

國立臺北教育大學 98 學年度碩士班招生入學考試

共同科目 英文 科試題

注意事項：

請以 2B 鉛筆於答案卡上畫記作答，作答前請務必詳閱答案卡上之「畫記說明」。

. Vocabulary (每題 2 分，共 20 分)

Please choose the option that is closest in meaning to the word underlined.

1. Hand tools are relics of the past that have now been superseded by the machine.
(A) replaced (B) surpassed (C) beaten (D) overtaken
2. Galerie St. Etienne is holding three exhibitions concurrently.
(A) exclusively (B) mysteriously (C) simultaneously (D) consistently
3. Many foods are suspected of being detrimental to health because of the chemicals and additives they contain.
(A) agreeable (B) damaging (C) incompatible (D) beneficial
4. In Europe tea drinking and therefore tea tables were innovations of the late 1600's.
(A) consequently (B) eventually (C) subsequently (D) predictably
5. Horseback riding embraces both the skill of handling a horse and the mastery of diverse riding styles.
(A) fosters (B) emphasizes (C) includes (D) exaggerates
6. The Grand Canyon cuts steeply through an arid plateau region.
(A) majestic (B) cordial (C) barren (D) spectacular
7. For the campaign, Tom would brave the scorching heat to knock on doors of strangers.
(A) retreat from (B) tolerate (C) pester (D) torture
8. Experts are beginning to wonder whether certain health-related behaviors are just as contagious as microbes.
(A) contemporary (B) detestable (C) potent (D) infectious
9. Few, if any, American laws have had more far-reaching effects than the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
(A) damaging (B) extensive (C) remaining (D) devastating
10. As a nerve cell is depolarized, it releases nerve impulses.
(A) pushes (B) encircles (C) emits (D) shields

. Sentence Structures (每題 2 分，共 20 分)

Please choose the option that can best complete the sentence.

11. Premature infants have greater chance to become mentally retarded and need more care than _____.
(A) do normal infants (B) normal infants are

less therapists.

D

23. Before photography was invented, wealthy people had their pictures painting by famous artists so that their images would be remembered forever.

A

B

C

D

24. Make a perfect score of 300 in a bowling match is an accomplishment bowlers rarely attain, although their efforts to make that score result in exciting competition.

A

B

C

D

25. The completion of the Suez Canal made it possible rapid service between western Europe and Asia.

A

B

C

D

26. Cartilage is total immune to invasion by cancer.

A

B

C

D

27. On my vacation, I lost a suitcase, broke my glasses, and I missed my flight home.

A

B

C

D

28. A Raisin in the Sun, the highly acclaimed Broadway play by Lorraine Hansberry, dealing with the serious and comic events in the life of a Black family in modern America.

A

B

C

D

29. Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun and the bigger planet of the solar system, with a diameter approximately eleven times that of the Earth.

A

B

C

D

30. Inflation has been known to persist in periods of peace, in periods of decline and stagnate, and in periods of high and rising prosperity.

A

B

C

D

IV. Reading Comprehension (每題 2 分 , 共 40 分)

Please read the passage below. Each of the passages will be followed by several questions.

Choose the option that best answers each of these questions on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage.

In the 1880s, people drank John Pemberton's tonic to cure headaches. It wasn't a very popular drink, and he sold only about a dozen bottles a day. That's why Pemberton was willing to sell the rights to his medicinal drink. The buyer, Asa Griggs Candler, paid just \$2,300 for the rights to Coca-Cola. Today Coca Cola is worth over \$ 2,470,000,000. It controls 50% of the world market in soft drinks.

How did Coca-Cola become so popular? One answer is that Asa Candler was a very clever

businessman. He was one of the first people to use mass-marketing techniques. One of the most important things he did was to make his product unique. When he bought the rights to Coca-Cola, it was sold in ordinary bottles. It looked like every other drink on the market. To make Coca-Cola look different, Candler modernized the bottles. He also designed an eye-catching logo for his product. When other companies tried to imitate Coca-Cola's name, Candler took them to court.

