

國立臺北教育大學 105 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 英文閱讀與寫作 科試題

I. Choose the word that best completes the sentence .(每題 2 分，共 30 分)

1. The advantage of an experimental study is that it enables researchers to _____ individual variables such as genders or ages.
(A) manipulate (B) deteriorate (C) pacify (D) fluctuate
2. The pediatrician was trying to _____ a good way to tell her patient about this surgery.
(A) fabricate (B) formulate (C) familiarize (D) frustrate
3. Pastor Gallop bought two large _____ houses on the Fifth Avenue, one for his family and one for the church.
(A) adhere (B) adverse (C) adsorbent (D) adjacent
4. When you use the blowtorch, you should avoid wearing loose _____ clothing.
(A) accessible (B) reversible (C) oppressive (D) flammable
5. The murderer and her _____ were eventually caught and brought to justice.
(A) accomplices (B) accessories (C) confederates (D) compressors
6. Miss Lindsay has a _____ stomach, and she often gets sick when traveling.
(A) bittersweet (B) gorgeous (C) delicate (D) robust
7. The National Taipei University of Education receives more than half its _____ income from government sources.
(A) kinesthetic (B) jurisdictional (C) prestigious (D) aggregate
8. Burnout is a general feeling of _____ when a person experiences too much stress.
(A) relaxation (B) donation (C) exhaustion (D) aspiration
9. New-born deer have the _____ ability to walk. When they are just born, they immediately move their legs and try to walk, even though quite unsteadily at first.
(A) incidental (B) desperate (C) mature (D) innate
10. Station box lunches evoke images of taste, sight, smell, sound, and touch. They tantalize the full _____ of human senses.
(A) glare (B) brunt (C) gamut (D) brigade
11. The story of the battle caught the public imagination. The general became an instant hero, _____ in newspapers and praised from church pulpits.
(A) eradicated (B) eulogized (C) libeled (D) lampooned
12. A falling birth rate is an issue that is far more _____ than we ever imagined. It is important and relevant to a nation's economic growth.
(A) salient (B) germane (C) fledgling (D) nostalgic

13. All the kids in Kevin's birthday party _____ on cakes and cookies. They ate so much that some of the kids got abdominal pain.
(A) plagued (B) hurdled (C) sedated (D) gorged
14. Mary was infected with Ebola virus, and has been _____ to the ward of intensive care.
(A) assaulted (B) confined (C) hedged (D) entrusted
15. Many parents can relate to Robin Williams' character in "Mrs. Doubtfire," which helped families _____ the topic of divorce.
(A) attempt (B) impose (C) tackle (D) notify

II. Grammar: Choose the best answer to complete each of the first five questions (Question 16 to Question 20). (每題 2 分，共 10 分)

16. No sooner _____ Mr. Bloom received his tax refund _____ he spent it all on model cars.
(A) has; than
(B) had; then
(C) had had; then
(D) had; than
17. Rarely _____ for more than a few minutes once it enters the Earth's atmosphere.
(A) a shooting star blaze
(B) when a shooting star blaze
(C) does a shooting star blaze
(D) a shooting star which blazes
18. As a linguist, Professor Martin develops a variety of theories and hypotheses _____ new methods to research languages.
(A) as well as
(B) and as
(C) as well
(D) and as well
19. Producer Steven Siegal _____ his talents by working in television, on the legitimate stage, and in the city concert hall.
(A) proven
(B) proved
(C) am proven
(D) was proved

20. That archaeologists believe that dinosaurs evolved into adaptive types during the Cretaceous period _____ fossils.
- (A) basis on
(B) which is based on
(C) is based on
(D) basing on

III. In Question 21 -25, 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. However, the early taxonomies differ in the number of ways, reflecting the particular subjects that the researchers worked with.
- (A) (B) (C)
(D)
22. Listening has frequently played second fiddle to its counterparts, speaking. In the standardized testing industry, separate oral production tests are available.
- (A) (B)
(C) (D)
23. Sometimes verbal abuse did more harm than physical one. It takes more time to recover from rude insults.
- (A) (B)
(C) (D)
24. Some parents impose on the older children the responsibility of taking care of the younger ones.
- (A) (B) (C)
(D)
25. Some people believe genetic modification can increased the production of crops, and everybody can profit from this scientific advance.
- (A) (B) (C)
(D)

IV. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answer to each of the following questions according to the passage given. (每題 2 分，共 20 分)

[Passage 1]

The essence of Einstein's profundity lay in his simplicity, and the essence of his science lay in his artistry - his phenomenal sense of beauty. He is, of course, best known for his theory of relativity, which brought him world fame. But, with fame came a form of near idolatry that Einstein found incomprehensible. To his amazement, he became a living legend, a veritable folk hero, looked upon as an oracle, entertained

by royalty, statesmen, and other celebrities, and treated by the public and press as if he were a movie star rather than a scientist. When, in Hollywood's glittering heyday, Chaplin took Einstein to the gala opening of his film *City Lights*, the crowds surged around the limousine as much to gape at Einstein as at Chaplin. Turning in bewilderment to his host, Einstein asked, "What does it mean?" to which the worldly-wise Chaplain bitterly replied, "Nothing."

