

國立臺北教育大學 97 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」。

I. Vocabulary (每小題 2 分，共 20 分)

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

1. Out of compassion for the homeless children, he gave them shelter for the night.
(A) fondness (B) obligation (C) impartiality (D) sympathy
2. Elderly people are more prone to infection than young people.
(A) apt (B) susceptible (C) suitable (D) movable
3. Although my teenage son agreed with me, I inferred from his expression that he was reluctant.
(A) implied (B) suspected (C) concluded (D) generalized
4. The immigration officer scrutinized his passport to make sure it was in order.
(A) garnished (B) inspected (C) utilized (D) scanned.
5. When the two colleges to which he had applied accepted him, he was in a dilemma as to which one he should attend.
(A) rancor (B) vantage (C) fortitude (D) quandary
6. The Communist regime favored unification of the country.
(A) leader (B) regiment (C) government (D) register
7. Do you think your question is pertinent to the matter we are discussing?
(A) perceptive (B) appropriate (C) apparent (D) discriminating
8. Before Tred went on vacation, he left explicit instructions for painting his office.
(A) verbal (B) vague (C) written (D) clear
9. The latest attempt to sort out local taxation has all the hallmarks of another fiasco.
(A) failure (B) boycott (C) destruction (D) construction
10. After learning more about the suffering of the refugees, they felt compelled to make contributions to the relief agencies.
(A) urgent (B) overwhelming (C) engrossed (D) obliged

II. Sentence Structures (每小題 2 分，共 20 分)

Please choose the option that can best complete the sentence.

11. ___ have at least two hours of fire-drill is mandated by the local government.
(A) All elementary schools
(B) All elementary schools must
(C) That all elementary schools
(D) For all elementary schools
12. The tea, ___ so long been a part of our culture, has an enormous influence on our life.
(A) has
(B) it has
(C) which
(D) which has
13. One of the areas of cellular phone that is growing quickly ___ is distant learning.
(A) yet is easily overlooked
(B) is easily overlooked
(C) it is easily overlooked
(D) that is easily overlooked

14. Located behind ___ two police officers.
 (A) each curtain
 (B) is each curtain
 (C) each curtain are
 (D) each curtain which is
15. Your review of the three movies should not be less than 3,000 words, nor ___ more than 4,000.
 (A) should it be
 (B) it should be
 (C) it is
 (D) should be it
16. _____ are more likely to have children who develop diabetes and stroke.
 (A) Pregnant mothers undernourished
 (B) Undernourished pregnant mothers
 (C) Mothers undernourished pregnant
 (D) Mothers pregnant undernourished
17. New evidence shows that getting enough vitamin B may be the most important thing _____.
 (A) can you do for your health
 (B) do you for your health
 (C) you can do for your health
 (D) you can for your health
18. Americans are eating _____ vegetables per person today as they did in 1910.
 (A) more than twice
 (B) what are twice as many
 (C) twice as many are
 (D) more than twice as many
19. The jet stream is a narrow current of _____.
 (A) air is fast-flowing
 (B) air is flowing fast
 (C) fast-flowing air
 (D) air flows fast
20. _____ was not incorporated as a city until almost two centuries later, in 1834.
 (A) Settled by the Dutch, Brooklyn
 (B) Settling Brooklyn, the Dutch
 (C) The Dutch settled Brooklyn
 (D) Brooklyn was settled by the Dutch

III. Written Expression (每小題 2 分，共 20 分)

Please identify the underlined part that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

21. More than half of the children in this school district qualifies for reduced-price or free lunches.
 A B C D
22. The skeleton of a dinosaur is made of cartilage rather than having bone.
 A B C D
23. He has been changed a lot since he was promoted to division manager. Now he does not even want to have lunch with us.
 A B C D
24. Particular issues that concern early childhood education were covering in the one-hour program.
 A B C D
25. The scholarship that Robert received to study chemistry at Stanford offered an unique opportunity.
 A B C D
26. Researchers have learned that prostate cancer typically strike men who work indoors four years earlier than it occurs among men who work outdoors.
 A B C D

27. Excess vitamin D can also dangerously elevate calcium levels, causing confuse and bizarre behavior.
 A B C D
28. The messages posted at North Miami Beach bus stops by the police were meant to scared kids off drugs.
 A B C D
29. No matter what kinds of day you've had or how long you've been married, the two of you must appear to be utterly, helplessly captivated by each other, unable to think about anything else.
 A B C D
30. Scholars tend to cite 1831 as the started of the United States abolitionist movement.
 A B C D

IV. Reading Comprehension (每小題 2 分，共 40 分)

Please read the passages 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.

