

世新大學九十七學年度碩士班招生考試試題卷

第 1 頁共計 7 頁

系所組別	考 試 科 目
英語學系	英文

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※考生請於答案卷內作答

Answer all questions and write them down on the booklet provided for this examination.

Part I: Grammar Test

(Some of the questions are taken from *English Grammar: An Intermediate Reference and Practice Book* (New Edition) by Macmillan Heinemann, 1992 and *Focus on Grammar: An Advanced Course of Reference and Practice* (Work Book), 2nd Edition, Longman, 2000.

Choose the best answer listed below to complete each of the following sentences. (30%)

- Mike borrowed the money and _____ he was able to go on holiday.
A. because of B. because C. although D. as a result
- My brother sometimes behaves _____ he were my father.
A. in spite of B. as C. as if D. otherwise
- We look forward to _____ you at the upcoming conference to be held in Taipei.
A. meet B. meeting C. have meet D. being met
- None of my friends _____ the film.
A. have seen B. has seen C. have been seen D. might be seeing.
- We could meet on Saturday or Sunday. _____ day is fine with me.
A. Either B. Neither C. Either of D. Both of
- Peter is now _____ driving the car since it is longer strange to him.
A. accustomed to B. regretted C. using to D. fond
- If you had not missed your bus, you _____ late for school.
A. would have B. have been C. might have D. wouldn't have been
- John apologized _____ losing his brother's watch at the party.
A. about B. to C. at D. for
- Dolphins, _____ porpoises, are well-known for their ability to delight humans with their antics.
A. alike B. that they like C. like D. which are alike
- There are three words in the story that I don't know. I have looked for them in my dictionary, but I can't figure _____.
A. it out B. out it C. them out D. out them
- I am going to apply for that secretarial job at the Elite Bookstore, but first I have to brush _____ my typing skills.
A. up with B. with up C. up on D. on up
- The environment group hopes _____ the forest to its original condition by the end of the decade.
A. having restored B. to restore C. to be restored D. to have been restored
- It is generally considered unwise for parents to give a child _____ he or she wants
A. whatever is it B. that C. whatever that D. whatever
- It is essential that _____ enough rain before the month ends if the area is to produce adequate coffee crops.
A. there be B. there have C. should there be D. it has
- Dermatologists are recommending that people with fair skin _____ a strong sunscreen.
A. use B. that they use C. to use D. are using

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Part II: Cloze Test

Choose the best answer listed below to complete the meaning of the following paragraph. (20%)

(All questions in this part are taken from *Cloze Test*.)

Ever since Charles Darwin came up with his theory of evolution, it has been controversial, Darwin's theory is 16 the idea that plants and animals have developed gradually from simpler to more complicated forms through a process called "natural selection." This theory has never been universally 17, but for many years, it has been the most widely accepted theory of the origin and development of life on Earth. However, the 18 counter-theory to Darwin's hypothesis has drawn much attention. Many scientists, 19 some from the famous American university MIT, call this new theory "intelligent design." This theory suggests that 20 evolution, the development of life 21 by some outside force which designs new forms of life through intelligent thought. One example that the promoters of intelligent design use is the human eye, which they claim is too complex in its sensitivity and function 22. 23, the evolutionists argue that more simple versions of the human eye can be found in other animals. This demonstrates the possibility that the human eye could have simply evolved in its 24. Scientists from both sides of the argument are now turning to the social sciences to help answer some of their 25 questions.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 16. A. based up on | B. in base on | C. basing | D. based upon |
| 17. A. accepted | B. deserved | C. governed | D. elevated |
| 18. A. late | B. latest | C. lately | D. later |
| 19. A. include | B. inclusive | C. included | D. including |
| 20. A. except | B. beside | C. in addition to | D. in addition |
| 21. A. guided | B. been guided | C. has been guided | D. was guided |
| 22. A. to have simply grown | B. having simply grown | C. to simply grow | D. simply growing |
| 23. A. In fact | B. For another | C. In other words | D. In response |
| 24. A. evolution | B. complexity | C. mutation | D. existence |
| 25. A. unanswered | B. unfinished | C. undone | D. illogical |

Part III. Reading Comprehension: (30%) (Passages I and II are drawn from *Reading for the Real World: Book 3* by Compass Publishing, 2004.)

