

國立臺北教育大學 104 學年度碩士班招生入學考試  
兒童英語教育學系英語教育碩士班 英語閱讀與寫作 科試題

**I. Questions 1-15 are incomplete sentences. Choose the one word that best completes the sentence. (每題 2 分，共 30 分)**

1. The Ministry of Labor is in talks about introducing workers from Myanmar to mitigate the impact of an expected \_\_\_\_\_ of domestic workers.  
(A) outrage            (B) shortage            (C) storage            (D) coverage
2. Taiwan began to celebrate the Lantern Festival, with cities and counties \_\_\_\_\_ with lights and fireworks.  
(A) laminated            (B) fabricated            (C) intoxicated            (D) illuminated
3. Everyday handling of more than one language functions as a \_\_\_\_\_ stimulation that benefits brain structures and protects the brain against deterioration in older age.  
(A) cognitive            (B) affective            (C) emotional            (D) physical
4. The use of technology changes the role of the teacher from a traditional knowledge provider rather into a \_\_\_\_\_ guiding the students' learning processes.  
(A) monitor            (B) dictator            (C) facilitator            (D) authoritarian
5. A nurse in Spain was the first person to \_\_\_\_\_ the deadly Ebola virus outside of West Africa.  
(A) contract            (B) contact            (C) infect            (D) transmit
6. Information books are books that are used to \_\_\_\_\_ accurate information about the natural or social world.  
(A) replay            (B) extract            (C) convey            (D) exhibit
7. Jeremy Lin has at times been one of the Lakers best players, but inconsistency has \_\_\_\_\_ him this year.  
(A) enlightened            (B) enchanted            (C) fascinated            (D) plagued
8. Islamic State militants ransacked Mosul's central museum, destroying \_\_\_\_\_ artefacts that are thousands of years old.  
(A) inexpensive            (B) economical            (C) invaluable            (D) replaceable

9. The temporary homes are essentially containers, but don't assume there is anything \_\_\_\_\_ about them.  
(A) primitive (B) easy (C) tremendous (D) concealed
10. The roof of a dug-out could \_\_\_\_\_ if there are not enough walls in the underground space to support it.  
(A) cooperate (B) collaborate (C) collide (D) collapse
11. An expert's true value is presenting data to \_\_\_\_\_ you to the general circumstances and then interpreting that data and pointing out possibilities.  
(A) exhibit (B) originate (C) orient (D) exercise
12. In the summer of 2010, parts of eastern and southern Europe \_\_\_\_\_ in temperatures they had never experienced before.  
(A) soaked (B) baked (C) submerged (D) surrounded
13. There are some more questions we must take into consideration before we \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting.  
(A) adapt (B) adopt (C) adjourn (D) approval
14. No task is so critical that it can't wait a couple of hours while you \_\_\_\_\_ to more important matters.  
(A) focus (B) concrete (C) concentrate (D) attend
15. The mark of genius is the willingness to explore all the \_\_\_\_\_, not just the most likely solution.  
(A) possibility (B) choice (C) answer (D) alternatives

**II. In questions 16 to 20, choose the most appropriate word or phrase to complete the sentence. (每題 2 分，共 10 分)**

16. \_\_\_\_\_ you were coming, I would have met you at the coffee shop.  
(A) Have I known (B) Had I known  
(C) Would I know (D) Were I known
17. \_\_\_\_\_ they have disobeyed the law, they will be punished.  
(A) Whereas (B) Unless (C) Until (D) In case that
18. \_\_\_\_\_ is more probably a biological imperative than an empirical fact.  
(A) Your belief in your child be special  
(B) You believe in your child being special  
(C) Your belief in your child being special  
(D) You believe in your child is special

19. In 2011, Republic of China nationals were granted visa-free access to the Schengen Area, marking the beginning of a new era \_\_\_\_\_ Taiwan and Europe.  
(A) in relation to  
(B) in relations between  
(C) in relationship with  
(D) relating
20. In total, Taiwan's indigenous peoples number around 530,000, \_\_\_\_\_ approximately 2 percent of the population.  
(A) comprise of  
(B) comprised  
(C) comprising  
(D) is comprised of

