

# 南華大學九十六學年度 碩士班 招生考試試題卷

系所別：歐洲研究所、國際暨大陸事務學系亞太研究碩士班（區域研究組）

科目編號：H31

科目：英文

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Choose the best answer: (each 5%; 每題五分)

I. Petey hadn't really believed that Dad would be doing it—sending Granddad away. "Away" was what they were calling it. Not until now could he believe it of Dad. But here was the blanket that Dad had that day bought for him, and in the morning he'd be going away. And this was the last evening they'd be having together. Dad was off seeing that girl he was to marry. He'd not be back till late, and they could sit up and talk. It was a fine September night, with a thin white moon riding high over the gully. When they'd washed up the supper dishes they went out on the shanty porch, the old man and the bit of a boy, taking their chairs. "I'll get me fiddle," said the old man, "and play ye some of the old tunes." But instead of the fiddle he brought out the blanket. It was a big, double blanket, red, with black cross stripes. "Now, isn't that a fine blanket!" said the old man, smoothing it over his knees. "And isn't your father a kind man to be giving the old fellow a blanket like that to go away with? It cost something, it did—look at the wool of it! And warm it will be these cold winter nights to come. There'll be few blankets there the equal of this one!" It was like Granddad to be saying that. He was trying to make it easier. He'd pretended all along it was he that was wanting to go away to the great brick building—the government place, where he'd be with so many other old fellows having the best of everything. . . . But Petey hadn't believed Dad would really do it, until this night when he brought home the blanket. "Oh, yes, it's a fine blanket," said Petey, and got up and went into the shanty. He wasn't the kind to cry, and besides, he was too old for that, being eleven. He'd just come in to fetch Granddad's fiddle. The blanket slid to the floor as the old man took the fiddle and stood up. It was the last night they'd be having together. There wasn't any need to say, "Play all the old tunes." Granddad tuned up for a minute, and then said, "This is one you'll like to remember." The thin moon was high overhead, and there was a gentle breeze playing down the gully. He'd never be hearing Granddad play like this again.

1. Petey's Granddad would be going away because \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) he got a fine blanket (B) Petey's father was going to get married (C) he was too old to live with his family  
(D) he wanted to go away
2. Petey felt \_\_\_\_\_ about his Granddad's going away.  
(A) at ease (B) excited (C) upset (D) traumatized
3. Petey was \_\_\_\_\_ years old.  
(A) seven (B) eleven (C) fifteen (D) It was not mentioned in the story.
4. Petey's Granddad would be sending away to a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) nursing home (B) foreign country (C) churchyard (D) government office
5. Petey's Granddad used the blanket to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) express his satisfaction with it (B) show his love for Petey (C) keep himself warm (D) comfort Petey

II. French President Jacques Chirac is still protected for two more months, but then his immunity from prosecution wears off—and long-dormant probes of scandals in his political past could be revived. Starting in mid-June, Chirac could face investigators' questions over scandals simmering in the background of his 12-year term. The most threatening one is a fake-job affair at his former political party. Former Prime Minister Alain Juppe, a close Chirac ally, was convicted in that case and handed a 14-month suspended prison sentence and a yearlong ban from politics. For the moment, judicial officials say, it's too early to talk about a legal summons for Chirac. "It will come in its time, and the time hasn't come yet," said a judicial official in Nanterre, where a case dossier with Chirac's name in it sits locked in an investigator's drawer. France's highest court affirmed in 2001 that a serving head of state cannot be called to answer in legal cases, and Chirac's case file was split out from the investigation that netted Juppe. Dozens of people have gone on trial in several corruption cases, which revolved around Paris City Hall when Chirac was mayor from 1977 to 1995. Chirac's name first appeared in the fake-job probe in the late 1990s, when investigating judge Patrick Desmure turned up a 1993 letter in which mayor Chirac requested a raise for a secretary who was paid by City Hall—but actually worked at the headquarters of his conservative RPR party, official said. Desmure's successor, at some point, is likely to question Chirac over the case,

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judicial officials said. The primary question is whether Chirac will be charged, or called as a material witness, meaning that no charges are filed—but could be if the investigation shows there is cause. Among several other scandals revolving around Chirac's tenure as mayor, he could also be called in the so-called "Euralair" file over a now-defunct airline, whose founder is a close Chirac friend. The probe centers upon whether free flights allegedly provided to some beneficiaries—including French first lady Bernadette Chirac, and possibly Chirac himself—amounted to misappropriation of funds. Other cases were expected to have surpassed the statute of limitations—such as the so-called "food money" affair in which the equivalent of some \$2.8 million was allegedly spent on food personally by the Chirac couple from 1987 to 1995—more than half of it in cash.

