

國立新竹教育大學 101 學年度碩、博士班招生考試試題

系所別：教育學系碩士班、幼兒教育學系碩士班、人力資源發展研究所、教育心理與諮商學系碩士班、特殊教育學系碩士班、數位學習科技研究所、體育學系碩士班、藝術與設計學系藝術教育與創作碩士班(甲組)、中國語文學系碩士班、環境與文化資源學系碩士班、應用科學系碩士班(奈米科學組)

科目：英文（總分 100 分）

※ 請橫書作答

I. Vocabulary: Choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank (20%)

- To gain a broad background, the student enrolled in a _____ curriculum.
(A. disseminate B. dissident C. diverse D. discordant)
- The islanders overthrew the dictators to achieve _____.
(A. autonomy B. autocracy C. automaton D. autopsy).
- The _____ of the committee was that more funds were necessary to support the school athletic programs.
(A. collusion B. consensus C. commotion D. congregation)
- Poor study skills are a(n) _____ to earning high grades.
(A. impediment B. expedient C. pedigree D. centipede)
- The movie director's _____ for blondes led him to choose Cameron Diaz for the part.
(A. presage B. posterity C. prospectus D. predilection)
- After the wedding, they celebrated with a big _____.
(A. banquet B. suite C. medieval D. grounds)
- For _____, he's going to cut out the comments on global warming.
(A. obesity B. curiosity C. brevity D. insanity)
- The travel agent made an error with our flight schedule, airline and _____.
(A. administrations B. accommodations C. considerations D. foundations)
- Syria vows to _____ after attack on police and security forces
(A. reiterate B. retail C. reinterpret D. retaliate)
- Sam _____ his son's feet and made him laugh.
(A. tickled B. entertained C. charmed D. sparked)

II. Grammar (20%)

- In literary and cultural terms in particular, the last decade of the 19th century was marked by a greater pessimism and realism, _____ the 20th century than to the heady confidence of High Victorian England.
(A. belonged more to B. belonged to C. which belonged more to D. which belonged to)
- In 1900, Ireland was a single political region subject to British rule, _____ directly by the British parliament in London.
(A. governing B. was governed C. to be governing D. governed)
- She said that her husband _____ fishing the previous night.
(A. went B. has gone C. would go D. had gone)

4. There are plenty of _____ activities going on now.
(A. harvest-relating B. harvest-relate C. harvest-related D. relating-harvest)
5. _____, he would have been able to pass the exam.
(A. If he studied more B. Had he studied more C. Studying more D. If he were studying to a greater degree)
6. _____ run into difficulties on the road, help is never farther away than a telephone call.
(A. Should you B. Would you C. You should D. You would)
7. Mom, something _____ good! What are you cooking?
(A. is smelling B. smells C. smelled D. was smelling)
8. The wind was so strong that, when Jeremy _____ the wall, he lost his balance and fell off the ladder.
(A. paints B. painted C. had painted D. was painting)
9. Be careful! You _____ us killed.
(A. could have got B. can have got C. have got D. had got)
10. "Harry Potter" _____ 8.3 million copies in the US in 24 hours.
(A. was sold B. sells C. is selling D. was selling)

III. Reading comprehension (40%)

A. For questions 1-3

Myths and legends are stories that explain why the world is the way it is. All cultures have them. These legends often contain strange creatures that do not exist. One such creature is the dragon. Dragons are mentioned in legends from all over the world—in Europe, Asia, and Africa. The appearance of dragons differs from country to country. European dragons have wings, but Chinese and Japanese dragons usually don't. Chinese dragons are often red, while English dragons are a green color. In particular, there is one dragon legend that is very well known in England—the legend of Saint George and the dragon. Hundreds of years ago, there was a dragon with huge wings and strong claws. It breathed flames and poisonous smoke from its enormous nostrils. Every year, the dragon came to the town. It was given a young girl to eat, to stop it from harming the town. One year, a young princess was given to the dragon. However, she was able to escape thanks to Saint George. This brave young man wounded the dragon with his magic sword. After the princess was safe, George killed the dragon. There are many legends about dragons around the world, so, many people have speculated that they are real.

