

銘傳大學 100 學年度研究所碩士在職專班招生考試

應用英語學系碩士在職專班

英文(含寫作、閱讀、翻譯)試題

(第 1 頁共 5 頁) (限用答案本作答)

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- I. Reading Comprehension (20%): Please choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

Many great inventions are greeted with ridicule and disbelief. The invention of the airplane was no exception. Although many people who heard about the first powered flight on December 17, 1903, were excited and impressed, others reacted with peals of laughter. The idea of flying an aircraft was repulsive to some people. Such people called Wilbur and Orville Wright, the inventors of the first flying machine, impulsive fools. Negative reactions, however, did not stop the Wrights. Impelled by their desire to succeed, they continued their experiments in aviation.

Orville and Wilbur Wright had always had a compelling interest in aeronautics and mechanics. As young boys they earned money by making and selling kites and mechanical toys. Later, they designed a newspaper-folding machine, built a printing press, and operated a bicycle-repair shop. In 1896, when they read about the death of Otto Lillenthal, the brother's interest in flight grew into a compulsion.

Lillenthal, a pioneer in hang-gliding, had controlled his gliders by shifting his body in the desired direction. This idea was repellent to the Wright brothers, however, and they searched for more efficient methods to control the balance of airborne vehicles. In 1900 and 1901, the Wrights tested numerous gliders and developed control techniques. The brothers' inability to obtain enough lift power for the gliders almost led them to abandon their efforts.

After further study, the Wright brothers concluded that the published tables of air pressure on curved surfaces must be wrong. They set up a wind tunnel and began a series of experiments with model wings. Because of their efforts, the old tables were repealed in time and replaced by the first reliable figures for air pressure on curved surfaces. This work, in turn, made it possible for them to design a machine that would fly. In 1903 the Wrights built their first airplane, which cost less than one thousand dollars. They even designed and built their own source of propulsion- a lightweight gasoline engine. When they started the engine on December 17, the airplane pulsed wildly before taking off. The plane managed to stay aloft for twelve seconds, however, and it flew one hundred twenty feet.

By 1905 the Wrights had perfected the first airplane that could turn, circle, and remain airborne for half an hour at a time. Others had flown in balloons or in hang gliders, but the Wright

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brothers were the first to build a full-size machine that could fly under its own power. As the contributors of one of the most outstanding engineering achievements in history, the Wright brothers are accurately called the fathers of aviation.

1. The idea of flying an aircraft was \_\_\_ to some people.

- A. boring
- B. distasteful
- C. exciting
- D. needless

2. People thought that the Wright brothers had \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. acted without thinking
- B. been negatively influenced
- C. been too cautious
- D. acted in a negative way

3. The Wright's interest in flight grew into a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. financial empire
- B. plan
- C. need to act
- D. foolish thought

4. Lilenthal's idea about controlling airborne vehicles was \_\_\_ the Wrights.

- A. proven wrong by
- B. opposite to the ideas of
- C. disliked by
- D. accepted by

5. The old tables were \_\_\_ and replaced by the first reliable figures for air pressure on curved surfaces.

本試題兩面印刷

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- A. destroyed
- B. canceled
- C. multiplied
- D. discarded

Mount Vesuvius, a volcano located between the ancient Italian cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, has received much attention because of its frequent and destructive eruptions. The most famous of these eruptions occurred in A. D. 79.

The volcano had been inactive for centuries. There was little warning of the coming eruption, although one account unearthed by archaeologists says that a hard rain and a strong wind had disturbed the celestial calm during the preceding night. Early the next morning, the volcano poured a huge river of molten rock down upon Herculaneum, completely burying the city and filling in the harbor with coagulated lava.

Meanwhile, on the other side of the mountain, cinders, stone and ash rained down on Pompeii. Sparks from the burning ash ignited the combustible rooftops quickly. Large portions of the city were destroyed in the conflagration. Fire, however, was not the only cause of destruction. Poisonous sulphuric gases saturated the air. These heavy gases were not buoyant in the atmosphere and therefore sank toward the earth and suffocated people.

Over the years, excavations of Pompeii and Herculaneum have revealed a great deal about the behavior of the volcano. By analyzing data, much as a zoologist dissects a specimen animal, scientists have concluded that the eruption changed large portions of the area's geography. For instance, it turned the Sarno River from its course and raised the level of the beach along the Bay of Naples. Meteorologists studying these events have also concluded that Vesuvius caused a huge tidal wave that affected the world's climate.

In addition to making these investigations, archaeologists have been able to study the skeletons of victims by using distilled water to wash away the volcanic ash. By strengthening the brittle bones with acrylic paint, scientists have been able to examine the skeletons and draw conclusions about the diet and habits of the residents. Finally, the excavations at both Pompeii and Herculaneum have yielded many examples of classical art, such as jewelry made of bronze, which is an alloy of copper and tin.

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英文(含寫作、閱讀、翻譯)試題

(第4頁共5頁)(限用答案本作答)

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The eruption of Mount Vesuvius and its tragic consequences have provided us with a wealth of data about the effects that volcanoes can have on the surrounding area. Today volcanologists can locate and predict eruptions, saving lives and preventing the destruction of cities and cultures.

6. Herculaneum and its harbor were buried under \_\_\_ lava.
- A. liquid
  - B. solid
  - C. flowing
  - D. gas
7. The poisonous gases were not \_\_\_ in the air.
- A. able to float
  - B. visible
  - C. able to evaporate
  - D. invisible
8. Scientists analyzed data about Vesuvius in the same way that a zoologist \_\_\_ a specimen.
- A. describes in detail
  - B. studies by cutting apart
  - C. photographs
  - D. chart
9. \_\_\_ have concluded that the volcanic eruption caused a tidal wave.
- A. Scientist who study oceans
  - B. Scientist who study atmospheric conditions
  - C. Scientist who study ash
  - D. Scientist who study animal behavior
10. Scientists have used \_\_\_ water to wash away volcanic ash from the skeletons of victims.

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(第 5 頁共 5 頁)(限用答案本作答)

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- A. bottled
- B. volcanic
- C. purified
- D. sea

II. Translation (20%): Please translate Question 1 from Chinese to English and Question 2 from English to Chinese.

1. 對於教改，我們認為政府應當予以具體檢視，有則改進，無則嘉勉。千萬不要陷入意識形態的框框。在諸多對教改的批評中，我們倒發現有一個極為實際的問題，值得教育主管機關注意，那就是職業教育問題。在台灣經濟發展的過程中，職業教育為我國培養大量訓練有素的人才，成為推動工商業建設不可或缺的助力。雖然台灣的產業逐漸轉型，但我們仍需要足夠的專業人才，否則光有理論人才不足以支援生產事業。
2. The concept of equal opportunities is based on respecting human dignity. Men have the right of being treated equally and it is globally recognized as human rights. Safeguarding equal opportunities is to ensure that every individual has the equal right of access to, and participation in, every aspect of public life. Equal opportunities do not mean that everyone should be treated the same way without distinction. Rather, it means that no one would be discriminated against because of unrelated or insignificant reasons.

III. Composition (60%):

Please develop a composition of 3-5 paragraphs to describe a custom of our culture which is probably unfamiliar to an outsider, and then explain its meaning and significance.

試題完