

國立體育學院九十六學年度研究所碩士班入學考試試題

英 文

(本試題共五頁)

- ※注意：1 答案一律寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。
2 請核對試卷、准考證號碼與座位號碼三者是否相符。
3 試卷『彌封處』不得污損、破壞。
4 行動電話或呼叫器等通訊器材不得隨身攜帶，並且關機。
5 以英文答題，橫書。

I. 20%

(blanks 1-10) Choose the correct answer to complete each sentence.

1. She really deserved the award because she performed _____ was expected of herself.
A. more better than B. much better from
C. much better as D. much better than
2. I wish I _____ all the decorations at the last party.
A. haven't used up B. didn't use up
C. wouldn't use up D. hadn't used up
3. The exhibition will be open _____ from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
A. to public B. to the public
C. for public D. for the public
4. The police decides to investigate the crime _____.
A. further B. farther
C. farthest D. furthermore
5. In order to finish my job in time, I need to purchase _____.
A. a few equipments B. a few of equipments
C. few equipments D. a little equipment
6. Mother will be so proud of you if she _____ that you won the medal.
A. knew B. had known
C. knows D. has known
7. Talking is _____ than doing.
A. very easier B. much easy
C. very easy D. much easier
8. She _____ on the fields.
A. fell asleep B. fell sleepy
C. fallen asleep D. feel asleep
9. It was recommended that the students _____ their reports as soon as they could.
A. finished the writing B. should finish written
C. finish writing D. finished writing
10. Nick finally confessed to _____ the books.
A. have stolen B. having stolen
C. steal D. stole

II. 50%

A. (blanks 11-20) Fill in the right preposition to fit within the logical context of each sentence.

11. It's only _____ you and me. Keep it confidential.
12. I enjoyed the party. All _____ all it was a successful one.
13. They were _____ themselves with joy when they heard the team had won.
14. Just before Grandmother's death, she made _____ \$2,000,000 to me.
15. What does this abbreviation stand _____?
16. He is hurt. We'd better send _____ a doctor.
17. The dog bit _____ a big chunk from his calf.
18. The lawyer dealt _____ his case.
19. The soldier was killed _____ a knife.
20. The meeting was called _____ due to the president's illness.

B. (blanks 21-30) Transition words and phrases have been left out of the following paragraph. From the box below, choose a transition word or phrase that best fits within the grammatical and logical context of the sentence. Then fill in each numbered blank space on your answer sheet with the word or phrase. Use each word or phrase only one time.

while	until	then	that's why	later	immediately	and
at first	but then	just before	likewise	since	or	at last

Grandpa said, "You can't be too careful when the power goes out. _____ 21 _____ when all the lights went out that night, I _____ 22 _____ moved away from the window to the front of the house. _____ 23 _____ stood by the door. _____ 24 _____ I heard the cracking of the window. When the lights came back on, I saw this rock on the floor in front of the broken window. I figured that _____ 25 _____ the lights were out, someone threw the rock through the window. I was astonished _____ 26 _____ _____ 27 _____, about five minutes _____ 28 _____, I saw this man hiding behind the bushes in the front yard. So I dashed right through the door and grabbed him by the arm _____ 29 _____ he escaped. I held him _____ 30 _____ the police arrived." "So you see, kiddo," Grandpa continued, "I could have been killed. Life is short. Live it to the fullest."

C. (blanks 31-35) Read the passage from *China Men* by Maxine Hong Kingston and choose the correct answer to the question.

"The Hundred-Year-Old Man"

THERE IS A MAN WHO WOULD BE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN YEARS OLD NOW. He had a one-hundred-and-sixth birthday party in the Palolo Chinese Home in Hawai'i in 1969. He wore a wool cap. He told the guests he came to Hawai'i in 1885 on the S.S. *Coptic*. He brought with him pigs in cages, and chives and onions growing in cans. He had divided his ration of fresh water with the pigs, the chives, and the onions.

He worked in the sugarcane fields for four dollars a month, and his first job had been to clear the brush for planting. He lived in a grass house, but later moved into a dormitory, where he slept in a bunk covered with grass mats. He sent one half of his pay to his family in China. Here's how he spent the rest: He bought kerosene and wood; he paid off some of his debts, his passage to Hawai'i, and the twelve-dollar fee for processing his papers; he spent six dollars to join his

Benevolent Association, which gave him room and board when he took his monthly trip to Honolulu on pay day. He rode to town in a horse cart for thirty cents; it carried five passengers. When he could not afford the thirty cents, he walked.

He rested by smoking opium, which the plantation foreman sold. A half-hour's worth of high was called a dragon seed and cost fifty cents. When Hawai'i outlawed opium, he switched to cigars.

He saw King Kalakaua and Prince Kuhio. In 1893 he did not go to town because of the American revolution against Queen Lili'uokalani, who was "big and friendly," he said. "I was for the Americans," he added.

Since 1885 he has left the island twice, once to go to Maui and once to Kaua'i.

On this one-hundred-and-sixth birthday, the United States was still fighting in Vietnam, and people asked him how to stop the war. "Let everybody out of the army," he said.

"In one hundred and six years, what has given you the most joy?" the reporters asked.

He thought it over. He said, "What I like best is to work in a cane field when the young green plants are just growing up."

"In the end," said Tu Fu, "I will carry a hoe."

