of life.

Most people believed that decades, even centuries, would pass before the land would recover. However, nature proved to be far more resilient than expected. The return of life, both plant and animal, was remarkable, and today undergrowth carpets the ground and wildlife is abundant. A forest of young trees graces the slopes and valleys below the volcano, and a delicate and serene beauty has returned once more to this vast wilderness area.

28. According to the passage, Mt. St. Helens was called the Fujiyama of America because of its
A. height B. beauty C. volcanic activity D. cataclysmic eruption
29. According to the passage, what was the mood of Washingtonians before the eruption occurred?
A. They had been expecting the eruption for some time.
B. They didn't know that Mt. St. Helens was an active volcano.
C. They knew that whatever happened, nature would recover.
D. They were not concerned about the eruption at all.
30. According to the passage, how long had Mt. St. Helens been inactive?
A. Ten years B. Fifty years C. One hundred years D. Two hundred years

31. When Mt. St. Helens exploded, which of the following did NOT occur?
- A. Molten rock avalanches flowed down mountainsides.
 - B. A plume of ash and debris rose to the sky.
 - C. The earth cracked and formed a new valley.
 - D. Fires burned in the forests.
32. According to the passage, what does the Mt. St. Helens area look like today?
- A. Nature has made a surprising recovery.
 - B. The land is as devastated as it was the day of the eruption.
 - C. Nature has not proved to be very resilient.
 - D. There is undergrowth but no sign of trees.

Research has indicated that dyslexia has biological origins, and most investigators now suspect that dyslexic children read poorly as a result of a highly specific language problem, sometimes called "phonological unawareness." Dyslexic children cannot easily learn to read because they have trouble associating printed letters with the sounds of speech. A similar problem occurs in congenitally deaf people who have mastered the linguistic complexities and subtleties of sign language but have trouble learning to read.

Evidence also exists suggesting that the root cause for much dyslexia is a problem with processing very rapidly changing sensory stimuli. For example, studies have shown that dyslexic children have trouble making accurate distinctions between similar auditory signals. They often cannot hear the difference between speech sounds such as "pah," "dah," and "bah." Recently, differences have been noted between the visual pathways of dyslexics and those of nondyslexics that suggest a comparable problem with fast-changing visual stimuli. Researchers have also found several other neuroanatomical abnormalities in the temporal lobe and in other areas of the brain. All of these studies are extremely valuable in helping researchers understand the mechanisms underlying reading problems so that dyslexic children can be accurately identified and more efficiently helped.

33. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- A. To change current ideas about dyslexia.
 - B. To explore the causes of dyslexia.
 - C. To distinguish between dyslexia and congenital deafness.
 - D. To cite examples of dyslexic behavior.
34. According to the passage, "phonological unawareness" means
- A. trouble with hearing and sensory stimuli
 - B. inability to distinguish between auditory signals
 - C. problems associating printed letters and sounds
 - D. abnormalities in the temporal lobe

- C. emphasize the achievements of African-American artists
D. explain the difference between male and female African-American authors
41. The paragraph preceding this passage would most likely be about
- A. early African-American culture B. life during the Great Depression
C. the Black Arts movement of the 1960s D. the future of African-American literature
42. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from this passage?
- A. There were no black playwrights before the 1950s.
B. The Great Depression was a period that fostered creativity.
C. The 60s were not good years for African-American writers.
D. Women have added a new dimension to African-American literature.
43. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the first paragraph?
- A. Various types of African-American culture are compared and contrasted.
B. Historical facts about African-American culture are presented.
C. Persuasive opinions on African-American literature are given.
D. A story about African-Americans is narrated.

The study of control processes in electronic, mechanical, and biological systems is known as cybernetics. The word was coined in 1948 by the American mathematician Norbert Wiener from the Greek word meaning pilot or steersman. Cybernetics is concerned with the analysis of the flow of information in both living organisms and machines, but it is particularly concerned with systems that are capable of regulating their own operations without human control.

Automatic regulation is accomplished by using information about the state of the end product that is fed back to the regulating device, causing it to modify or correct production procedures if necessary. The concept of feedback is at the very heart of cybernetics and is what makes a system automatic and self-regulating. A simple example of a self-regulating machine is a thermostat, which reacts to continual feedback about the outside temperature and responds accordingly to achieve the temperature that has been programmed into it.

The applications of cybernetics are wide reaching, appearing in science, engineering, technology, sociology, economics, education, and medicine. Computers can keep a patient alive during a surgical operation, making instantaneous modifications based on a constant flow of information. In education, teaching machines use cybernetic principles to instruct students on an individual basis. In the home, automation is present in such everyday products as refrigerators, coffee makers, and dishwashers. In industry, automation is increasing its applications, although it is currently applied primarily to the large-scale production of single units. In industries in which a break in the flow of production can ruin the product, automatic controls are invaluable. Chemical and petroleum plants are now almost completely automatic, as are industries involved in the production of chemicals and atomic energy. Automation has become the answer when human safety is the number one priority.

題號： 12
科目：英文(A)

國立臺灣大學95學年度碩士班招生考試試題

題號： 12
共 7 頁之第 7 頁

44. Cybernetics is the study of control processes in all of the systems EXCEPT
A. ecological B. biological C. mechanical D. electronic
45. According to the passage, the word "cybernetics" was coined from the Greek word meaning
A. information B. automation C. pilot D. regulator
46. According to the passage, cybernetics is primarily concerned with systems that
A. are controlled by humans B. analyze flaws of information
C. are self-regulating D. have wide-reaching applications
47. According to the passage, how is automatic regulation accomplished?
A. By modifying and correcting production procedures.
B. By feeding information to the regulatory device.
C. By analyzing the flow of the information to the organism.
D. By making modifications in cybernetic principles.
48. According to the passage, what makes a system automatic and self-regulating?
A. Information B. Production procedures C. Human control D. Feedback
49. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an area in which cybernetics has applications?
A. Technology B. Engineering C. Philosophy D. Education
50. According to the passage, automation in industry is primarily used in producing
A. large quantities of a single unit B. everyday household products
C. small amounts of many different products D. high-tech surgical instruments
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