

國立臺灣師範大學 106 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：英文

適用系所：各系所

注意：1. 本試題共 9 頁，請依序在答案卷上作答，並標明題號，不必抄題。2. 答案必須寫在指定作答區內，否則依規定扣分。

I. Vocabulary: Choose the word that best completes the sentence. (2 points each, 30 points in total)

- Depending on the circumstance, I always tell women (especially) when traveling alone, _____ all jewelry and leave it at home.
(A) remove (B) retain (C) refrain (D) retrieve
- During aging, and particularly with some genetic conditions, the efficiency of the DNA repair system is _____, leading to the accumulation of damage, and in our view this could be very detrimental.
(A) boosted (B) strengthened (C) ruined (D) compromised
- Although the benefit of drinking coffee to protect and repair DNA strands needs further investigation, there are numerous studies that have already proven _____ health benefits from drinking coffee.
(A) giant (B) substantial (C) sufficient (D) inevitable
- It's still unclear how much coffee you need to drink to reap the memory-improving rewards, but in the meantime, it's perfectly okay to _____ several cups a day, as long as it's not interfering with your sleep.
(A) swallow (B) indulge in (C) absorb (D) sip at
- A superstition is an action that is _____ science.
(A) compatible with (B) neglected in (C) inconsistent with (D) intolerable for
- Even if you don't have any appointments, she recommends acting as if you were going out. Get out of bed, get dressed, and _____ your usual routine.
(A) stick with (B) insist in (C) abide by (D) conform to
- People _____ can be a very detrimental way of living.
(A) caring (B) mingling (C) greeting (D) pleasing
- The _____ lights before taking off the runway and landing are a flight precaution used to help passengers' eyes adjust quicker during an emergency evacuation.
(A) flashed (B) cancelled (C) darkened (D) dimmed
- Jackie Kennedy is often thought as the epitome of First Lady _____.
(A) image (B) glamour (C) propriety (D) representative
- When a problem arises, our instinct is to go into self-_____ mode, blaming others to keep face among our peers.
(A) defense (B) appeasing (C) effacing (D) motivating
- Being a perfectionist has its perks, but one huge _____ is that you can take on too much work because you feel like you're the only one who can do it right.
(A) edge (B) advantage (C) downside (D) downturn

國立臺灣師範大學 106 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

12. By discussing every little frustration, you're just replaying those annoyances and _____ your anger.
(A) dwelling on (B) making sense of (C) avoiding (D) reining in
13. Denying feelings of anger is _____ passive-aggressive behavior.
(A) just (B) classic (C) questionable (D) normal
14. While all of us like to put off _____ tasks from time to time, people with passive-aggressive personalities rely on procrastination as a way of frustrating others.
(A) challenging (B) damaging (C) unpleasant (D) trivial
15. While you may think you're being polite in an interview, addressing an employer as "ma'am" will instantly make her feel _____, a feeling nobody wants to have.
(A) elderly (B) ancient (C) primitive (D) abandoned

II. Cloze: choose the words that best complete the passages. (2 points each, 40 points in total)

Passage A: Questions 16-25

WASHINGTON — President Obama surprised Vice President Joseph R. Biden Jr. on Thursday by bestowing the Presidential Medal of Freedom on him, calling Mr. Biden “my brother” in a tearful goodbye in the East Room of the White House. Having called Mr. Biden and his wife, Jill, to the White House for a private farewell, the president instead brought him into a room filled with his friends, family and colleagues to present him with the _____16_____, the nation’s _____17_____. For the first time, Mr. Obama awarded the medal with _____18_____, an added level of veneration that previous presidents had reserved for recipients like Pope John Paul II and Colin L. Powell, the former secretary of _____19_____.

“To know Joe Biden is to know love without pretense, _____20_____ without self-regard, and to live life fully,” Mr. Obama said during the televised ceremony, as Mr. Biden wiped tears from his eyes and dabbed at his nose with a handkerchief. Moments later, as the president called up a military aide to read the _____21_____, Mr. Biden appeared to break down, turning his back to the audience to _____22_____. After Mr. Obama hung the medal around his neck, the vice president cried openly. “Ricchetti, you’re fired,” Mr. Biden joked to his chief of staff, Steve Ricchetti. “I had no inkling.” _____23_____ Mr. Obama, who stood to his side, Mr. Biden said that he had never met anyone who had “the integrity and the decency and the _____24_____ of other people’s needs like you do.”

The ceremony was an emotional conclusion to an _____25_____ partnership that began in 2008 when Mr. Obama asked his former presidential rival to be his running mate. The two men became close during eight years in the White House.

