

國立臺灣師範大學 108 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 8 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. (50 points, 2 points each)

- Native people face _____ in the form of problems with land rights and various human rights abuses such as kidnapping, murder and rape.
(A) affluence (B) exploitation (C) cognizance (D) mandate
- The town _____ after several computer companies moved there and thus created quite a few job opportunities.
(A) wandered (B) revived (C) meandered (D) vindicated
- If there is an even _____ of wealth in a country, there is a relatively small number of people who are very rich or very poor.
(A) distribution (B) abolition (C) adaptation (D) alteration
- The _____ of monks was several kilometers long as they walked down the street past our hotel.
(A) procession (B) elimination (C) costume (D) chemise
- The teacher drew an _____ between the human heart and a pump, which made us realize how exactly the human heart works.
(A) execution (B) affection (C) amputation (D) analogy
- To add the responsibilities of children to my already busy life would be _____. Thus I have elected to put all my resources into my career.
(A) ardent (B) ethical (C) far-fetched (D) overwhelming
- Employers made _____ to the workers as the workers agreed to end the strike.
(A) dismissals (B) concessions (C) allegiances (D) discriminations
- After her operation, she was _____ to bed for a week. Presumably the immobility could assist her recovery.
(A) discharged (B) divulged (C) unveiled (D) confined
- I invented an auto-pizza-making machine not long ago. Do you think there is _____ of success in mass producing this device?
(A) promise (B) fascination (C) accessory (D) endowment
- When Rick finally struck it rich in the computer business, it was the _____ of a lifelong dream, thanks to 20 years of hard work.
(A) attainment (B) interpretation (C) assessment (D) supervision
- Only the hope that the rescuers were getting nearer _____ the trapped miners, keeping them cheerful and enabling them to stay alive.
(A) struggled (B) chastised (C) smuggled (D) sustained
- We might think liars tend to _____ a lot or to make little movements with hands and feet. But research has shown that this stereotype is untrue to the fact.
(A) fidget (B) expose (C) withdraw (D) wander.

國立臺灣師範大學 108 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

13. With the rainy climate, it is no surprise that the _____ of rain into buildings is often a problem. Water leaks occur above ground at various points in the external envelope of the building, such as roofs and walls.
(A) penetration (B) injection (C) ventilation (D) deficit
14. College students tend to get _____ with whatever subjects they consider uninteresting.
(A) quixotic (B) uncanny (C) fetched (D) disenchanted
15. The teacher _____ Johnny to her office after he was caught drinking beer in the gymnasium.
(A) scoured off (B) reassembled (C) venerated (D) summoned
16. Some people had the incorrect _____ that primitive people in Africa are unintelligent.
(A) plot (B) renaissance (C) reinforcement (D) notion
17. No citizen would be willing to live in a society, where there are devices installed to _____ monitor, record, observe, or listen to them.
(A) predominantly (B) enthusiastically (C) covertly (D) physiologically
18. While driving home from a school football game last October, Mary was in a single-car accident that severed her spine, leaving her _____ from the chest down.
(A) paralyzed (B) banned (C) transferred (D) patronized
19. By attempting to understand the _____ reasons for the existence of poverty, society can make strides in the struggle against it.
(A) accessing (B) dedicated (C) underlying (D) sarcastic
20. The US and China have _____ their ongoing trade war by implementing 25% tariffs on \$16 billion worth of imports on both sides.
(A) conducted (B) submerged (C) flaunted (D) escalated
21. There's nothing wrong with focusing on the details, but someone who is _____ makes a big display of knowing obscure facts and details.
(A) pedantic (B) laborious (C) conscientious (D) erroneous
22. Over the past fifty years or so, the methods used for collecting money from the public to aid the developing world have changed out of all _____.
(A) recollection (B) perspective (C) acknowledgment (D) recognition
23. I shared the kitchen and living room with my friends. Though I did have my own bathroom, it was really just a shower and washbasin _____ into what must have once been a cupboard.
(A) cluttered (B) cramped (C) crammed (D) crumped
24. The Sunday Observer article of 10th April, titled "On the edge of ganja's millions" contained several serious inaccuracies. It compels me to set the record _____ on a matter of great importance to this country.
(A) straight (B) right (C) correct (D) accurate
25. The Center for Effective Discipline provides educational information based on current peer-reviewed research to the public on the effects and risk factors associated with the use of _____ punishment on children.
(A) bodily (B) corporal (C) scopas (D) tabernacle

國立臺灣師範大學 108 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

II. Cloze: Choose the words that best complete the passages. (20 points, 2 points each)

Passage A: Questions 26-30

The Greendex has four 26, including housing, food, transportation and goods. Each part shows an aspect of consumer behavior, such as the energy 27 of people's homes. People who practice socially responsible investing buy 28 in companies that 29 in activities such as alternative energy production or environmentally 30 practices.