6. Chirac is immune from prosecution because of his \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) presidency (B) political party (C) allies (D) scandals
7. Chirac has been French President since \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) 1987 (B) 1993 (C) 1995 (D) 2001
8. Chirac will be questioned for being \_\_\_\_\_ later this year.  
(A) revived (B) corrupt (C) convicted (D) simmering
9. The scandals revolving around Chirac involve \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Chirac alone (B) his wife (C) his officials and associates (D) all of the above
10. Chirac is suspected of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) illegally taking money (B) bribing a judge of France's highest court (C) being a tenure mayor (D) gaining free flights

III. The harmful effects of global warming on daily life are already showing up, and within a couple of decades hundreds of millions of people won't have enough water, top scientists will say next month at a meeting in Belgium. At the same time, tens of millions of others will be flooded out of their homes each year as the Earth reels from rising temperatures and sea levels, according to portions of a draft of an international scientific report. Tropical diseases like malaria will spread. By 2050, polar bears will mostly be found in zoos, their habitats gone. Pest like fire ants will thrive. For a time, food will be plentiful because of the longer growing season in northern regions. But by 2080, hundreds of millions of people could face starvation, according to the report, which is still being revised. Written and reviewed by more than 1,000 scientists from dozens of countries, it still must be edited by government officials. But some scientists said the overall message is not likely to change when it's issued in early April in Brussels, the same city where European Union leaders agreed this past week to drastically cut greenhouse gas emissions by 2020. Their plan will be presented to President Bush and other world leaders at a summit in June. The report offers some hope if nations slow and then reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, but it notes that what's happening now isn't encouraging. "Changes in climate are now affecting physical and biological systems on every continent," the report says, in marked contrast to a 2001 report by the same international group that said the effects of global warming were coming. The draft document says scientists are highly confident that many current problems—change in species' habits and habitats, more acidified oceans, loss of wetlands, bleaching of coral reefs, and increases in allergy-inducing pollen—can be blamed on global warming. For example, the report says North America "has already experienced substantial ecosystem, social and cultural disruption from recent climate extremes," such as hurricanes and wildfires. But the present is nothing compared to the future.

11. Global warming worries the scientists because it \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) will bring the world to an end (B) will invite disasters by 2080 (C) is affecting the daily life of many people  
(D) prolongs the growing season
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is NOT one of the effects of global warming.  
(A) Starvation (B) Floods (C) Droughts (D) Earthquakes

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13. By 2050, polar bears will mostly be found in zoos because \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) sea levels rise (B) the ice cap of the Arctic is gone (C) polar bears prefer to live in zoos  
(D) fire ants spread to the northern regions
14. Scientists generally believe that \_\_\_\_\_ greatly contribute(s) to global warming.
- (A) greenhouse gas emissions (B) rising temperatures (C) the ecosystem in North America (D) changes in climate
15. This report on global warming \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) was issued last April (B) has been revised by government officials (C) will be published in June (D) is being editing

IV. Choose the right words from the following words to fill in the blanks of the paragraph below:

(A) abandoned (B) aliens (C) bracelet (D) burglars (E) camps (F) conquerors (G) earring (H) evacuated (I) factories  
(J) interned (K) jails (L) knocked (M) loaded (N) misunderstood (O) necklace

Most people living in the United States today are U.S. citizens, but many others are 16. During World War II, citizenship was a serious question. However, even certain people born in America—people with U.S. citizenship—were distrusted by the government, which thought that many Americans of Japanese origin were spies. Japanese Americans were 17 from their homes by the army. The government made them live in 18, like prisoners of war. The Japanese Americans were 19 in these places until the war was over, and then they were released. Naturally, people who are forced to leave their home value even small objects that remind them of home and their loved ones. Jewelry—for example, a(n) 20 that can be worn on the wrist—takes on great importance at such times.