16. (A) reward (B) honor (C) gift (D) donor
17. (A) best (B) most (C) highest (D) only
18. (A) distinction (B) distinct (C) instinct (D) instruction

國立臺灣師範大學 106 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

19. (A) office (B) White House (C) nation (D) state
20. (A) work (B) giving (C) compromise (D) service
21. (A) script (B) recognition (C) paper (D) proclamation
22. (A) charge himself (B) relieve him (C) relieve self (D) compose himself
23. (A) Speaking of (B) Indicating (C) Addressing (D) Informing
24. (A) sense (B) emotion (C) imagination (D) urge
25. (A) improper (B) improbable (C) immortal (D) immaculate

Passage B: Questions 26-35

Some winter nights when my heart is tight, I take the F train from work to stand on the sidewalk in front of the plate-glass window at Lucali, the _____ 26 _____, candlelit pizzeria in Brooklyn, and watch Mark Iacono make pizza. His movements are slow, deliberative. They resemble a jungle cat, grooming. The _____ 27 _____ moves back and forth in his hands, slowly growing in circumference. Iacono barely looks at it. He looks at the people in the dining room, though his _____ 28 _____ is middle-distance unfocused. His pizza-making is a meditation. Pizza-making should be a meditation. I go home and make pizza.

On other suffering evenings, I walk down the echoing corridors and ramps of Grand Central Terminal and _____ 29 _____ a stool in the Oyster Bar for a pan roast. I like the cherrystone version better than the oyster one and, especially, the rich interplay of the clam juice and the cream. I do not make pan roasts at home. Pan roasts should be made only in the steam kettles of the Grand Central Oyster Bar. But I do make clam chowder, and I float toast points on top of it, and that is what John Cheever called a triumph _____ 30 _____ chaos, every time. _____ 31 _____ I've been doing both, at once: clam-chowder pizza, a balm against the pain of the world. It was probably Frank Pepe who invented the clam pizza, scattering freshly shucked littlenecks onto a round of dough, then pecorino cheese, garlic, oregano, black pepper and a torrent of olive oil.

Clam pizza moved south in the decades that _____ 32 _____, to New York City. Clams are on them. Quibble all you like, but a clam pizza is the very best pizza in the world. I spread these elixirs across homemade pizza dough, a recipe I learned from another pizza _____ 33 _____, Anthony Falco. Just work slowly as you make it, _____ 34 _____ in the moment of creation. Cooking is a practice, a kind of devotion, a form of _____ 35 _____.

26. (A) noted (B) famed (C) known (D) nascent
27. (A) rough (B) dough (C) plough (D) novel
28. (A) sight (B) instinct (C) wit (D) gaze
29. (A) make my way to (B) pave my way toward (C) reach my way for (D) walk my path
in

國立臺灣師範大學 106 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

30. (A) above (B) below (C) over (D) under
31. (A) Lastly (B) Mostly (C) Willingly (D) Lately
32. (A) have come (B) followed (C) started (D) have begun
33. (A) novice (B) guru (C) rookie (D) mentor
34. (A) be now (B) being present (C) in here (D) at now
35. (A) introspect (B) perspective (C) attention (D) mindfulness

III. Reading Comprehension: Choose the most appropriate answer. (2 points each, 30 points in total.)

Passage A: Questions 36-40

“You could lose the souvenirs you buy when you go on vacation, but the pictures you take from your trips will last forever,” says the travel photographer Natalie Amrossi, a brand ambassador for the camera company Canon. “Travel pictures instantly transport you back to those destinations and evoke the good times you had,” she said. Fear not, inexperienced photographers — you can take great pictures even if you’re not a pro. Here, Ms. Amrossi tells you how:

No Fancy Camera Required. You don’t need high-priced equipment with frills in order to get memorable shots. Though the one on your smartphone is perfectly acceptable, a good camera that costs as little as \$100 is a worthwhile investment because the images will be sharper and of better quality. Look for a camera that’s compact and easy to travel with, that can zoom in and out and that has Wi-Fi capability, a feature that lets you transfer your shots to your mobile device and instantly share with friends and family.

Keep a Shot List. Before you go, make a list of the images that you’d like to capture on your trip and include the time of day — such as the Taj Mahal in Agra, India, at sunrise. “It’s easy to be overwhelmed by everything you’re seeing, and a list helps you make sure that you don’t miss any pictures you want,” Ms. Amrossi said. A list of 10 to 20 desirable images is plenty, but don’t include only popular sites on it!

