

語文（英文）試題

適用學系：語文教育學系華語文教學碩士班、區域與社會發展學系碩士班、
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I. Vocabulary (10%)

1. Cave _____ left drawings on the walls of their caves.
(A) residents
(B) dwellers
(C) pioneers
(D) tenants
2. The hills look golden when the gold poppies are in _____.
(A) bud
(B) bloom
(C) leaves
(D) flowers
3. The _____ is the part that can become a new plant.
(A) husk
(B) peel
(C) kernel
(D) cornel
4. It was _____ in the meat freezer.
(A) balmy
(B) frigid
(C) sizzling
(D) humid
5. I _____ eat fish, but more often I eat chicken.
(A) simultaneously
(B) meanwhile
(C) occasionally
(D) nevertheless
6. Estelle _____ her French before her trip to France.
(A) brushed up
(B) cleaned up
(C) made up
(D) showed up

7. Unfortunately, the latest film just tells a _____ story.
 (A) commonplace
 (B) widespread
 (C) unique
 (D) technical
8. Jack can't find a job and has broken _____.
 (A) stones
 (B) pearls
 (C) diamonds
 (D) jades
9. The heads of the flowers were _____ after two weeks without water.
 (A) blooming
 (B) climbing
 (C) drooping
 (D) stretching
10. When we got the plant, we didn't know that _____ would open into such beautiful blooms.
 (A) sprouts
 (B) buds
 (C) shoots
 (D) cores

II. Cloze (20%)

In size, Canada is the _____ 11 _____ country on earth. In terms of economic power, it is a member of the Big Seven, the world's _____ 12 _____ industrial nations, ranking along _____ 13 _____ the United States, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, Germany, and Japan. Canada _____ 14 _____ an active role in international affairs, often taking _____ 15 _____ in peacemaking and humanitarian missions.

11. (A) two largest (B) second largest (C) two larger (D) second larger
 12. (A) lead (B) led (C) leading (D) leaded
 13. (A) in (B) at (C) against (D) with
 14. (A) plays (B) puts on (C) acts (D) takes on
 15. (A) a part (B) the part (C) some parts (D) part

During the economic depression of the _____ 16 _____, American President Franklin D. Roosevelt held "Fireside Chats" in an effort to restore confidence _____ 17 _____ the economy and in the government. During this time, many comedians _____ 18 _____ famous for their radio shows. Sports heroes merged mainly due to the exciting and colorful descriptions _____ 19 _____ by sports announcers. And the brief _____ 20 _____ of drama

shows held the interest and attention of housewives all over American. These radio shows were called “soap operas” because they advertised soap products aimed at housewives, and the themes were usually sad and tragic.

16. (A) 1930 (B) 1930s (C) 1930’s (D) 1930s’
17. (A) on (B) in (C) to (D) with
18. (A) becomes (B) was becoming (C) become (D) became
19. (A) broadcasted (B) broadcast (C) broadcasting (D) is broadcasting
20. (A) acts (B) episodes (C) scenes (D) plays

III. Reading (20%)

A ballet is theatrical entertainment combining dance with other art forms, usually stage design and music. It may tell a story or merely depict an idea or mood. Ballet is a French word that comes from the Italina Ballo, “a dance.”

The exercise, or techniques, of ballet are designed to display the human body in the most elegant and harmonious way possible. Ballet technique is strict, and the training is strenuous. But the result on stage is natural and beautiful.

Ballet is nearly 500 years old. Yet it is very young compared with dance itself, which began with primitive people. Ballet began in Italy about the time of Columbus’ voyages to America. It was quite different then from what it is today. At that time ballet was a court entertainment for the nobility at **lavish** balls and banquets. Dancing, music, pantomime, poetry, and drama were combined. The first ballet dancers were the royalty and nobles of the court, since there were no professional dancers. The steps were modeled on the elegant but rather simple social dances of the day.

Ballet as we know it is the product of many countries. The French organized the techniques and gave it liveliness. The Russians added strength and passion. The English gave it delicacy and tenderness. The Americans gave it speed and variety.

21. What is the main idea of the passage?
(A) How ballet influenced the world
(B) The origin and development of ballet
(C) The exercise and techniques of ballet
(D) How Columbus brought ballet to America
22. According to the passage, which of the following statements about ballet is true?
(A) Ballet started as a ball game for the royalty and nobles of the court.
(B) Ballet training is natural and beautiful.
(C) Ballet was brought to America by Columbus.
(D) The word “ballet” means “dance.”

23. In which country did ballet originate?
- (A) Italy
 - (B) France
 - (C) Russia
 - (D) England
24. Who were the dancers when ballet was first created?
- (A) primitive people
 - (B) professional dancers
 - (C) royalty and nobles of the court
 - (D) Columbus
25. What does the word **lavish** mean?
- (A) extravagant
 - (B) little
 - (C) dangerous
 - (D) speedy

Everyone loves a band. No football game, parade, circus, or Fourth of July celebration would be quite complete without a rousing march. Not only does everyone love to hear a band, but almost everyone loves to play in one. In the United States alone there are millions of people who play in bands now or who have played in school, college, or town bands.

The word band is a broad term that describes a group of musicians performing on wind and **percussion** instruments. One thinks immediately of a brightly uniformed marching band, perhaps part of an army or navy unit or the band of a college or high school.

Aside from marching bands and bands that entertain at fairs, public ceremonies, and informal social gatherings, there are other bands that exist only to perform music in a concert, just as an orchestra does. Such bands are known as concert or symphonic bands, or wind ensembles. What all bands have in common is that they are composed of wind and percussion instruments in various combinations. Bands usually have at least 50 players.

Since bands often perform out-of-doors, they require instruments whose sounds carry easily. Trumpets, trombones, tubas, horns, drums – all are instruments capable of making plenty of noises with little effort on the part of the player. The large family of woodwinds, including clarinets, oboes, bassoons, and flutes (and their relatives, bass clarinets, English horns, saxophones, and piccolos), also have this advantage.

26. What is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Characteristics of bands and band music
 - (B) The history of bands and band music
 - (C) The importance of bands to Americans
 - (D) Types of instruments played in a band
27. According to the passage, which of the following statements about bands is true?
- (A) Marching bands are usually played to perform music in a concert.
 - (B) Most bands perform outdoors.
 - (C) A band usually consists of fewer than 50 people.
 - (D) Symphonic bands are usually played to entertain at fairs.
28. Which of the followings is **NOT** a wind instrument?
- (A) A trumpet
 - (B) A drum
 - (C) A bassoon
 - (D) A clarinet
29. Usually what is the main consideration for selecting a band instrument?
- (A) It is light and can be carried easily.
 - (B) It is fun and easy to play.
 - (C) It can make loud noises easily.
 - (D) It can entertain as many people as possible.
30. What does the word **percussion** mean?
- (A) blowing
 - (B) sounding
 - (C) beating
 - (D) carrying