26. (A) communities (B) congestions (C) components (D) consequences
27. (A) aptitude (B) vehicle (C) efface (D) efficiency
28. (A) appetites (B) harvests (C) shares (D) households
29. (A) come (B) generate (C) triple (D) engage
30. (A) signal (B) sound (C) voice (D) indicator

Passage B: Questions 31-35

Although the process of creating memories is only partially understood, it is thought to involve three main steps. Scientists believe that brain cells 31 neurons first transform the sensory stimuli we experience into images in our immediate memory. Then, these images are sent to the hippocampus and stored 32 in short-term memory. In the hippocampus information is 33, and it is during this process that parts of the image of our experience fade away. Finally, certain information is then transferred 34 long-term memory in a section in the frontal lobe of the brain known as the cerebral cortex. Scientists think this process may happen 35 we are sleeping, but exactly how the information is transferred from one area of the brain to another is a mystery.

31. (A) has called (B) called (C) call (D) calling
32. (A) permanently (B) perpetually (C) temperately (D) temporarily
33. (A) organized (B) disseminated (C) published (D) found
34. (A) on (B) to (C) off (D) from
35. (A) because (B) as if (C) while (D) so

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

Passage A: Questions 36-40

Is it healthy to equate personal happiness with the purchase of consumer goods? Consumerism is the advocacy of shopping and purchasing as a way to human fulfillment and satisfaction, not to mention a driving force in maintaining a healthy economy. Recently, however, many people have begun to criticize this kind of social and economic order as unfair to most people and detrimental to

國立臺灣師範大學 108 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

the environment. These people have embraced ideas that can be termed “anti-consumerism”, which is the rejection of a society in which buying things is considered the key to happiness.

Anti-consumerists argue that consumerism is harmful to people because corporations become extremely wealthy, which allows them to become more powerful than voted in governments that protect and maintain their citizens’ rights and interests. They also point out that corporations use money to gain political influence, which gives them a huge advantage in terms of drafting laws that are favorable to corporate interests rather than human rights. This may pervert legitimate political processes and lead to corruption.

Bernard Stiegler, a French philosopher, argues that consumerism destroys social bonds as people come to value objects more than they do human relationships. He also argues that advertising creates desire and helps to make buying an addiction, which eventually leads to misery. This pattern of consumption and the destruction of human relationships can lead to criminal behavior, he argues, especially in places where consumer goods are difficult to obtain.

Some anti-consumerists have chosen various ways to reject (or at least reduce their participation in) consumerist activities. One such way is through “simple living”, where people consciously attempt to reduce and limit the number of their possessions. They may also choose to purchase only goods that they need for living rather than things they want. Such adherents usually forego luxury and indulgence in order to live simply. Another form of rejecting consumerism is through careful consumption of goods. This usually means purchasing locally-made products sold in small shops rather than buying brand name goods in chain stores, for instance. Not only does this form of consumption help to support small companies but it also reduces the amount of environmental damage that occurs from mass manufacturing and the shipping of goods around the world.

Consumerism has indeed become a dominant way of life for many people in the world, especially since the dawn of mass production and consumption in the 20th century. However, few people would argue that consumer lifestyles have led to greater happiness as shown by statistics in countries where buying things is considered a normal part of everyday life. For example, Japan is considered one of the most consumerist societies in the world but it also experiences a shockingly high number of suicides per year (an average of around 30,000 suicides per year). The Philippines, a country where many people live in poverty, has consistently been ranked as one of the happiest countries in the world, according to several happiness surveys. Does purchasing power mean happiness? Many would beg to differ.