**III. In questions 21-25, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. Identify one underlined word or phrases that must be changed in order to make the sentence a correct one. (每題 2 分，共 10 分)**

21. Nighttime in the country can be very dark indeed, and there are no streetlights or other cars to help you seeing your way.  
(A) (B) (C)  
(D)
22. My mom is looking forward to attend the next PTA meeting where she can meet the teacher.  
(A) (B) (C)  
(D)
23. Health-care workers should always make standard precautions when caring for patients, regardless of their presumed diagnosis.  
(A) (B)  
(C) (D)
24. The arctic weather system had lead to several record-breaking cold temperature readings in Iowa.  
(A) (B) (C)  
(D)
25. Groups of researchers around the world are pushing more aggressively into the world of "supercomputing" with trying to get these machines moving closer to the speed of light.  
(A) (B)  
(C)  
(D)

**IV. Answer all questions following the corresponding passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage. (每題 2 分，共 20 分)**

[Passage A]

The ancient Greeks used euphemisms for certain religious words so they did not offend the gods. Native English speakers in previous centuries used euphemisms mainly to avoid giving offence to each other. Better to say “I have to visit the rest room” than directly announcing your intention to use the toilet. “He passed away yesterday” is a little more sensitive than “Tom just died”. As we know, language evolves with the times and trends. So now we have the rather modern “She’s rather full figured”, which is certainly kinder than “She’s so fat”! Even more recently, “blended family” has been used to replace the much longer “Divorcees Jack and Mary have gotten married and their kids from previous relationships are now one big family”. But in the 21st century, the use of euphemism or double-speak is also being exploited for far more sinister purposes. If you don’t believe this, listen hard to what our military leaders are really telling us and read between the lines of the next “factual” report on any country afflicted by war.

Even if you deplore their policies, you have to agree that our military leaders are smart. Once you dehumanize the enemy, it is far easier to drop your bombs and mask the horror of war. Your own civilians reading the paper or listening to their leaders on the evening news are less likely to protest or comprehend the claim that “An attack on soft targets is the only way to destroy the terrorists hiding among them” than the admission that “We also had to kill innocent men, women, and children who lived in the town.” We are now so used to double-speak that we are in danger of becoming truly desensitized. We hear about military campaigns and the statistics of death, but the actual gruesome details are quite remote. Our politicians and our generals know that if we actually saw what is left after a bomb has dropped and witnessed the grief of the survivors, we might demand an end to the fighting.

When I was a child, I used to believe that war was about good versus evil, and it was easy to know whose side you should be on. Now when I hear of another case of young soldiers being killed by “friendly fire,” I almost wish I was still that naïve.

26. According to the author of this article, which statement about euphemisms is true?
- (A) Euphemisms are more common today than they were used thousands of years ago.
  - (B) Euphemisms can be found in both Greek and French.
  - (C) Euphemisms are meant to replace less polite ways of expressing one’s ideas.
  - (D) No military leaders use euphemisms to reveal true data.
27. What is true about the euphemisms found in Greek and English?
- (A) The Greeks hardly use euphemisms in their daily language.
  - (B) The Greeks use euphemisms to show their respect for gods.
  - (C) There are more euphemisms in English than in Greek.
  - (D) English euphemisms sound more polite than Greek euphemisms.

28. Why does the author sound like he or she does not like the euphemisms used by the military leaders?
- (A) Military leaders tend to dehumanize their enemy with euphemisms.
  - (B) Military leaders like to tell partial truth with euphemisms.
  - (C) Military leaders tend to use euphemisms badly.
  - (D) Military leaders' euphemisms tend to sound very scary.
29. According to this passage, which phrase is closest to "soft target" in meaning?
- (A) An area where the ground is not very solid.
  - (B) A target to be found by the enemy easily
  - (C) The bombing of an area where civilians live
  - (D) A target can be easily destroyed
30. Which statement about this passage is true?
- (A) The author is skeptical about the reports given by the military leaders.
  - (B) The author of this passage is a very naïve person.
  - (C) The overall tone of the article is entertaining.
  - (D) The politicians like to use euphemisms to demand an end to the fighting.