In addition to the unique bottle and logo, Candler spent a lot of time and money promoting his product. He used advertising to create a powerful image of Coca-Cola in the minds of his customers. He gave away free samples of Coke. He advertised Coca-Cola in the newspaper, on outdoor posters, and by painting the logo on walls and barns.

31. As first, people drank Coca-Cola as a _____.
- (A) mass-marketed drink
 - (B) medicinal tonic
 - (C) imitated tonic
 - (D) chocolate drink
32. In the 1880s, how many bottles of Coca-Cola could John Pemberton sell a day?
- (A) about 2,300
 - (B) about 12
 - (C) about 50
 - (D) about 2,470,000,000
33. What did Candler do to the original Coca-Cola bottles?
- (A) He modernized them.
 - (B) He renewed them.
 - (C) He mass-marketed them.
 - (D) He brought them out.
34. What did Candler do when other companies tried to imitate Coca-Cola's name?
- (A) He asked them to come to his office.
 - (B) He negotiated with them.
 - (C) He sued them.
 - (D) He cooperated with them.
35. What didn't Candler do to make Coca-Cola become so popular?
- (A) He gave Coca-Cola a unique look.
 - (B) He designed an attractive logo for Coca-Cola.
 - (C) He changed the ingredients of Coca-Cola.
 - (D) He promoted Coca-Cola by advertising.

While many of the most famous National Parks in the United States are found west of the Mississippi, Great Smoky Mountain National Park in North Carolina sees more visitors each year than almost any other, nearly 9 million. With more than 520 thousand acres of land, most of which is forested, it is home to more than 50 species of animals and a wide variety of birds, reptiles, and amphibians, as well as the widest variety of plant life in the entire temperate zone. Indeed,

it is a treasure trove of flora, with over 150 different species of trees found within the park's boundaries. The colorful autumn landscape rivals the spectacular fall foliage seen in northern New England, and even the earth under your feet is special, featuring some of the oldest rocks on the planet. Obviously, the Great Smoky Mountains area is a national treasure.

Given all of the wonders described above, it may be difficult to believe that Great Smoky Mountain National Park encountered a good deal of resistance before it finally achieved national park status. The drive to create the national park began in 1923 and originally earned widespread support from politicians in North Carolina and neighboring Tennessee; however, fundraising for the purchase of lands met with difficulties as the United States suffered through the Great Depression. Consequently, it was not until 1934 that the park was officially designated by the United States Congress. Finally, on September 2, 1940, the park was dedicated by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Visitors to the park have a wide variety of recreational opportunities available to them including, for the hiker, an extensive system of established trails, many of which link up with the world famous Appalachian Trail; for the fisherman, a multitude of sylvan lakes and pristine streams; and for the campers, suitable sites both at designated National Park campgrounds and in the remote backcountry.

36. It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that Great Smoky Mountain National Park is ____.
- (A) a popular tourist destination
 - (B) the smallest national park in the United States
 - (C) home to many endangered species
 - (D) only open to visitors in the fall
37. What does the author mean by the phrase “it is a treasure trove of flora” (line 6)?
- (A) There is an abundance of wildlife.
 - (B) Treasure was discovered at the park.
 - (C) Plant life is plentiful at the park.
 - (D) Park maintenance is expensive.
38. According to the passage, the creation of Great Smoky Mountain National Park ____.
- (A) was rejected by President Roosevelt
 - (B) took more than 10 years to complete
 - (C) angered many North Carolina residents
 - (D) was finalized in 1923
39. The word “designated” in line 15 is closest in meaning to ____.
- (A) dedicated
 - (B) symbolized
 - (C) mapped
 - (D) authorized
40. A summary of the passage might include all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) Great Smoky Mountain National Park is home to a wide range of wildlife
 - (B) Visitors to Great Smoky Mountain National Park can choose among many different activities
 - (C) The first national park was dedicated in 1872
 - (D) Politicians supported plans to create a national park in North Carolina