36. According to the article, what is anti-consumerism?

- (A) a society that equates personal happiness with the purchase of consumer goods
- (B) refusing to accept a society where buying things is thought the way to happiness
- (C) the acceptance of a society in which buying things is considered the key to happiness
- (D) extremely wealthy corporations which make people happy by offering a selection of goods

國立臺灣師範大學 108 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

37. According to Bernard Stiegler, why is consumerism unhealthy?
- (A) It causes drug addiction and destroys human relationships.
 - (B) It causes human bonds to weaken as people crave more and more things.
 - (C) It cures misery and prevents people from forming normal human relationships.
 - (D) People without access to consumer goods may be subject to crime.
38. What can be inferred from paragraph 4?
- (A) An advocate of simple living would buy brand goods online.
 - (B) An advocate of simple living would shop at a local greengrocer.
 - (C) An advocate of simple living would shop at a convenience store.
 - (D) An advocate of simple living would shop at an out-of-town shopping mall.
39. What is the main idea of paragraph 5?
- (A) Statistics reveal that purchasing goods does not always make people happier.
 - (B) People in the Philippines are happy but people in Japan are not very happy.
 - (C) Mass production and consumption in the 20th century led to the growth of consumerism.
 - (D) Consumerism is a big problem in the world and we should stop buying things.
40. What would be a good title for this passage?
- (A) Why Consumerism is Good
 - (B) Alternatives to Consumerism
 - (C) Consumers Should Stop Buying So Much
 - (D) A Comparison of Japanese and Filipino Consumers

Passage B: Questions 41-45

The first organisms to travel from Earth to space were not human beings but fruit flies. In 1947, the United States military launched a rocket into space containing the fruit flies to test the effects of radiation at high altitudes. The rocket traveled 109 kilometers and opened its parachute. Scientists recovered the fruit flies, which were still alive after their space journey.

In order to test whether space travel would be safe for human beings, scientists sent many animals into space after the fruit flies experiment. In the early 1950s, both the United States and the Soviet Union sent mice into space and by the end of the decade started sending dogs and monkeys too. In 1957, the Soviet Union **launched** a spacecraft into orbit with a dog on board named Laika. Although the orbit was successful, Laika died because scientists did not yet know how to safely land and recover an orbiting spacecraft to Earth.

In December of 1958, America's space agency, NASA, launched a monkey into space. The monkey, named Gordo, survived the intense physical pressure of being launched into space and coming back to Earth. However, Gordo's rocket did not deploy its parachute properly due to a malfunction and his spacecraft sank into the ocean.

During the 1960s, both the United States and Soviet Union were in a race to land a person on the moon. This competition, also called "the space race" meant that scientists had to find out much

國立臺灣師範大學 108 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

more information about space travel. As a result, many more animals were launched into space as part of experiments.

In April of 1960, the Soviets launched two dogs, Belka and Strelka into space and they were the first animals to return to Earth alive. The Soviet leader at the time gave one of Strelka's pups to the American president's wife, Jacqueline Kennedy, as a present.

The Americans trained a chimpanzee named Ham to push buttons and pull switches. Scientists wanted to see if it was possible for humans to perform **tasks** while in space. Up until then, astronauts mainly sat still during spaceflight and did not do anything except during the launch and landing stages of **their** flight. Ham performed his tasks successfully in space and NASA used this information when they sent a man to land on the moon in 1969.

These days, animals are still sent to space to gain important information. Frogs, chickens, moths, spiders, scorpions, butterflies, and even turtles have been sent into space within the last ten years by various countries in Europe as well as Japan, China, and Russia. Because this method is the safest way of collecting data for future space travel and we can also learn a lot about biology, space animals will likely be used for many more years in the future.

