

科目：

英文

系所組：歷史學系

**I. General Vocabulary and Structures. Each of the following is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. (30%)**

1. The flight arrived late \_\_\_\_\_ stormy weather.  
A) for      B) because of      C) then after      D) instead of
2. \_\_\_\_\_ he attended the conference, he didn't think it was very informative.  
A) In fact      B) Recently      C) Although      D) Also
3. In Taiwan, military service is \_\_\_\_\_ for all healthy men over 18 years of age. It is impossible to avoid it.  
A) compulsory      B) undeniable      C) critical      D) recommended
4. After a heavy rain, there is always the \_\_\_\_\_ mudslides or falling rocks in the area.  
A) danger for      B) possibility with      C) chance from      D) risk of
5. Please visit our web site for more \_\_\_\_\_ on our services and products.  
A) infringement      B) information      C) franchise      D) informational
6. Airlines will most likely make it easier \_\_\_\_\_ frequent travelers to upgrade their tickets.  
A) to      B) for      C) of      D) from
7. Why don't you relax more, \_\_\_\_\_ worrying about how you will do on this test?  
A) in spite of      B) in place of      C) instead of      D) in light of
8. When you stare into the abyss, the abyss stares \_\_\_\_\_ at you.  
A) back      B) out      C) in      D) through
9. To save my money for school, I need to \_\_\_\_\_ on any unnecessary spending.  
A) close down      B) cut down      C) shut down      D) break down
10. Sometimes success just depends on \_\_\_\_\_ the right place at the right time.  
A) going in      B) wishing on      C) being in      D) hoping for
11. The shop is right down the street, so its \_\_\_\_\_ calling a taxi to take us there.  
A) not worth      B) no sense in      C) no point in      D) no reason to
12. We have an employee \_\_\_\_\_ makes the tests for the department.  
A) then      B) which      C) who      D) if
13. We are looking for students who can \_\_\_\_\_ the ability to think critically.  
A) demonstrate      B) demonstrable      C) demonstrating      D) demonstrates
14. No one likes tests. But hold on, my friend. It all will be \_\_\_\_\_ soon.  
A) at      B) through      C) under      D) over
15. Bobby had \_\_\_\_\_ difficulty of all the students figuring out the math problem.  
A) less      B) the least      C) fewer      D) more

※ 注意：1. 考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。

2. 本試題紙空白部份可當稿紙使用。

3. 考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。

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**II. Cloze (historical reading). Each blank in the following passage is provided with three possible choices. Choose the best answer for each blank. (20%).**

What will our lives be like in twenty-five years time? This is a \_\_\_16\_\_\_ that I often like to ask people. It is really \_\_\_17\_\_\_ to find how few of them have given it any serious thought. It seems that most of us are too busy trying to live now, \_\_\_18\_\_\_ having to think about the long-term future as well. Nevertheless, it is worth considering \_\_\_19\_\_\_ sort of world we want our children to inherit. We know about the problems: pollution, environmental damage, poverty, over-population, disease, to name only a few. A minority of people are trying very hard to solve these problems, but everyone should be involved. However, most of us feel \_\_\_20\_\_\_ to do anything. But, are we?

16. A) inquiry            B) question            C) idea            D) suggestion  
 17. A) a surprising        B) surprised            C) surprising        D) surprises  
 18. A) without            B) instead            C) despite            D) because  
 19. A) that                B) which                C) whether            D) what  
 20. A) hopeless            B) pointless            C) powerless        D) useless

Chiufen in northern Taiwan is really worth a visit. It is an old gold-mining town in the hills near Keelung that \_\_\_21\_\_\_ economically when the gold ore ran out in the middle of the last century. \_\_\_22\_\_\_ a long time, it was as if the place had been forgotten. Since the 1990s, however, Chiufen has become a major \_\_\_23\_\_\_ attraction, especially during holidays and on weekends. The town's residents have found new prosperity in businesses \_\_\_24\_\_\_ cater to visitors. The narrow streets and steep alleys are fully of souvenir shops, teahouses and restaurants and the historic architecture gives the town a special appeal. For those \_\_\_25\_\_\_ in history, there is a Gold Mining Museum. Here, it's possible to get an idea of how hard life was for the gold miners all those years ago.