President Woodrow Wilson's conception of a just peace after the First World War demanded that the United States play an independent and leading role in peace negotiations. However, his conviction that a durable peace also depended on an Allied victory bound him economically and morally to the Allied powers. It was inconceivable to him to go to the Paris Peace Conference only to risk a break with his former allies by taking the part of the defeated powers. A statesman who looks forward to a peaceful world based on international cooperation will not drive a hard bargain with the nations on whose collaboration he feels most dependent. Wilson might have forced the allied British and French leaders to accept his Fourteen Points, a doctrine outlining his ideas of a cooperative basis for a lasting peace, as the theoretical basis for peace negotiations. Nevertheless, once the talks began, the dynamics of the situation delivered him into their hands, for his very hopes and ideals tended to paralyze him as a negotiator. The war had overthrown peace time standards and values, and not even Woodrow Wilson could uphold them.

41. What would be the best title for this passage?
- (A) The Role of the United States in the First World War.
 - (B) A Theoretical Basis for International Cooperation.
 - (C) Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points.
 - (D) A Conflict between Idealism and Political Reality.
42. President Wilson believed that after the First World War the United States should ____.
- (A) follow the lead of the Allied Powers in making peace
 - (B) take the side of the defeated powers to assure a just peace
 - (C) maintain an independent, though cooperative, position in peace negotiations
 - (D) dictate peace terms on the basis of the Fourteen Points
43. It can be inferred from the passage that Wilson's actual role in the Paris Peace Conference was that of ____.
- (A) a figurehead formulating a theory for peace
 - (B) a conqueror dictating peace terms to the defeated powers
 - (C) an economic advisor for postwar plans
 - (D) an uncompromising bargainer for the Allied position
44. What does the passage imply with regard to the Fourteen Points?
- (A) They were at first ignored by the Allied participants at the Paris Peace Conference.
 - (B) They established the leadership of the United States during the peace conference.
 - (C) They incorporated Wilson's views of the foundations for a just and lasting peace.
 - (D) They served as the basis of the peace treaty formulated by the British and the French.
45. In Wilson's opinion, what would have best ensured a durable peace?
- (A) A harsh treaty that would render the defeated countries incapable of attacking the Allies again.
 - (B) A spirit of cooperation between the victors and the vanquished.
 - (C) The establishment of the United States as the leading world power.
 - (D) The occupation of the defeated countries by England and France.

Public goods are those commodities from whose enjoyment nobody can be effectively excluded. Everybody is free to enjoy the benefits of these commodities, and one person's utilization does not reduce the possibilities of anybody else's enjoying the same good.

Examples of public goods are not as rare as one might expect. A flood control dam is a public good. Once the dam is built, all persons living in the area will benefit—irrespective of their own contribution to the construction cost of the dam. The same **holds** true for highway signs or aids to navigation. Once a lighthouse is built, no ship of any nationality can be effectively excluded from the utilization of the lighthouse for navigational purposes. National defense is another example. Even a person who voted against military expenditures or did not pay any taxes will benefit from the protection provided.

It is no easy task to determine the social costs and social benefits associated with a public good. There is no practicable way of charging drivers for looking at highway signs, sailors for watching a lighthouse, and citizens for the security provided to them through national defense. Because the market does not provide the necessary signals, economic analysis has to be substituted for the impersonal judgment of the marketplace.

46. What is the main idea of this reading?
- (A) Mechanisms for safer navigation
 - (B) The economic structure of the marketplace
 - (C) The advantages of lowering taxes
 - (D) A specific group of commodities
47. In line 6, the word “holds” could best be replaced by which of the following?
- (A) has
 - (B) is
 - (C) grasps
 - (D) carries
48. Which of the following would NOT be an example of a public good as described in the passage?
- (A) A taxicab
 - (B) A bridge
 - (C) A fire truck
 - (D) A stoplight
49. According to the passage, finding out the social costs of a public good is a _____.
- (A) difficult procedure
 - (B) daily administrative duty
 - (C) matter of personal judgment
 - (D) citizen's responsibility
50. Which of the following best describes the organization of the first two paragraphs?
- (A) Suggestions for the application of an economic concept are offered.
 - (B) Several generalizations are presented from which various conclusions are drawn.
 - (C) Persuasive language is used to argue against a popular idea.

(D) A general concept is defined and then examples are given.