

南華大學九十八學年度 碩士班 招生考試試題卷

所別： 幼兒教育學系碩士班、傳播學系碩士班、歐洲研究所、
民族音樂學系碩士班

科目編號： H01

目： 英文

試題紙第 1 頁共 3 頁

A · READING: Please choose the best answer for each single question 50 %

1 · SADDAM HUSSEIN

Of late, there has been a lot of controversy about the dictator Saddam Hussein – a man who had the dubious reputation of being one of the most-hated leaders in the Arab world. Up until his execution on December 30, 2006, his name was front line on many newspapers due to claims that he possessed nuclear weapons and because of the war in Iraq. As his name is associated with tyranny and terrorism, the passion that he had for politics is often overlooked.

Saddam Hussein was born in a small village of Takrit in 1937. He immersed himself in the anti-Western atmosphere that was dominant even back then due to colonization of the Middle East by Western forces. In college, he joined the Baath party, a non-religious and pan-Arabic political group whose goal was to kick out the western powers from the region and to promote socialism.

After being caught as part of the conspiracy to overthrow the Prime Minister, Saddam fled the country and didn't return until 1963 – the year the Baath party secured control of the government. He acquired the position as one of the President's right hands, until 1979 when he finally became head of state.

Arguing that his severe style of leadership was the only thing that could have kept Iraq united, he systematically executed any individuals or group in the north of the country – and waged war on the neighboring countries of Iran and Kuwait.

Portraying himself as a kind leader by plastering images of himself throughout Iraq in various humanistic poses, he was both respected and feared in the region. Some people looked up to him for his insistence of keeping Western influence out of the region, and other people feared him for his brutal measures and tactics that kept the Iraq people isolated from the rest of the world.

Questions:

_____ 1) What is the point of this article?

- a. To show how much of a tyrant Saddam was.
- b. To demonstrate how fervent he was about politics.
- c. To justify his reason for attacking neighboring countries.
- d. To give a historical account of the Baath party.

_____ 2) People in the Arab world didn't like the Western because _____.

- a. the West tried to control them
- b. these people were from small towns
- c. the Middle East took it by force
- d. that's what they were taught in school

_____ 3) In collage, Saddam _____.

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試題紙第 2 頁共 3 頁

- a. didn't like politics b. tried to colonized the Middle East
c. side with the West d. joined the political party
- ____ 4) Saddam left Iraq because _____.
a. he got a job with the Baath party
b. he became Prime Minister of another country
c. he was almost put in jail
d. he wanted to travel the world
- ____ 5) Saddam executed so many people because _____.
a. he was insane
b. he was told by the Prime Minister
c. he felt that was the only way to control his country
d. he was scared he would be executed
- ____ 6) What kind of weapon Saddam was claimed to have?
a. atom bombs b. guided missiles
c. nuclear weapons d. bacillus anthracis
- ____ 7) Why did some Iraq people still respect Saddam? Because _____.
a. he is very kind. b. he abandoned the western influence
c. his pursue of peace d. he joined the Baath party

2、LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN

Ludwig van Beethoven was born in Bonn, Germany on December 17, 1770. His father, Johann Beethoven, also a musician, wanted his son to be a child prodigy and consequently motivated him to develop his musical talents. Johann's determination to make his son into a successful musician was so extreme that he would pull poor Ludwig out of bed in the middle of the night and force the young boy to practice piano until the early hours of the morning.

At the age of eleven, he acquired professional piano and composition training in Bonn under the Royal Courts' organist and within a decade was a name known among the mobility in Vienna. They enjoyed his improvisations and his imagination when creating music on the piano. He continued to live in Vienna to work as a freelance musician and became very interested in the construction of pianos. He eventually helped with the design of modern grand piano.

Things changed for Beethoven in 1789 when his hearing was becoming impaired. After the success of presenting his *Fist Symphony* and *Septet Op. 20* on April 2, 1880, Beethoven gained much reputation. However, he found himself not being to hear the audiences' applause after a very outstanding performance of his *Ninth Symphony*.

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試題紙第 3 頁共 3 頁

Question:

- _____ 8) What physical problem had late Beethoven gone through?
a. He had a limped leg. b. He was blind.
c. He had hearing handicap. d. He broke his arm.
- _____ 9) We can tell that which instrument was probably Beethoven's favorite?
a. piano b. violin c. organ d. drum
- _____ 10) How many voices does a Septet have?
a. five b. one c. seven d. nine

B、IDIOMS: Please translate the idioms below into Chinese 50 %

- 1) cut corners _____
- 2) under the weather _____
- 3) call off _____
- 4) for the time being _____
- 5) all in all _____
- 6) give in _____
- 7) pin on _____
- 8) be in someone's shoes _____
- 9) play by ear _____
- 10) kick around _____