

國立臺灣師範大學 107 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：英文(共同科目)

適用系所：各學系

注意：本試題共 7 頁，請依序在答案卡上作答，否則不予計分。

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

1. The climate in the San Francisco area is _____ influenced by the ocean.
(A) strongly (B) abnormally (C) strangely (D) rarely
2. Postal _____ are determined primarily by the class and weight of the parcel mailed.
(A) inspections (B) deliveries (C) labels (D) fees
3. Charles Wheeler's paintings often _____ the sharp edges and geometrical shapes of machines.
(A) steal (B) emphasize (C) determine (D) delight
4. Acknowledged as the main cause of hay fever, the pollen of ragweed is very _____.
(A) intriguing (B) annoying (C) weak (D) declining
5. Writing evolved _____ as the need for more detailed records expanded.
(A) gradually (B) happily (C) inevitably (D) uglily
6. James Polk, the eleventh President of the United States, _____ refused to be nominated for a second term.
(A) gratefully (B) firmly (C) regrettably (D) capably
7. The conflict between romantic _____ and harsh reality has been in the theme of many great novels.
(A) affairs (B) fantasies (C) crises (D) buses
8. Wet clays can be easily _____ into a form that they retain.
(A) destroyed (B) combined (C) placed (D) molded
9. Having _____ served as counselor to the President, Anne Armstrong was appointed United States ambassador to Great Britain in 1976.
(A) disloyally (B) slowly (C) often (D) earlier
10. The fish hawk flies above the water and when it _____ a fish it swoops down to catch it.
(A) drops (B) spots (C) eats (D) smells
11. Typhoons usually move toward the northwest during their _____ stages.
(A) tranquil (B) developmental (C) static (D) essential
12. Native American artwork and artifacts have been _____ collected and studied abroad for a number of years.
(A) eagerly (B) periodically (C) wrongly (D) critically
13. New York was the first United States metropolis to _____ zoning laws.
(A) discuss (B) suggest (C) adopt (D) control
14. Most motels are located near busy interchanges of major highways, _____ of towns, or near airports.
(A) in the red light district (B) in the slum areas (C) in the business district
(D) on the outskirts

國立臺灣師範大學 107 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

15. When _____ by a predator in close proximity, a snake may suddenly alter its behavior.
(A) threatened (B) bitten (C) created (D) destroyed

II. Cloze: Choose the word that best completes the passages (2 points each; 30 points in total)

Passage A: Questions 16-22

A national political struggle is continuing over the issue of protection for the _____ 16 _____ of vast ancient forests that once covered the northwestern areas of the United States. These old forests, called "old growth," contain trees from 200 to 1200 years old. There are about 6 million acres of virgin forest in Washington and Oregon, only about one-tenth of what existed before the 1800s. This old growth contains some of the most _____ 17 _____ timber in the nation. But its economic worth is also contained in its water, wildlife, scenery, and recreational _____ 18 _____.

_____ 19 _____ want the majority of existing old growth protected from harvesting. They emphasize the vital relationship between old growth and the health of the forest's _____ 20 _____. They cite studies which show that both downed and standing old trees store and release nutrients necessary to younger trees.

On the other hand, much of the Northwest's economy is developed around the _____ 21 _____ industry. Trees are cut down to make wood products, and many mills are geared for old-growth industry. In recent years 500 acres of old growth have been logged, including trees up to 500 years old and eight feet in diameter. While the U.S. Forest Service _____ 22 _____ with the problem of how much of the forest to save, the harvesting of timber continues. The district office refuses to remove any of the old growth from timber production. The struggle is continuing at the national level with strong proponents on both sides.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 16. (A) questions | (B) relations | (C) remnants | (D) pollutions |
| 17. (A) affirmative | (B) dependable | (C) interpretative | (D) valuable |
| 18. (A) operations | (B) facilities | (C) penetrations | (D) reactions |
| 19. (A) Creators | (B) Conservationists | (C) Destroyers | (D) Receptionists |
| 20. (A) ecosystem | (B) omission | (C) pollution | (D) obligation |
| 21. (A) farming | (B) logging | (C) manufacturing | (D) designing |
| 22. (A) agrees | (B) wrestles | (C) works | (D) lives |

Passage B: Questions 23-30

_____ 23 _____ is the common endeavor of two or more people to perform a task or reach a jointly cherished goal. Like competition and conflict, there are different forms of cooperation, based on group organization and attitudes.

