

南華大學九十五學年度 碩士班 招生考試試題卷

系所別：自然醫學研究所、歐洲研究所、亞太研究所、傳播管理學系碩士班、文學系碩士班

科目編號：A1-17-10

科目：英文

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

I. Ennis tells Jack about something he saw as a boy. "There were two old guys shackled up together. They were the joke of the town, even though they were pretty tough old birds." One day they were found beaten to death. Ennis says: "My dad, he made sure me and my brother saw it. For all I know, he did it." This childhood memory is always there, the ghost in the room, in *Brokeback Mountain*. When he was taught by his father to hate homosexuals, Ennis was taught to hate his own feelings. Years after he first makes love with Jack on a Wyoming mountainside, after his marriage has failed, after his world has compressed to a mobile home, he still feels the same pain: "Why don't you let me be? It's because of you, Jack, that I'm like this—nothing, and nobody." But it's not because of Jack. It's because Ennis and Jack love each other and can find no way to deal with that. *Brokeback Mountain* has been described as "a gay cowboy movie," which is a cruel simplification. It is the story of a time and place where two men are forced to deny the only great passion either one will ever feel. Their tragedy is universal. It could be about two women, or lovers from different religious or ethnic groups—any "**forbidden**" love. The movie wisely never steps back to look at the larger picture, or deliver the "message." It is specifically the story of these men, this love. It stays in closeup. That's how Jack and Ennis see it. "You know I ain't queer," Ennis tells Jack after their first night together. "Me, neither," says Jack.

1. The two old guys shackled up together were beaten to death because they were _____.

- (A) old birds (B) straight guys (C) jokers (D) gays
2. Ennis' father is a very _____ person.

(A) biased (B) loving (C) honorable (D) homosexual

3. Ennis feels the same pain for years because he _____.

(A) is nobody (B) denies his own feelings (C) is compressed to a mobile home (D) is taught to love Jack

4. "**Forbidden**" love in the above passage means the kind of love _____.

(A) between Adam and Eve (B) between two Muslims (C) being blessed (D) being prohibited

5. *Brokeback Mountain* is a movie about _____.

(A) queers (B) larger picture (C) universal love (D) how to love a man

II. Avian influenza is an infection caused by avian (bird) influenza (flu) viruses. These influenza viruses occur naturally among birds. Wild birds worldwide carry the viruses in their intestines, but usually do not get sick from them. However, avian influenza is very contagious among birds and can make some domesticated birds, including chickens, ducks, and turkeys, very sick and kill them. Infected birds shed influenza virus in their saliva, nasal secretions, and feces. Susceptible birds become infected when they have contact with contaminated secretions or excretions or with surfaces that are contaminated with secretions or excretions from infected birds. Domesticated birds may become infected with avian influenza virus through direct contact with infected waterfowl or other infected poultry, or through contact with surfaces or materials that have been contaminated with the virus. Infection with avian influenza viruses in domestic poultry causes two main forms of disease that are distinguished by low and high extremes of virulence. The "low pathogenic" form may go undetected and usually causes only mild symptoms (such as ruffled feathers and a drop in egg production). However, the highly pathogenic form spreads more rapidly through flocks of poultry. This form may cause disease that affects multiple internal organs and has a mortality rate that can reach 90-100% often within 48 hours. There are many different subtypes of type A influenza viruses. These subtypes differ because of changes in certain proteins on the surface of the influenza A virus. Usually, "avian influenza virus" refers to influenza A viruses found chiefly in birds, but infections with these viruses can occur in humans. The risk from avian influenza is generally low to most people, because the viruses do not usually infect humans. However, confirmed cases of human infection from several subtypes of avian influenza infection have been reported since 1997. Most cases of avian influenza infection in humans have resulted from contact with infected poultry or surfaces contaminated with secretion/excretions from infected birds. The spread of avian influenza viruses from one ill person to another has been reported very rarely, and transmission has not been observed to continue beyond one person.

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6. Avian influenza is known _____.
(A) to infect only domesticated birds (B) as a bird disease (C) to infect humans naturally (D) as a bird intestine
7. Avian influenza viruses are _____.
(A) low pathogenic (B) contagious among humans (C) spread from infected humans to birds (D) subtypes of influenza A viruses.
8. Avian influenza viruses are mainly found in infected birds' _____.
(A) skins (B) feces (C) eggs (D) feathers
9. Which of the following statements about avian influenza is NOT true?
(A) Avian influenza may go undetected. (B) Avian influenza can kill infected waterfowl within 48 hours. (C) Avian influenza often transmits from one person to another. (D) Several subtypes of avian influenza have infected humans.
10. Which of the following are NOT wild birds?
(A) sparrows (B) Canada geese (C) crows (D) turkeys