31. The passage "The Hundred-Year-Old Man" can best be described as a(n)
- A. fantasy
 - B. folktale
 - C. exposition
 - D. narrative
32. What is the passage about?
- A. It's about the hundred-year-old man's life in Hawaii.
 - B. It's about the hundred-year-old man's miserable life.
 - C. It's about the hundred-year-old man's birthday party.
 - D. It's about the lives of Chinese immigrants in the United States.
33. When was the passage written?
- A. In 1969
 - B. In 1971
 - C. In 1980
 - D. Unable to determine
34. The details given in lines 7-29 ("He worked in the sugarcane fields . . .") serve to
- A. offer solutions
 - B. characterize the hundred-year-old man's behavior
 - C. provide new information about the hardships that the immigrants suffered
 - D. summarize something stated in the previous sentences
35. Which one of the following statements is *not* true?
- A. In the last paragraph, the author comments on the hundred-year-old man's life by quoting a well-known Chinese poet, Tu Fu.
 - B. We could infer from the passage that the hundred-year-old man cared about his family in China.
 - C. As used in line 17, a *dragon seed* most nearly means the seed produced by the plant that the hundred-year-old man grew in the sugarcane fields.
 - D. The hundred-year-old man's greatest joy was to work in a cane field.

III. 30%

First, read the passage from *The Harvard Crimson* and then answer the questions that follow.

Plagiarism*

*Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, 1991, p. 898.

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By ERIC A. KESTER

There has been a lot of talk about plagiarism lately, and it's gotten me a little nervous. I scrutinized all my past columns to make sure that I had not unintentionally plagiarized someone else's work, and to my chagrin, I uncovered a potential problem with my Apr. 27 piece on dating advice. After extensive research, I was shocked to discover that, in fact, there have been not one, but many past articles about dating advice. Just typing "dating advice" into Google alerted me that I had accidentally copied this topic idea from 2,110,539 different Web sites. You can imagine my distress when I read these articles and noticed that I had used many of the exact same words and phrases as these earlier writers, such as "true love," "relationship," and "the." Now that I've seen the fine line between "my work" and "not my work," I have decided as a precaution for today's column to provide you, the reader, with all of my sources in parenthetical citations.

Plagiarism is an issue of major concern in any institution of higher learning ("To Cheat or Not to Cheat," episode 35, "Saved by the Bell: The New Class"). Chances are that you know someone in this college who has cheated on a test or paper in some way, and it's time that we take a stand against this immoral behavior. I know there are plenty of other important causes you are fighting for right now (the hundreds of random fliers I have stuffed in my pockets from my latest walk into the Science Center). But I think it's time for us to focus on eliminating this ethical flaw among some members of our student body.

My first suggestion for reducing cheating at Harvard is to abolish the Internet on campus. I know this is a bold proposal, considering that many of you spend 23 hours a day on the Web, taking breaks only to make some Ramen noodles and apply some medicinal drops to your blood-shot eyes (my roommate, September 2005-present). The Internet just makes plagiarism too easy and too tempting. A quick visit to a Web site and a cheater can easily write a paper on a book that he has never read (www.cliffsnotes.com). Often, cheating is the last resort of someone who hasn't studied enough, and the Internet provides a major distraction for many students and cuts into their study time. For instance, I once noticed that my sister, Kirsten, was on the Internet updating her Facebook.com profile the night before she had a big midterm (Facebook.com mini-feed, Oct. 29, 11:39 p.m.) It was a science midterm, and her lack of a Y-chromosome meant that she should have been studying extra hard to make up for her natural deficiencies in the field (Summers, Larry; 2005).

Perhaps a more logical approach to eliminating cheating is for students to take a more active role in identifying potential cheaters. For instance, if you notice that your roommate starts her six page paper at 8:30 p.m. and magically finishes it in time to watch "Lost" at nine, perhaps she is getting a

little "external help," if you catch my drift. In this case, you should politely inform her that "a cheater makes the lily pad wilt" (fortune cookie, the Hong Kong Restaurant).

We also need to be aware of cheating on exams. Believe it or not, the Harvard exam protocols are not as airtight as we think. The policy of leaving a seat between you and the next person would be an effective strategy for preventing wandering eyes, but unfortunately, the human eye has finally evolved to the point where we can actually read off someone else's test a whole three feet away from us (Science B-29 final exam; 2005). No doubt cheating would be rampant were it not for the fact that the TF moderating the exam vigilantly watches all 150 people in the lecture hall at once while he sits at the front of the room reading "The Da Vinci Code" (Brown, Dan; 2003).

It's in situations like this that we need to take matters into our own hands. If you notice someone cheating off of you, there are plenty of ways to put an end to it. For instance, in the past, if I noticed someone looking at my test, I would turn to them and whisper, "I'm a football player." That would stop them pretty quickly. After all, everyone knows that football players are not worth cheating off of because of their general incompetence (Schulz, Charles; "Kick the Football, Charlie Brown!").

Of course, the elimination of academic dishonesty all starts with the individual. If everyone takes responsibility for themselves, then we'll be on the right track. Plagiarism and other forms of cheating are simply not worth the potential consequences (Viswanathan, Kaavya; 2006). If you get caught, you'll find yourself suspended for a year from Harvard and working the night shift as a security guard for a morgue (anonymous friend) or stuck in Iraq (Kerry, John; 2006). Plus, cheating might yield some unforeseen side effects, such as home run records, uncontrollable rage, and the diminution of one's "manhood" (Bonds, Barry). At least with my new citation practices, I never have to worry about being accused of plagiarism. Well, I guess I should never be too sure; there's always the risk of unintentional plagiarism. As I always say, life is like a box of chocolates, you never know what you're gonna get.

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1. Write a summary of this passage.
2. What tone is created by the author of this passage?
3. What's your response to the passage?