Read the following passages carefully and choose the best answer for the questions asked.

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Passage I:

A Haunting Novel

With the 1987 publication of her Pulitzer Prize-winning novel *Beloved*, Toni Morrison established herself as one of the most important American writers of the 20th century. The tale of its main character, an ex-slave named Sethe, was inspired by a true story of a slave, Margaret Garner, who escaped from her owner in Kentucky in 1851, but was recaptured in Ohio. Before the actual recapture, when it was clear to her that she and her children would return to a life of slavery, she tried to kill her children as a means of sparing them the inevitable hardship and suffering that Garner knew too well. Garner succeeded in killing one of the children, and was imprisoned for the crime.

In Morrison's novel, Margaret Garner's tragedy is fictionally recreated in the life of Sethe, an ex-slave haunted by her daughter's death and befriended by a strange and beautiful young woman named Beloved.

In *Beloved*, Morrison uses her command of poetic language and her considerable gifts as a storyteller to explore the relationship of parental love and destructive power that forms between Sethe and the ghost of her murdered daughter. Rising from the ashes of the nearly unimaginable pain that provoked her death, the young woman named Beloved appears as a sign of supernatural redemption. Morrison herself has said that in her own life, she believes in ghosts, for without them, she "would have been dependent on so-called scientific data to explain hopelessly unscientific things." In *Beloved*, Morrison has created a powerful and enduring story based on two of the most unscientific things of all, love and redemption.

26. According to the above passage, which of the following statement is **NOT TRUE**?
- Beloved* is indebted to the story of a slave named Margaret Garner.
 - With the publication of *Beloved*, Toni Morrison won her reputation as one of the most important Latin-American writers of the 20th century.
 - In *Beloved*, Morrison explores the issues of parental love and destructive power between Sethe and the ghost of her murdered daughter.
 - All of the above.
27. What does the word "redemption" mean?
- condemnation
 - trauma
 - hysteria
 - salvation

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28. The word “**inevitable**” means
- avoidable
 - ineluctable
 - believable
 - suitable
29. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE** about Toni Morrison?
- With the existence of ghosts, Toni Morrison still depended upon scientific data to explain unscientific things.
 - We can infer that Sethe is characterized by Toni Morrison as a protagonist in *Beloved*.
 - Toni Morrison never believes in the existence of ghosts.
 - All of the above.
30. Which of the following reasons is **TRUE** about Margaret Garner’s killing one of her daughters?
- Margaret Garner hated her daughter.
 - Margaret Garner by no means wanted her daughter to lead a life of slavery and inevitable hardship.
 - Margaret Garner did not want her daughter to accompany her when she escaped from her owner.
 - Margaret Garner’s daughter antagonized her owner.

Passage II:

Imperialism and the Internet

Cultural imperialism, a term first coined in the 1960s, refers to cultural hegemony, or the domination of other nations, specifically as practiced by the United States, through the dissemination of a consumer ideology. Critics of the US point to the **plethora** of US cultural products, such as music, television, movies, news, and technology. They argue that the ubiquity and influence of US cultural exports threaten the cultures of other nations and communities. With the growing popularity of the Internet, many countries worried about an unregulated and uni-directional flow of information have approved policies to control the amount and types of information available to their citizens. Those who oppose regulations declare that the leaders of these countries are opposed to freedom or progress. However, those in favor of regulations believe that their cultures and very identities may be under siege.

Herbert Schiller, a communications scholar, asserts that although the advent of an information society and **innovations** such as the Internet have been heralded as democratic, in reality both information and technology are controlled by a wealthy elite. Within Marxist theory, this is explained in terms of the “core” versus “periphery” argument, which posits the presence of global imbalances between “core”

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and “periphery” nationals. Core nations, such as the United States, are those with political power and economic advantages, while the periphery nations are poor, so-called Third-World, nations. According to this perspective, information flows from the core to the periphery. Periphery nations are, thus, unwitting consumers of core values, ideology, and assumptions embedded in the information they receive. Those who believe in the theory of cultural imperialism point to the ubiquitous US television shows and McDonald’s restaurants found worldwide.