III. "I had never seen a man killed in front of me before." That's how an Iraqi friend of mine summed it up today when I asked him how things have changed over the past few weeks here; then he told me his story. "I was on line giving blood. You know there have been a lot of attacks in Sadr City and people were crowded giving blood. I saw this man. We are all crowded at the door and he said he wanted to go inside and join his brother giving blood. But people must have suspected him. Suddenly two men grabbed him by the arms, one holding each arm." He held out his arms to show me how the man was restrained. "They took off his jacket and found he was wearing an explosives belt. It was crowded outside, but this man had to go INSIDE to kill even more people. He could have done it outside, but no, he wanted to kill more." "Then what?" I asked. "They took him, and put a blindfold around his head. He kept saying, 'Just kill me. I want to die. Kill me.' They put him on his knees and shot him twice in the head. I felt sorry for him, even though he was a terrorist. He was put on this earth by God." I have known this Iraqi friend for three years. He is sensitive, doe-eyed and a practicing Muslim. Slowly, he believes he is losing his humanity. "Of course it affects you," he said, "You know, and I shouldn't say this, but all this makes me hate Islam. It seems that the more you kill the more you go to heaven." Then he was silent, himself stunned at what he said. We let the moment hang, to mature in the air. The young man was my driver/fixer/friend during the war. As bombs fell in Baghdad three years ago he stayed with me and helped find me food, water, electricity, information and safe places to stay. He was one of a few people who knew where I had set up safe houses, and where I hid my money. He could have easily turned me in, but never did. He had a naive innocent face back then. But his innocence is receding into a shell hardened by three years of death, intimidation, fanaticism and ignorance on Baghdad's predatory streets.

11. The best title for this story is _____.
(A) the loss of innocence (B) the death of a terrorist (C) blood donation (D) Baghdad's predatory streets
12. The conversation between the narrator and his Iraqi friend might take place in _____.
(A) Sadr City (B) Baghdad (C) Damascus (D) Islamabad
13. The man executed in the story is a _____.
(A) correspondent (B) hijacker (C) pickpocket (D) suicide bomber
14. When the Iraqi says that he hates Islam, it means that _____.
(A) he disapproves the Islamic way of becoming martyrs (B) he loses his humanity (C) he likes to kill more in order to go to heaven (D) he will give up practicing Islam
15. According to this story, the war in Iraq has been going on for _____.
(A) a few weeks (B) a few months (C) three years (D) five years

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IV. In that **trillionth of a second** after the big bang, the universe expanded from the size of a marble to a volume larger than all of observable space through a process known as inflation. At the same time, the seeds were planted for the formation of stars, galaxies, planets and every other object in the universe. Researchers found this long-sought "smoking gun" evidence by looking at the cosmic microwave background, the oldest light in the universe. The light was produced when the universe was about 300,000 years old—a long time ago, but still hundreds of millennia after inflation had done its work. Even so, the pattern of light in the cosmic microwave background offers clues about what came before it, just as a fossil tells a paleontologist about long-extinct life. "It's giving us our first clues about how inflation took place," said Michael Turner, assistant director for mathematics and physical sciences at the National Science Foundation. Of special interest to physicists are subtle brightness variations that give images of the microwave background a lumpy appearance. Now there are new measurements of those variations. The measurements are made by a spaceborne instrument called the Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe, or WMAP, launched by NASA in 2001. "It amazes me that we can say anything at all about what transpired in the first trillionth of a second of the universe," said Charles Bennett, a John Hopkins University Physicist. Earlier studies of WMAP data have determined that the universe is 13.7 billion years old, give or take a few hundred thousand years. They have also measured variations in the cosmic microwave background so huge that they stretch across the entire sky. Those earlier observations are strong indicators of inflation, but no smoking gun, said Turner. They represent tiny inhomogeneities—dense spots in the superhot primordial soup that was the universe in the first stages of inflation—blown up to hundreds of **light-years** in size by the subsequent expansion of the universe. The new analysis was able to characterize variations in the microwave background over smaller patches of sky—only billions of light-years across compared to hundreds of billions. Due to some weird aspects of quantum physics, those smaller lumps popped into existence during the middle and end of the inflationary process as tiny subatomic particles. Then they would have expanded with the space they occupied to become of today's stars and galaxies. Slightly denser than their surroundings, they would have pulled additional material in by gravity, building up into the massive galaxies and superclusters observable today.

16. This passage is mainly about _____.
(A) smoking gun (B) the oldest light in the universe (C) WMAP (D) primordial soup
17. Scientists in the above passage are probably attending a _____.
(A) debate (B) news conference (C) concert (D) physical contest
18. Scientists in the above passage try to measure the _____ of the universe.
(A) variations (B) size (C) galaxies (D) age
19. "**Trillionth of a second**" in the above passage means _____.
(A) less than the blink of an eye (B) very large space (C) millennia (D) long-extinct life
20. "**Light-year**" in the above passage is a measurement of _____.
(A) light (B) time (C) distance (D) fossils