1. What is the best title for the reading?
(A) The Mythical Dragon
(B) Legends around the World
(C) Saint George
(D) A Legend from China

2. In which country do people think dragons are red?

- (A) China
- (B) Japan
- (C) India
- (D) England

3. According to the reading, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- (A) Many cultures have legends about dragons.
- (B) Some people believe that dragons really existed.
- (C) Japanese dragons have large wings.
- (D) Saint George killed a dragon.

B. For questions 4-6

When a small business fails, it's stressful and upsetting. Filing bankruptcy is difficult, but it helps to get rid of your debt, or to structure your debt payments so that you can recover and get a fresh start. When you file for bankruptcy, the courts will contact your creditors and order them to stop trying to collect their money from you. By filing bankruptcy, you can get the financial relief that you need to start building up savings. After some time, you can apply for new credit.

Obviously, bankruptcy is not easy or everyone would do it. The most negative aspect will be your inability to get new credit. A bankruptcy may stay on your credit report for up to ten years. If you are able to get a new loan or credit card, it will probably be at an extremely high interest rate. Lenders will see you as a bad credit risk and, until you can prove otherwise, you will have to pay more than other people to get and use credit. In the end, however, your life should be back to normal.

4. What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) Bankruptcy is one solution to debt, although it is not easy.
- (B) Bankruptcy is the easiest and best solution to debt.
- (C) Bankruptcy is hard and is not a good solution to debt.
- (D) Bankruptcy is common.

5. How does the passage characterize bankruptcy?

- (A) As failure
- (B) As easy
- (C) As bad
- (D) As relief

6. What can be inferred about the writer's opinion of bankruptcy?

- (A) The writer thinks the disadvantages are greater than the advantages.
- (B) The writer thinks the advantages are greater than the disadvantages.
- (C) The writer thinks that it doesn't matter.

(D) The writer thinks that everyone should file for bankruptcy.

Toni Morrison is one of many Nobel Laureate and Pulitzer Prize winning authors. The Pulitzer Prize is given to the finest authors in the world. Who was Pulitzer, and why is this name synonymous with quality writing?

In the latter years of the 19th century, Joseph Pulitzer stood out as the shining example of American journalism. Born in Hungary, Pulitzer was an intense, strong, figure and a highly skilled newspaper publisher. He was a passionate champion against dishonest government and the friction it caused with the people. He was described as a fierce, hawk-like competitor who was not afraid to make his stories sensational for the sake of selling newspapers. Yet, he was also a visionary who richly furthered his profession.

Pulitzer owned two American newspapers called the New York World and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. These newspapers helped reshape newspaper journalism in America. These papers were a catalyst for Pulitzer to call for the training of journalists at university level in a school of journalism. This led to excellence in journalism training and to the eventual Pulitzer Prizes for journalism.

The lasting influence of the Pulitzer Prizes on journalism, literature, music, and drama can be attributed to his vision and intelligence. Upon his death, Pulitzer established the Pulitzer Prizes as an incentive to excellence. Pulitzer specified four awards in journalism, four in letters and drama, one for education, and four traveling scholarships.

7. What is the reason Pulitzer established the Pulitzer Prizes?

- (A) To carry on his name
- (B) As an incentive for excellence
- (C) In memory of his achievements
- (D) As an incentive to earn royalties

8. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- (A) Pulitzer specified four awards in journalism.
- (B) Pulitzer was the most skilled newspaper publisher in the world.
- (C) Pulitzer was the shining example of journalism in the late 19th century.
- (D) Pulitzer called for the training of journalists.