In the first form, known as _____ 24 _____ cooperation, group and individual fuse. The group contains nearly all of each individual's life. The rewards of the group's work are shared with each

國立臺灣師範大學 107 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

member. There is an _____ 25 _____ identity of individual, group, and task performed. Means and goals become one, for cooperation itself is valued.

While primary cooperation is most often characteristic of preliterate societies, secondary cooperation is characteristic of many modern societies. In secondary cooperation, individuals _____ 26 _____ only part of their lives to the group. Cooperation itself is not a value. Most members of the group feel loyalty, but the welfare of the group is not the first _____ 27 _____. Members perform tasks so that they can *separately* enjoy the fruits of their cooperation in the form of salary, prestige, or power. Business offices and professional athletic teams are examples of secondary cooperation.

In the third type, called tertiary cooperation or accommodation, _____ 28 _____ conflict underlies the shared work. The attitudes of the cooperating parties are purely opportunistic; the organization is loose and fragile. Accommodation involves common means to achieve _____ 29 _____ goals; it breaks down when the common means cease to aid each party in reaching its goals. This is not, strictly speaking, cooperation at all, and hence the somewhat _____ 30 _____ term *antagonistic cooperation* is sometimes used for this relationship.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 23. (A) Compensation | (B) Company | (C) Exhibition | (D) Cooperation |
| 24. (A) singular | (B) primary | (C) understandable | (D) stellar |
| 25. (A) interlocking | (B) intriguing | (C) interested | (D) authentic |
| 26. (A) show | (B) propose | (C) direct | (D) devote |
| 27. (A) creation | (B) direction | (C) proposal | (D) consideration |
| 28. (A) active | (B) latent | (C) decisive | (D) playful |
| 29. (A) antagonistic | (B) complex | (C) stylistic | (D) productive |
| 30. (A) unclear | (B) transitory | (C) contradictory | (D) vague |

III. Reading Comprehension: Choose the most appropriate answer. (2 points each; 40 points in total)

Passage A: Questions 31-36

Most animals use more than one species as food. Therefore, the term “food web” is a better description of food relationships than “food chain.” A food web is a complex feeding system that contains several food chains. For example, mice, rabbits, and deer eat plants. Owls eat mice and rabbits. Mountain lions eat rabbits and deer. These five species are parts of food chains than together form a food web.

The first link in a food chain is always a green plant. Only organisms with chlorophyll, such as green plants, can make food. For example, the first link in aquatic food chains is algae. Most algae are microscopic green plants that produce food by photosynthesis. In photosynthesis, energy from sunlight converts carbon dioxide and water to sugar. Tiny fish in lakes, streams, and oceans eat algae. In turn, these tiny fish are eaten by larger fish. The larger fish are eaten by still larger fish.

國立臺灣師範大學 107 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

The food supply for fish is made by algae. This food is then passed through the food chains as one animal eats another.

Organisms may be divided into three groups based on how they obtain food. These groups are producer, decomposer, and consumer. Organisms containing chlorophyll are producers. Thus, green plants are producers. Animals that eat other animals and plants are consumers. Microbes, once-celled organisms that causes the decay of dead plants and animals, are decomposers. Since decomposers cannot make their own food, they are also consumers.

31. The main purpose of the passage is to
- (A) determine which food chain is the most efficient.
 - (B) describe the food network among plants and animals.
 - (C) explain the process of photosynthesis in green plants.
 - (D) appeal to conservationists to protect endangered plant species.
32. According to the author, what is a “food web”?
- (A) a complicated system of several food chains
 - (B) a society that distributes food
 - (C) the relationship of one green plant to another
 - (D) the device that spiders use to catch food
33. Which of the following would most likely be the first link in a food chain?
- (A) termites
 - (B) fish
 - (C) lions
 - (D) grass
34. As used at the end of the second paragraph, the word “passed” could best be replaced by which of the following?
- (A) moved
 - (B) approved
 - (C) attempted
 - (D) relinquished
35. The author divides organisms according to
- (A) how they use energy.
 - (B) how they obtain food.
 - (C) how much energy they require in order to move.
 - (D) whether they live on the land or in the sea.
36. Which of the following organisms could NOT be a consumer as described in the passage?
- (A) a microbe
 - (B) a rabbit
 - (C) a tree
 - (D) a fish

國立臺灣師範大學 107 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

Passage B: Questions 37-44

The locations of stars in the sky relative to one another do not appear to the naked eye to change, and as a result stars are often considered to be fixed in position. In reality, though, stars are always moving, but because of the tremendous distances between stars themselves and from stars to earth, the changes are barely perceptible here. It takes approximately 200 years for a fast-moving star like Bernard's star to move a distance in the skies equal to the diameter of the Earth's moon. When the apparently negligible movement of the stars is contrasted with the movement of the planets, the stars are seemingly unmoving.

37. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
- (A) What the Eye Can See in the Sky
 - (B) Bernard's Star
 - (C) Planetary Movement
 - (D) The Ever Moving Stars
38. According to the passage, the distances between the stars and earth are
- (A) barely perceptible.
 - (B) huge.
 - (C) fixed.
 - (D) moderate.
39. The word "perceptible" is closest in meaning to which of the following words?
- (A) noticeable
 - (B) persuasive
 - (C) conceivable
 - (D) astonishing
40. The passage states that in 200 years Bernard's star can move
- (A) around the earth's moon.
 - (B) next to the earth's moon.
 - (C) a distance equal to the distance from the earth to the moon.
 - (D) a distance equivalent in measurement to the diameter of the moon.
41. The passage implies that from the earth it appears that the planets
- (A) are fixed in the sky.
 - (B) move more slowly than the stars.
 - (C) show approximately the same amount of movement as the stars.
 - (D) travel through the sky considerably more rapidly than the stars.
42. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- (A) Stars do not appear to the eye to move.
 - (B) The large distances between stars and the earth tend to magnify movement to the eye.
 - (C) Bernard's star moves quickly in comparison with other stars.
 - (D) Although stars move, they seem to be fixed.

國立臺灣師範大學 107 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

43. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses
- (A) the movement of the planets.
 - (B) Bernard's star.
 - (C) the distance from the earth to the moon.
 - (D) why stars are always moving.
44. The passage would most probably be assigned reading in which course?
- (A) Astrology
 - (B) Geophysics
 - (C) Astronomy
 - (D) Geography

Passage C: Questions 45-50

The excellence of ancient Chinese bronze casting has never been equaled. Though the earliest bronze predated the Shang dynasty (1523 B.C.--1028 B.C.), general use in state worship rituals by the ruling elite became common early in that period. Towards the end of the Shang dynasty, bronze vessels were also used in private rituals. After then, and up to 220 A.D., bronze vessels were widely used as utensils for daily life.

The Chinese made bronzes by methods that differed greatly from those used in ancient Mesopotamia and Greece. Instead of cold-working the alloy to make the shapes and designs, they used a direct-casting process. In this process, clay molds were assembled around a clay core. The mold sections contained a negative image of the design which had been carved directly into the clay. To make the vessel, the hot molten alloy (a combination of tin and copper) was poured into the mold assembly and left to cool. The finished vessel required no more carving.

The decoration of the vessels developed through the years. Early designs had a narrow band of geometric designs, while later designs had complex patterns covering the entire vessel. Often the design included stylized dragons, birds, or snakes. Inscriptions of ancient script were also cast into vessels, with inlaid gold and silver adding contrasting color to the designs.

45. This passage mainly discusses the
- (A) excellence of Chinese bronze vessels.
 - (B) techniques of producing bronze.
 - (C) types of decorations on bronze vessels.
 - (D) time period of the use of bronze vessels.
46. It can be inferred from this passage that
- (A) commoners shared in worship services with the elite.
 - (B) Chinese script was understood by most people.
 - (C) dragons, birds, and snakes were feared.
 - (D) the direct-casting process is superior to cold-working the alloy.
47. The earliest bronzes were made

國立臺灣師範大學 107 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

- (A) before 1523 B.C.
 - (B) between 1523 B.C. and 1028 B.C.
 - (C) just after 1028 B.C.
 - (D) around 220 A.D.
48. Around 1500 B.C., bronze vessels were probably most commonly used
- (A) in private family rituals.
 - (B) for drinking wine.
 - (C) in official ceremonies.
 - (D) as common eating bowls.
49. Which of the following was not used in design?
- (A) writing
 - (B) landscapes
 - (C) animals
 - (D) precious metals
50. What must happen to all vessels before they are complete?
- (A) The gold and silver must be inlaid.
 - (B) The negative image must be carved.
 - (C) The alloy in the mold must have cooled.
 - (D) The ancient inscriptions must be cast.