26. According to the passage, unlike Einstein, Chaplin _____.
- (A) understood the nature of celebrity
 - (B) was annoyed by the press and Einstein
 - (C) was widely admired by the public
 - (D) knew important people in powerful positions
27. Einstein's question, "What does it mean?", is inquiring about _____.
- (A) a scientific puzzle
 - (B) a polite gesture
 - (C) a figure of speech
 - (D) a social phenomenon
28. According to the passage, Einstein did not understand _____.
- (A) why the public treated him like an annoying scientist
 - (B) why royal members and politicians treated him like they did to Chaplin
 - (C) why the press entertained him as if he were a famous movie star
 - (D) why other celebrities scolded his exceptional sense of beauty and artistry
29. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "oracle" in the passage?
- (A) physician (B) prophet (C) legend (D) idol
30. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "bewilderment" in the passage?
- (A) confusion (B) confession (C) contribution (D) compensation

[Passage 2]

Next time you watch a digital ad in a mall, be aware that the ad could be watching you! Small cameras and special software are installed in the ad's screen. They track who is looking at the ad and for how long. The software works out age and gender before serving up an ad specifically for that demographic. Men are shown razor ads, women can see cosmetics ads, and teens can learn about the latest video games. This targeted advertising creates a personalized digital city for consumers. Some people don't like it, though.

In Germany, a supermarket chain used loyalty cards implanted with RFID tracking chips to learn about its customers' shopping habits. The chips let the store know customers' purchasing histories and even their movements inside the stores. The

chips were removed after people complained their privacy was being invaded. These new technologies are raising red flags about how far companies are willing to go to make a profit. Consumers have no idea when they're being watched, and there's no regulation in place to deal with these practices. Privacy campaigners urge companies to tell consumers what details are being collected, how it is done, and why. Even though it is meant to make data-analyzing convenient, the spying ends up being a little creepy.

31. What do many digital ads in malls now do?
- (A) Target specific people.
 - (B) Advertise special deals in stores.
 - (C) Show ads for screens and cameras.
 - (D) Feature consumers in the ads themselves.
32. What is TRUE about targeted advertising?
- (A) It doesn't focus on teenagers.
 - (B) It isn't popular with everyone.
 - (C) It allows consumers to shop from home.
 - (D) It shortens the time that people spend on shopping.
33. What happened when a German supermarket chain started using RFID chips?
- (A) Customers knew about each other's purchasing histories.
 - (B) Shopping became more convenient for customers.
 - (C) Customers moved around the supermarkets more easily.
 - (D) Customers complained about their privacy being invaded.
34. Why are these new technologies raising red flags?
- (A) People don't want to spend too much money.
 - (B) People often aren't happy that they're being watched.
 - (C) People start to feel annoyed by advertisement letters.
 - (D) People are jealous of the big companies' profits.
35. What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) Data Collection vs. Shopping
 - (B) RFID Tracking Chips
 - (C) Technology vs. Privacy
 - (D) Customers' Shopping Habits

V. Translation from English to Chinese. (15 分)

Attitudes, like all aspects of the development of cognition and affect in human beings, develop early in childhood and are the result of parents' and peers; attitudes, of contact with people who are different in any number of ways, and of interacting affective factors in the human experience. These attitudes form a part of one's perception of self, of others, and of the culture in which one is living.

VI. Translation from Chinese to English. (15 分)

亨利摩爾(Henry Moore)是大家公認 20 世紀最偉大的雕刻家，他的作品散見各地著名的博物館及公共空間，尤其是以斜躺的大幅人形作品聞名於世。亨利摩爾於 1898 年 7 月 30 日出生在英國約克郡(Yorkshire)的卡斯福德市(Castleford)，他從小就顯現出對雕刻的天份，從一次世界大戰退伍後，就進入李斯(Leeds)藝術學院就讀，隨後並取得獎學金，前往倫敦皇家藝術學院深造。亨利摩爾的作品深受自然的啟發，因此他窮其一生想達成天人合一的境界，其中有幾件代表作就是以抽象但仍依稀辨認人形的手法完成的，其柔和的曲線與流暢的鏤空，在在令人聯想到自然界的景觀。