Go for Sunrise and Sunset Shots. Show off your destination in opposite ways — sunrise images usually mean limited crowds and capturing the solace of where you are; sunset shots, on the other hand, present an opportunity to reflect the pulse of your destination. For an interesting contrast, get both sunrise and sunset pictures at the same location.

Be Spontaneous. While some planning is a good idea when it comes to vacation pictures, don’t script all of your images — shooting anything that appeals to you while you’re exploring, whether it’s a pretty flower or local residents conversing at a sidewalk cafe, can also lead to album-worthy photography.

Experiment With Angles. “Viewing popular attractions from aerial and low perspectives,” said Ms. Amrossi, “can make for unique images.” If shooting the Eiffel Tower, for example, consider

國立臺灣師範大學 106 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

taking the pictures from a rooftop nearby or the top of the Arc de Triomphe. “Angle shots,” she said, “are fun ways to interpret touristy sites.”

36. According to the author, souvenirs from a trip are
- (A) something travellers cannot resist
 - (B) something that will make a trip more memorable
 - (C) something which travellers can give up
 - (D) something that varies a lot in quality
37. Which of the following is not a tip of taking great photos offered by Ms. Amrossi?
- (A) Do “compare and contrast” shots
 - (B) Keep a must-take shot lists
 - (C) Focus only on famous tourist spots
 - (D) Explore taking photos of things that simply appeal
38. What do we need to consider when shopping for a camera according to Ms. Amrossi?
- (A) It should come with multi-function
 - (B) It should cost under \$100
 - (C) It should be small and light
 - (D) It should allow for editing
39. What does Ms. Amrossi imply by experimenting with angles in taking pictures?
- (A) This allows us to discover scenes we normally would ignore
 - (B) This allows us to tell a story of our own
 - (C) This enables us to show our talent to become a professional photographer
 - (D) This enables us to get closer to the everyday life of the locals
40. What is one of the benefits of keeping a shot list?
- (A) so that we do not need to spend time deciding which scenes to take
 - (B) so that we do not take too many photos and go over the storage limit
 - (C) so that we can stay focused
 - (D) so that we can make sure we do not forget everything about the trip

Passage B: Questions 41-46

Using a compass instead of a map app or a GPS device is one way to improve your sense of direction, experts say. For the directionally challenged, getting from Point A to Point B can be a frustrating, time-wasting ordeal. If the idea of trying to get someplace unfamiliar makes you anxious, fear not: Experts say there are steps you can take to improve your sense of direction.

1. Create a mental map

國立臺灣師範大學 106 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

“Review a map of your proposed route before heading out, and perhaps even trace it with your finger,” Dr. Brendan Kelley, a neurologist at Ohio State University Wexner Medical Center, said. It will help provide context for the route. Once you arrive, review the map and the route you traveled to reinforce the memory of how you got there.

2. Be mindful of place

Stop and enjoy the scenery. “Set your phone to vibrate every 15 minutes to remind you to note where you are,” Richard S. Citrin, an organizational psychologist from Pittsburgh, said. Take notes and comment about what you see. That will help orient you and strengthen connections in your brain about where you are and have been. Try not to get stressed, because that makes it more likely you will become disoriented and confused. “When our automatic responses take over, we usually wind up lost emotionally and sometimes physically,” he said.

3. Put the technology away

Experts say that technology like GPS devices or apps on smartphones can be crutches that inhibit the development of a better sense of direction. “The devices can be good ‘adaptive strategies’ to navigate to unfamiliar places,” Dr. Kelley said. However, it can be challenging to learn on our own if we rely too heavily on them. David R. Widman, a professor of psychology at Juniata College in Huntingdon, Pa., said that paper maps, with their foldout pages, offer a better overview of where you are headed than the small screens of smartphones. He recalled that during a trip his family took from central Pennsylvania to Vermont, the GPS device never made it clear that they would have to cross Lake Champlain. The trip ended up taking 11 hours.

4. Take different routes to the same place

Mr. Citrin said that when traffic is bad, he takes a different route even if it takes longer. “As my mind begins to understand that option, I increase my awareness of how going in different directions helps me get to where I am going,” he said.

5. Figure out where north is

Sue Barry, professor emeritus of biological sciences and neuroscience at Mount Holyoke College in South Hadley, Mass., said that her sense of direction was “really quite pathetic.” She understood what was at her point of origin and what was at her destination, but had no understanding of what was in between or how the two points related to each other. Her husband, Dan, an engineer, was inspired by a 2007 article in Wired magazine that described the “feelSpace belt,” which was outfitted with a power supply and 13 vibrating pads. A sensor detected Earth’s magnetic field, and whichever pad pointed north would buzz to alert the person wearing the belt. As a Mother’s Day gift in 2010, Ms. Barry’s husband embedded compass circuitry into a sun hat. The circuitry was connected by a wire to a battery-powered motor, which she would hold in her hand or tuck into the hat. When she was pointing north, the motor would buzz. It offered a tactile sense of where north was, she said, adding that the experiment had left her with a greater sense of “connectiveness to the Earth.” She said she started to gain an awareness of where she was in relation to streets, buildings and landmarks.