9. What does the third paragraph mainly discuss?

- (A) The New York World and St. Louis Post-Dispatch newspapers
- (B) Pulitzer's attitude towards journalism
- (C) The influence Pulitzer's newspapers had on American culture
- (D) Pulitzer's attempts to bring about change in the way newspapers were written

10. What can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) Pulitzer was a lazy, arrogant man
- (B) Pulitzer enjoyed his fame as a publisher
- (C) Pulitzer was a poor immigrant from Hungary
- (D) Pulitzer had a huge influence on journalism and literature

C. For questions 11-15

We humans are defined and fascinated by our languages. Especially intriguing are the 1,200 or so languages of the Austronesian language family, possibly the largest family among the 6,000 languages of the modern world. Until the European colonial expansion spread Indo-European languages far and wide after AD 1492, Austronesian was the most widely distributed family, spoken across a realm spanning 26,000 km from Madagascar in the west to Easter Island in the east.

Austronesian history has been difficult to reconstruct, however, because there are no preserved samples of writing in any Austronesian language until about AD 670, by which time the family's expansion was nearly complete. A reanalysis of Austronesian languages by Robert Blust strengthens the identification of the first Austronesian waystation, illuminates archaeological findings and the history of boatbuilding, and may help reinterpret the histories of other language families.

Blust's analysis yields an astonishing pattern. Those 1,200 Austronesian languages fall into ten subgroups, of which nine (containing only 26 languages) are spoken only by the non-Chinese aborigines of the island of Taiwan. The tenth subgroup encompasses all Austronesian languages outside Taiwan, from Madagascar to east Polynesia — all 1,174 of them. It is as if the Indo-European language family consisted of 1,174 closely related Slavic languages, spoken from Britain to Sri Lanka, with all nine other Indo-European language groups — Germanic, Celtic, Hittite, Italic and the rest of them — being confined to Ireland. Previous studies had recognized several distinctive Austronesian language groups on Taiwan, but it had not been appreciated that the number was so high.

How do language families differentiate? With time, languages change, and dialects that at first are mutually intelligible gradually become more and more distinct. So it seems that the early diversification of existing Austronesian languages must have taken place long ago, on Taiwan. Eventually, just one group of Taiwanese emigrated to other islands, and their descendants in turn emigrated to still other islands, to become ancestral to all living Austronesian peoples outside Taiwan.

(Excerpted from "Taiwan's gift to the world" by Jared M. Diamond, *Nature* 403: pp. 709-710, Macmillan Magazines Ltd, February 17, 2000)

11. Before AD 1492, which was the most widely distributed language family in the world?
- (A) Indo-European
 - (B) Sino-Tibetan
 - (C) Dravidian

(D) Austronesian

12. How many languages are there in the Austronesian language family?
- (A) 6,000
 - (B) 1,200
 - (C) 1174
 - (D) 26
13. According to the article, Austronesian languages originated from
- (A) Madagascar
 - (B) Easter Island
 - (C) Taiwan
 - (D) East Polynesia
14. The reason behind Blust's analysis is
- (A) The Austronesian languages found in Taiwan are related to Slavic languages spoken in Britain and Sri Lanka.
 - (B) The diversity of Austronesian languages found in Taiwan is much wider than that in other regions.
 - (C) The weather in Taiwan is much warmer than that in Germany and Ireland.
 - (D) Non-Chinese aborigines in Taiwan can speak Germanic, Celtic, Hittite, and Italic languages.
15. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for this article?
- (A) Home of the Austronesian Languages
 - (B) Madagascar and the Austronesian Languages
 - (C) China as a member in the International Community
 - (D) When East Meets West

D. For questions 16-20

People throughout history have sought to categorize themselves and each other. For example, Hippocrates (406-377?B.C.) and Aristotle (384-322B.C.) attempted to classify personalities according to bodily humors and blood. According to social scientists, this recurring desire stems from an urge to define the self and others in specific social and cultural roles. In 1930, Tokeji Furukawa contributed to the classification efforts by choosing blood as a physiological classification characteristic; Furukawa's assertions caused an impact that would shape the next eighty years of popular Japanese culture.