21. A) fell                B) declined            C) dropped            D) disappeared  
 22. A) For                B) With                C) By                D) In  
 23. A) business            B) tourist                C) sports                D) entertainment  
 24. A) who                B) that                C) where                D) in which  
 25. A) who interested    B) who is interested    C) interested        D) interesting

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**III. Reading comprehension: Answer the questions based on the text below. (20%)**

During the Civil Rights Movement in the United States in the 1950s and 1960s, civil rights activists protested in several ways. In 1955, a black woman named Rosa Parks rode a crowded bus in Montgomery, Alabama. This was a time in which there were laws enforcing racial segregation in public places. Parks, however, refused to give up her seat to a white man and move to the back of the bus. She was arrested and African Americans responded by boycotting the bus company. This boycott lasted for over a year and hurt the company's business. In the end, the Supreme Court ruled that segregation on buses was illegal. College students, both black and white, also staged protests called "sit-ins." They simply sat in a restaurant that served only white customers until the African-American customers were also served. This could take days, in which the protesters were shouted at, hit with food, and even beaten. A third kind of protest were marches and demonstrations to fight segregation. The largest of these took place in 1963 in Washington D.C. There Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., a leader of the Civil Rights Movement, gave his famous "I Have a Dream" speech. These protests had an impact when Congress passed new laws. In 1964, The Civil Rights Act prohibited segregation in schools and public places. In 1965, the Voting Rights Act gave the federal government power to make sure that African Americans were allowed to vote in elections. Within a year, there were 230,000 new black voters. This protest did not fix America's problem with racial inequality, but it was an important step forward. It also gave later activists tools to use for protest, as well as a successful example to follow.

26. *What was the goal of the Civil Rights Movement?*  
A) To support racial segregation  
B) To end racial segregation  
C) To protest just to have a change to protest  
D) To start a bus boycott
27. *What was the result of the Montgomery bus boycott?*  
A) Rosa Parks got arrested  
B) Racial segregation in busing continued to be legal  
C) Racial segregation in busing became illegal  
D) The Montgomery Bus Company was not affected
28. *What was the purpose of "sit-ins" and demonstrations?*  
A) To make Americans aware of and resist segregation  
B) To make Martin Luther King, Jr. better known to America  
C) To have civil rights activists be yelled out and beaten  
D) To get service in a restaurant
29. *The laws passed as a result of the Civil Rights protest...*  
A) stopped voting and encouraged segregation  
B) strengthened federal power  
C) stopped segregation and encouraged voting  
D) Reduced the number of new black voters
30. *Overall, what was the result of the Civil Rights Movement?*  
A) It helped create greater equality  
B) It developed successful methods for protest  
C) It provided a model for later protest movements  
D) All of the above

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**IV. Writing (30%)**

**Answer the following questions with your own thoughts. Write your answer in paragraph form.**

**What is the purpose of knowing or studying history? How does the pursuit of historical knowledge help you, society, or the world?**

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科目：中國通史

系所組：歷史學系碩士班

一、從秦始皇開始，中國建立了兩千多年皇帝官僚的中央集權統治，請大略說明這種統治方式的概念與演變。(25分)

二、道教如何興起？佛教何時傳入中國？另請說明佛道二教逐漸影響中國社會的過程。(25分)

三、請以飲食習慣為例，說明中國文化如何影響台灣，以及台灣文化如何建立其主體性及包容性。(25分)

四、請翻譯以下的字句，並說明其對應的歷史環境：

郭解，軹人也，...解為人短小精悍，不飲酒。少時陰賊，慨不快意，身所殺甚眾。以軀借交報仇，藏命作姦剽攻，休乃鑄錢掘冢，固不可勝數。適有天幸，窘急常得脫，若遇赦。及解年長，更折節為儉，以德報怨，厚施而薄望。然其自喜為俠益甚。既已振人之命，不矜其功，其陰賊著於心，卒發於睚眦如故云。而少年慕其行，亦輒為報仇，不使知也。(25分)

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科目：世界通史

系所組：歷史學系碩士班

一、試論百年戰爭給英法兩國帶來的影響。(50分)

二、聯合國憲章第一章第二條明文規定：「本憲章不授權聯合國干涉在本質上屬於任何國家國內管轄之事件」。請問這一條的精神源自於歐洲哪一個重要的條約？並請申論這個條約的原則與精神。(50分)

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