國立臺灣師範大學 106 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

41. What does “directionally challenged” mean in Line 2?
- (A) the challenge involved in making sense where we are
 - (B) having a good sense of direction is innately challenging
 - (C) without technology, it is difficult to know where we are
 - (D) those who have a weak sense of direction
42. Which concept *mentioned in the article* is similar to the idea of “context” which a physical map is better able to provide in Line 7?
- (A) panorama
 - (B) overview
 - (C) connectiveness
 - (D) self-awareness
43. How do GPS devices or apps on smartphones help or not help with our sense of direction?
- (A) These gadgets do not help us to develop our sense of direction because we need to learn by ourselves
 - (B) These gadgets do not help us to develop our sense of direction because we do not get to see a complete map on the small screens
 - (C) These gadgets help us to develop our sense of direction because we would get used to the routes we travel with the help of those devices
 - (D) These gadgets help us to develop our sense of direction because they give us an overview of where we are
44. What does the statement mean, “When our automatic responses take over, we usually wind up lost emotionally and sometimes physically”?
- (A) When we have a weak sense of direction, we often get frustrated
 - (B) When we resort to our instinct, we often fail to find our way
 - (C) When we succumb to fear, we often lose our sense of direction completely
 - (D) When we stop being mindful of where we are, it is easy to get lost
45. Which of the following does not help us to get oriented?
- (A) connect with the Earth through tactile way
 - (B) engage our brain when traveling to unknown places
 - (C) jot down comments when traveling to unknown places
 - (D) become emotional when traveling to unknown places
46. What may be inferred from the article?
- (A) Our sense of direction is innate
 - (B) GPS may fail us for its lack of providing clear context of where we are

國立臺灣師範大學 106 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

- (C) It is crucial that we keep physical maps whenever we travel
- (D) Without instruction, it is unlikely that we learn how to enhance our sense of direction

Passage C: Questions 47-50

“When someone has the gun in their hands or is sitting on the ledge, we call it actively suicidal,” says Mary Dunnigan, a retired sergeant who specialized in crisis negotiation for 21 of the 33 years that she was with the San Francisco Police Department. In that situation, your first interaction should be to engage in conversation. Do not stop talking, while remaining calm and flexible. Text or call 911 as soon as you can without leaving the person alone or breaking the conversational thread. Dunnigan says. “You want to be a listening ear in their most desperate time.”

Repeat simple phrases like “You are not alone” or “We’re going to get through this together” or “It’s really brave of you to talk to me right now.” Find things that will keep the troubled person from feeling so hopeless. “Emphasize the temporary nature of the problem,” says Dunnigan, who spoke with hundreds of people in crisis during her career.

Keep the conversation going by asking questions. “Don’t interrupt, criticize or judge,” Dunnigan says. Try to observe erratic or unusual behavior. “Be an active listener and caring — but also gather information for the E.M.T.s or police to respond to the situation,” she says. That’s what builds a relationship and trust between the negotiator and someone in trouble.” “You have to get them to feel the cold and get hungry, so they’re not only thinking about their internal despair,” Dunnigan says. “Just get a promise of one more day. Some of these people have never reached out for help, and this is the only way they’ve been able to consider relief.”

47. What may be the things to do when staying with someone in despair?
- (A) Give promises that we will solve their problems for them
 - (B) Be with the person and listen intently
 - (C) Talk to their relatives as soon as possible
 - (D) Find out what their internal despair is about
48. What does the author mean by “engage in conversation” (L3-4)?
- (A) To chat about anything
 - (B) To acknowledge everything the person in despair says
 - (C) To carry on a conversation, preferably non-stop
 - (D) To find out everything about the person in despair
49. What is a key strategy to help the person in despair stay focused?
- (A) To make them feel hopeful
 - (B) To make them feel that they are not alone
 - (C) To stress that their problems will soon be a history

國立臺灣師範大學 106 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

(D) All of the above

50. Which of the following may be considered an effective conversation with persons in despair?

(A) Try to finish their sentences for them

(B) Try to divert their attention by talking about more interesting topics

(C) Try to praise them as much as we can

(D) Try to ask questions but not pass judgment