41. The word "launched" in paragraph 2 could be replaced with:
- (A) sent up
 - (B) went up
 - (C) sent over
 - (D) went down
42. According to the article, why did the number of experiments involving space animals increase in the 1960s?
- (A) The United States and Soviet Union needed data about space travel in order to be the first to land a human on the moon
 - (B) The United States was collecting information about space so the Soviet Union could put a dog into orbit
 - (C) The Soviet Union and the United States were working together to put a human being on the moon
 - (D) The United States and the Soviet Union believed that space was simply too dangerous for human beings and only animals could safely travel there
43. According to the article, who were Belka and Strelka?
- (A) they were the American president's pet dogs
 - (B) they were two Soviet men launched into space
 - (C) they were American-trained chimpanzees
 - (D) they were the first animals to return to Earth alive after a journey into space
44. The word "their" in paragraph 6 refers to:
- (A) Ham
 - (B) NASA

國立臺灣師範大學 108 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

- (C) astronauts
- (D) spacecrafts

45. According to the article, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- (A) Fruit flies were the first living organisms to be sent into space
- (B) Almost all of the animals that were launched into space survived the journey
- (C) One of Strelka's pups went into space with president Kennedy
- (D) Prior to Ham's flight, NASA scientists were unsure if people could perform tasks in space

Passage C: Questions 46-50

The early history of video game consoles in North America is fascinating. The video game console market quickly grew from nothing to a giant boom phase. Soon afterwards, however, it was imperiled by a mixture of hubris and bad ideas. Fortunately, for gaming aficionados, the industry was rescued by an obscure company based in Japan.

The console boom started in 1980 when Atari released the "Atari 2600" game console. Atari had a brilliant gimmick for its sales campaign. It included a free copy of the game "Space Invaders" with every Atari 2600. Space Invaders was extremely popular at arcades at this time so consumers were excited to be able to play it in their homes. As a result, Atari 2600 sales skyrocketed. Other companies jumped in to the video game console market and produced their own consoles for sale. Home computers such as the Commodore and the Apple series were also becoming popular because they could play games and use other kinds of software. Video game consoles and personal computers were in nearly every North American home in the early 1980s. Although the market for video games had reached the saturation point, many companies ignored this reality and kept manufacturing consoles and new games at **breakneck** speed. A collapse was imminent.

The failure of many companies to recognize the realities of an overcrowded market is exemplified by the story of Atari's "E.T." video game, based on the hit movie of the same name. Without devoting adequate time to develop and test the game, E.T. was rushed to market for Christmas in 1982. Atari executives were so confident of the game's consumer appeal that they manufactured millions of E.T. games and Atari 2600s to sell for Christmas. Not only did the game fail to spur the sale of new Atari 2600 consoles, but it was poorly received by fans. For months, E.T. sat unsold on store shelves. There were so many unsold E.T. games that Atari was forced to bury millions of the cartridges in the New Mexico desert. The E.T. fiasco nearly sunk Atari financially. It showed everyone that there was no more money to be made in selling video game consoles. By 1984, no companies in North America were making them.

Just as the video game console market in North America seemed to be dying, an unlikely savior appeared. In 1983, a Japanese company called Nintendo released the Family Computer (or Famicom) in Japan. Famicom games were longer than any North American games and had superior graphics than most other consoles at the time. Nintendo started selling the Famicom console in North America, where it was dubbed the "Nintendo Entertainment System" (or NES) in 1985.

國立臺灣師範大學 108 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

Nintendo sold the NES with a Super Mario Brothers game and a light gun (the Zapper). Super Mario Brothers was a massive hit with North Americans, and it prompted them to buy video game consoles again. In just two years, Nintendo had revived the North American video game market after most domestic companies had given up on it.

46. According to the article, when did the expansion in video console sales begin?
- (A) after Atari released a game console with an ingenious twist
 - (B) it started in 1980 when Apple released a game console
 - (C) when Commodore released its first home computer
 - (D) in the early 1980s when the market became overcrowded
47. According to the article, what happened to sales of Atari's 2600 after they gave away a free copy of the game "Space Invaders"?
- (A) they came through in the end
 - (B) they went through the roof
 - (C) they followed through to the end
 - (D) they sailed through without a problem
48. The word "breakneck" in paragraph 2 could be replaced with:
- (A) brief
 - (B) excessive
 - (C) painful
 - (D) inconsiderate
49. According to the article, what did the failure of Atari's E.T. video game reveal about the video game industry?
- (A) the video game market was oversaturated
 - (B) video game technology was limited
 - (C) the movie "E.T." was not very popular
 - (D) overseas games were better than U.S. games
50. According to the article, when did the Nintendo Entertainment System reach North American store shelves?
- (A) 1982
 - (B) 1983
 - (C) 1984
 - (D) 1985