On the other hand, others argue that this theory is too simplistic because it does not account for internal dynamics within societies, and it views culture as deterministic and static. It assumes, according to its critics, passivity and a lack of opposition on the part of the “dominated” group or nation. In fact, many argue that rather than being dominated by US culture and media, people in other cultures tend to transform the intended meanings to ones which better suit their own cultural milieu. Thus, it is argued that rather than becoming “Americanized” for example, Asian societies have “Asianized” US cultural exports such as McDonald’s.

Other critics argue that although cultural imperialism may indeed be a factor in the exportation of certain US media products, the Internet is a different matter. It is argued that the Internet, unlike other media, has no central authority through which items are selected, written and produced. Instead with the Internet, information can be disseminated from anywhere and from anyone, meaning that information is transmitted multi-directionally. Contrary to being a tool for cultural imperialism, the Internet allows individuals to participate in their own languages and to engage in preserving and celebrating their own cultures. It is argued that the Internet, rather than promoting cultural imperialism, may in fact promote multiculturalism.

In 2000, Christopher Hunter presented a paper at the International Institute of Communication Annual Conference in which he argued that although more “traditional” types of US cultural exports may be open to reinterpretation and resistance, the values embedded in the software used in computer networks like the Internet are difficult to resist. Hunter explains that Microsoft’s Windows operating system, for example, although developed in the US, is used in over 90% of the world’s computers. Microsoft accepts cookies, which track users as they go online, without telling the user, thereby forcing the user to accept US cultural privacy norms that may differ greatly from those in their own home countries. In fact, as Hunter points out, issue of privacy invasion have been a major concern for European countries. Thus, Hunter claims that those who use computers may find it difficult to resist the values and beliefs embedded within their own software.

31. Which of the following best represents the author’s view?
- The author believes the cultural imperialism argument is valid.
 - The author believes the cultural imperialism argument is invalid.
 - The author offers evidence in support of both points of view.
 - The author believes that cultural imperialism is the fault of Marxists.

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32. Which of the following are arguments used against the theory of cultural imperialism?
 - A. Cultural imperialism is too deterministic.
 - B. People in periphery countries are not passive consumers of US media products.
 - C. People actively transform foreign values and products to fit their own purposes.
 - D. All of the above.

33. Which of the following statements support(s) the idea that the Internet does not promote US cultural imperialism?
 - A. The Internet makes it possible for people to participate using their own languages.
 - B. The Internet allows for centralized dissemination of information.
 - C. Web sites and search engines mostly utilize English.
 - D. All of the above.

34. Those who believe in the theory of cultural imperialism might point to which of the following factors for support?
 - A. US media exports
 - B. "Asianized" McDonald's
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. Neither A nor B

35. According to the article, what does Christopher Hunter argue about Microsoft?
 - A. It controls Internet content.
 - B. Its products are culturally biased.
 - C. It is a multicultural corporation.
 - D. It is not popular in Europe.

36. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT TRUE**?
 - A. The core vs. periphery argument refers to the idea that powerful countries have tried to control access to the Internet.
 - B. Some critics of cultural imperialism argue that people in other countries have opportunities to transform US products and ideas to meet their own needs.
 - C. Cultural imperialism refers specifically to the idea that the US has become dominated by other cultures.
 - D. It is argued that that by allowing cookies to track online use, Microsoft forces its customers to abide by US cultural norms.

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37. Which of the following statement(s) explain(s) the meaning of “periphery nations”?
- A. Periphery nations refer to the impoverished and backward countries.
 - B. Periphery nations become unwitting consumers of core values, ideology, and assumptions embedded in the information they receive.
 - C. Periphery nations are recipients of information being transmitted by the core nations.
 - D. All the above.
38. What is the meaning of the word “plethora”?
- A. limited quantity
 - B. overabundance
 - C. supplement
 - D. improvisation
39. The word “innovations” means
- A. transformation
 - B. ubiquity
 - C. improvements
 - D. supplements
40. The word “ubiquitous” means
- A. widespread
 - B. unknown
 - C. famous
 - D. omniscient

Part IV

Use your own words and write a critical response about 100 words in length to the above passage 2 entitled *Imperialism and the Internet*. (20%)