Fans of Indian cuisine know a spicy curry can go straight to the head – and now medical science backs them up. A recent study by researchers at the University of California Los Angeles and the Greater Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Healthcare System concludes that curcumin, the substance that gives the curry spice turmeric its yellow pigment, may help combat Alzheimer's disease. In India's ancient Ayurvedic health system, this spice is known as an anti-inflammatory and a cleanser of blood. Alzheimer's researchers became interested in it due to evidence that the prevalence of the neurological disease among the elderly in India may be considerably lower than that in the U.S.

In the study, scientists found that elderly lab rats fed curcumin experienced a reduction in the beta-amyloid proteins found in the brains of Alzheimer's victims. When researchers tested curcumin on human beta-amyloid proteins in a test tube, the chemical blocked the proteins from forming destructive plaques – meaning that curcumin could be useful for treating Alzheimer's, and more importantly, for preventing it. Dr. Greg Cole, the lead researcher, hopes that curcumin could be for Alzheimer's what aspirin has become for heart disease: a simple, safe and affordable preventative. New Delhi-based restaurant consultant J. Inder Singh Kalra, who has touted the holistic value of Indian food on his TV cooking show for years, hopes such news will instruct younger Indians, who have been turning to unhealthy Western food. "It's the great tragedy of this country," says Kalra, "that we won't value our own culture unless it comes back to us from the West."

31. To which of the following does the word "it" in line 7 refer?
 (A) curry
 (B) curcumin
 (C) medicine science
 (D) Alzheimer's disease
32. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about curcumin?
 (A) It is a coloring matter occurring naturally in curry.
 (B) It may weaken Alzheimer's disease.
 (C) It has been acknowledged as a cleanser of blood in India.
 (D) It can prevent the neurological disease among the elderly.
33. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word "touted" in line 18?
 (A) promoted
 (B) sold
 (C) cherished
 (D) discovered
34. According to the second passage, which of the following decreased in the lab experiment?
 (A) the number of elderly lab rats

- (B) beta-amyloid protein
 - (C) Alzheimer's victims
 - (D) Destructive plaques
35. Dr. Cole drew an analogy between curcumin and aspirin because
- (A) both of them are not expensive.
 - (B) both of them could prevent heart disease.
 - (C) both of them have been used for a long time.
 - (D) both of them are used for treatment.

There are estimated to be at least a million species of fungi on Earth, but to date less than 60,000 have been named. Among the countless natural habitats so far uninvestigated by humanity, there are many microbiological "black holes" waiting to be explored. As one biologist put it, microbiologists needn't worry about having nothing to do for the next 200 years.

But just as with other natural resources, the greatest microbiological riches are concentrated in developing countries, and these poor countries do not have the means to screen their own resources and develop useful biological agents. But the major pharmaceutical companies of Europe and North America have long been gathering rich pickings from these countries, by collecting large quantities of soil, humus and plant samples to use in the search for new drugs. This has brought them substantial profits, but in the past the countries owning the resources benefited little.

The UN Convention on Biological Diversity stresses the principle of shared benefits, and today many countries are beefing up the protection of their own microbiological resources, and introducing restrictions on the transfer of micro-organisms abroad. The first application of the convention to fungi was a deal signed between Merck and Costa Rica under which the pharmaceuticals company paid Costa Rica US\$1 million for the right to collect soil samples there over two years, and also has to pay Costa Rica 5% of its benefit on any produce based on those samples which comes to market.

36. Why are there many microbiological "black holes"?
- (A) Naming fungi is very difficult.
 - (B) The number of fungi is not figured out.
 - (C) A lot of natural environment is not surveyed.
 - (D) Microbiologists are familiar with fungi.
37. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT the microbiological riches?
- (A) Costa Rica
 - (B) America
 - (C) Canada
 - (D) France
38. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word "substantial" in line 11?
- (A) ample
 - (B) considerable
 - (C) negotiable
 - (D) outrageous
39. According to the passage, "the principle of shared benefits" can
- (A) force the protection of microbiological resources in many countries
 - (B) promote the transfer of micro-organisms abroad
 - (C) provide an open market for the new drugs
 - (D) offer more job opportunities to people in poor countries
40. With which of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?
- (A) Fungi have limited contribution to medicine.
 - (B) Poor countries are still being plundered by drugs companies.
 - (C) Most species of fungi are recognized.
 - (D) There is an international race to identify new fungi.

An oft-used, but valuable, analogy compares the immune system with an army. The defending troops are the white blood cells called lymphocytes, born in the bone marrow, billeted in the lymph nodes and spleen, and on exercise in the blood and lymph systems. A body can muster some 200m cells, making the immune system comparable in mass to the liver or brain.

The lymphocytes are called to action when the enemy makes itself known. They attack anything foreign. Their job is to recognize the enemy for what it is, and then destroy it. One of the key features of the immune system is its specificity. Inoculation with smallpox provokes an attack on any smallpox virus, but on nothing else. This specificity of response depends on the lymphocyte's ability to identify the enemy correctly by the molecules on its surface, called antigens.