[Passage B]

A very rapid increase in the number of ships sailing between American and European ports began almost immediately after the end of the War of 1812 in order to meet the new need for the regular rapid transportation of mail, light cargo, and passengers. It was the increase in emigration to America that for the first time made the carrying of passengers across the Atlantic more profitable than the transportation of heavy cargo. A new type of sailing vessel, the packet, appeared to meet this new demand, and the extent of the demand very soon resulted in strong competition among several packet lines. The earliest of these was the Black Ball Line established in New York in 1816, only a year after the end of the war. The scheduled service of this famous line started with four of the new fast packets, each of 400 to 500 tons: the Pacific, the Amity, the James Cooper, and the William Thompson. During the first twenty years of service, the average time from New York to Liverpool was 23 days and the average trip back to New York took 40 days. By the middle of the century, packets had increased in size to between 900 and 1,000 tons, and their speed had increased. The Red Jacket once sailed from New York to Liverpool in 13 days, 11.5 hours. The Mary Whitebridge took 4.5 hours off this record on a run from Baltimore to Liverpool. Such speeds were far greater than the average of from 19 to 21 days to Liverpool and from 30 to 35 homeward to New York, but the packets had still set a new standard for transoceanic travel. **No wonder** that steamships, the first of which tried to compete with the packets in 1838, only began to replace them in the 1850's.

31. The fastest transatlantic voyage by a packet mentioned by the author was from  
(A) Liverpool to New York  
(B) New York to Liverpool  
(C) Liverpool to Baltimore  
(D) Baltimore to Liverpool
32. According to the author, in which decade of the nineteenth century did a steamship first attempt to compete with the transatlantic packets?  
(A) The twenties  
(B) The thirties  
(C) The forties  
(D) The fifties
33. What was the name of the packet that made the fastest transatlantic run?  
(A) The James Cooper  
(B) The Mary Whiteridge  
(C) The Red Jacket  
(D) The William Thompson
34. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “No wonder” in the last sentence of the passage?  
(A) It is not perplexing  
(B) There was nothing true  
(C) It is not surprising  
(D) There was no doubt
35. Which of the following was most important in the development of the fast packets?  
(A) The increased demand for the transportation of all kinds of cargo  
(B) The increase in the number of people who wanted to go to Europe after the War of 1812  
(C) The increase in the number of people who wanted to go to America  
(D) The increased volume of mail

V. 英翻中(15分)

Effective teachers in contemporary classrooms will have to learn to develop classroom routines that attend to, rather than ignore, learner variance in readiness, interest, and learning profile. Such routines may be referred to as “differentiating” curriculum and instruction. Differentiation can be defined as an approach to teaching in which teachers proactively modify curricula, teaching methods, resources, learning activities, and student products to address the diverse needs of individual students and small groups of students to maximize the learning opportunity for each student in a classroom.

## VI. 中翻英 (15 分)

幾乎所有臺灣的跨國速食業者都會重新調整他們的菜單以迎合本地的口味：麥當勞提供燒烤豬肉堡，肯德基(KFC)有四川(Sichuan)風味的勁辣炸雞，必勝客備有海鮮比薩，時時樂[Sizzler]以前還為顧客準備了中式藥膳湯。不過把這一切發揮到極致的應該是7-Eleven便利商店：這家美國連鎖便利商店在臺灣分店販賣的商品有百分之九十五以上都是本地的產品，少數看得出來的美國符號可能只有像萬寶路(Marlboro)與薩冷(Salem)之類的跨國香菸品牌。