Furukawa's research claimed that individual blood types—A, B, O, and AB—reflected the personalities of those who carried them. Using questionnaires but providing no controls or statistical tests, Furukawa presented intricate behavioral charts defining the various blood types and concluded that a correlation between blood types and personality exists. As the study lacked empirical evidence, in 1936 G. N. Thomson refuted Furukawa's arguments but was followed by a wave of pro- and anti-counter arguments throughout the 1960s and 1970s. In the 1970s numerous books revived public interest in the subject, peaking in 1984-1985 with a total of 204 publications discussing the link between blood type and personality. From this foundation, blood type categorization, or *ketsueki-gata*, firmly established itself into Japanese culture.

Ketsueki-gata permeates numerous levels of Japanese society, from romance to work. Appearing in a 1990 issue of *Asahi Daily*, a Japanese national newspaper, Mitsubishi Electronics announced that a team composed entirely of AB type workers had been selected because of "their ability to make plans." Similarly, kindergarten classrooms are sometimes divided into blood types so that individual teaching techniques can be tailored to blood group personalities. In romance, things become even more complex; young Japanese commonly exchange blood types upon first meeting, thus providing a supposed valuable source of insight into the other person. Popular Japanese women's magazines combine blood types with the western zodiac signs, additionally synched to four elements (air, earth, water, fire), producing "Love Biorhythm Graphs." Meshing 16 different female types with 16 different male types, a chart providing 256 fortunes for "You and your boyfriend's love compatibility" allows a woman to assess a mate's inherent compatibility and strategize accordingly.

In addition to revealing personality, explanations for ordinary illnesses can be divined through blood types. Popular publications from drug stores and health magazines discuss self-diagnosis through a reader's blood type, including propensities towards certain types of medical maladies associated with blood types. Using blood types as a means of diagnosis and treatment harkens back to the original Chinese medical influence in Japan that lacked an emphasis on actual disease. The Chinese historically blamed diseases on an imbalance of bodily energies and substances, thus perpetuating the concept of *ketsueki-gata* by grounding it in a historic cultural context.

(Excerpted from "You are what you bleed: In Japan and other east Asian countries some believe blood type dictates personality" by Rachel Nuwer, *Scientific American*, February 15, 2011)

16. According to Furukawa, which of the following statements is correct?
 - (A) Statistically, most Japanese in 1930 had the blood type AB.
 - (B) There are totally 256 fortunes based on 16 different female types with 16 different male types.
 - (C) There is a correlation between blood types and personality.
 - (D) The theories of Hippocrates and Aristotle are correct.

17. Which of the following statements is true?
 - (A) The four elements (air, earth, water, and fire) are mapped to the four blood types (A, B, O, and AB) in popular culture in Japan.
 - (B) *Ketsueki-gata* is influential in some levels of Japanese society.
 - (C) The research on the relation of blood type and personality originated in China, and did not spread to Japan until 1930.
 - (D) In 1936, G. N. Thomson claimed that Furukawa's arguments were correct.

18. Traditionally, the Chinese people believed that:
 - (A) Blood types and zodiac signs are both significant in determining personality.

- (B) The treatment of some diseases depends on the doctor's blood type.
- (C) It is the imbalance of bodily energies and substances that determines a person's blood type.
- (D) Certain illnesses are connected with certain blood types.

19. What does the word *propensity* possibly mean?

- (A) adversity
- (B) tendency
- (C) intimacy
- (D) democracy

20. Why do young Japanese commonly exchange blood types upon first meeting?

- (A) They don't want to get infected.
- (B) They believe that blood types reveal personality.
- (C) They want to make sure that nothing may go wrong during blood transfusion.
- (D) They want to help each other fight their own diseases.

IV. Translation: For questions 1 and 2, translate the sentences into Chinese (10%). For question 3 and 4, translate the sentences into English (10%).

1. *Taste* is the faculty of judging of an object or a method of representing it by an entirely disinterested satisfaction or dissatisfaction. The object of such satisfaction is called beautiful. (Immanuel Kant)

2. The whole problem with the world is that fools and fanatics are always so certain of themselves, but wiser people so full of doubts. (Bertrand Russell)

3. 創世之初只存在可能性，有人觀察到時，宇宙才成形。

4. 台灣過去平均每年因為車禍死亡的人數高達七千人。