An antigen is an enemy uniform. It can be a protein on the surface of a cold virus, or it can be a protein on the surface of a pollen grain, in which case the immune response takes the form of an allergy. An antigen can also be a protein on the surface of a transplanted organ, in which case the immune response "rejects" the transplant. Organs can therefore be transplanted only between closely related people – in whom the antigens are the same – or into people treated with a drug that suppresses the immune system, such as cyclosporine.

41. The author's primary purpose in the passage is to do which of the following?
- (A) Demonstrate the inadequacy of an analogy.
 - (B) Propose a method to strengthen the immune system.
 - (C) Compare the immune system to the brain.
 - (D) Clarify the workings of the body's defense system.
42. The author provides information to answer which of the following questions?
- (A) What is the process by which antigens are produced?
 - (B) How does inoculation with smallpox wear off over a period of years?
 - (C) Where do the body's lymphocytes originate?
 - (D) What is the process that prevents closely related persons from developing dissimilar antigens?
43. It can be inferred from the passage that treatment with cyclosporine might result in which of the following?
- I. An increased susceptibility to invasion by disease
 - II. The rejection of a transplanted organ
 - III. An increased effectiveness of antigens
- (A) I only (B) II only (C) I and II only (D) I and III only
44. In describing the immune system, the author does all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) define a term
 - (B) refer to an authority
 - (C) illustrate through a comparison
 - (D) develop an extended metaphor
45. The word "muster" in line 3 of the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) contain
 - (B) gather
 - (C) create
 - (D) develop

Compared to the male marsupial frog, human beings make lousy fathers. The frog, which lives in Australia, permits his hatchlings to wiggle into the skin pockets on his flanks, where they complete their development. He does this by instinct, without second thought. A lot of human fathers, on the other hand, can't be trusted to even stick around.

We've all seen the statistics. A million American children each year see their parents divorce or separate. One in three kids live apart from their biological father. Single-parent households run by women are a cliché. Why exactly these situations are so, I don't presume to know. But I do have some ideas.

First, there's a common cultural belief that fatherhood is learned behavior. More often than not, we treat motherhood as if it is something innate, a maternal instinct passed through the genes. Fathers, meanwhile, are

presumed capable only of transmitting boorish behaviors and, perhaps, an in-born understanding of when to steal second-base. To be sure, I've used this argument a few times myself. I've told my wife that diapering is a most unnatural act for fathers and thus should be avoided.

Of course, I'm wrong. Love comes not just from mom's hugs. It also comes from dad's good-natured half-nelsons. Fathers may not know best anymore, but they still know a few things. And most men know what it takes to be a decent parent. The fact is, modern society doesn't generally require fathers to meet the standard.

A woman who abandons her children is the object of social outrage, and rightfully so. Mothers aren't supposed to do that. Those who do often become press witches or the subject of one of those made-for-TV movies. But a father who does the same is, well, often treated as just another statistic. A sad one, to be sure, but one a lot of people have come to expect. You know, guys will be guys.

The hard truth here is that a lot of what is wrong with American society can be traced to the fact that a lot of American fathers aren't hanging around to do the job. A study by the National Center for Health Statistics in 1988 showed that children of single-parent homes (read: fatherless) are more apt to have emotional and behavioral problems than children in two-parent families. Moreover, they're more apt to drop out of school. They are also more likely to have children when they themselves are teenagers. They're more likely to abuse drugs and get into trouble with the law.

Not every marriage can be saved, of course. Not every man turns out to be a good father. But fatherhood is an idea worth keeping. We do ourselves no favors when we let wayward fathers meet a lower standard of behavior and responsibility. They should be held accountable in the lowest regard. These men are not princes. They're not even frogs.

46. "Fathers are presumed capable of transmitting boorish behaviors and an in-born understanding of when to steal second-base." The author's tone in this sentence is
(A) serious (B) humorous (C) neutral (D) cruel
47. Mothers who abandon their children often become press witches, says the author. The language used in that statement contains
(A) positive connotations (B) neutral language (C) negative connotations (D) unclear
48. Which of the following is NOT true of the effects traced to fatherless homes?
(A) They are less likely to have emotional and behavioral problems.
(B) They drop out of school.
(C) They become teenaged parents.
(D) They are more likely to get in trouble with the law.
49. Which of the following is NOT true?
(A) The author is being ironic by comparing frogs to fathers.
(B) Wayward fathers are like the male marsupial frog.
(C) The male marsupial frog takes care of its offspring.
(D) The society suffers when we allow fathers a lower standard of behavior than mothers.
50. Which of the following works best as the title of this article?
(A) Like Frogs, Like Fathers.
(B) Fatherless Children Suffer Great Deal.
(C) Why Aren't Dads Held to the Same Standards as Moms?
(D) Fathers Should Stick Around.