

國立臺灣師範大學 113 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：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. How can we get rid of the stigma _____ with baldness?
(A) reviewed (B) contained (C) inspired (D) associated
2. Paul has a way of _____ with candor without offending anyone.
(A) realizing (B) surviving (C) speaking (D) collaborating
3. There's been issues with the way the computer is _____ the algorithm.
(A) interpreting (B) participating (C) serving (D) gesturing
4. How many tiers do you think your wedding _____ will have?
(A) cake (B) banquet (C) vows (D) invitations
5. We'd like to hire her as she's an industry _____, but we can't afford her salary.
(A) student (B) veteran (C) beginner (D) novice
6. Carrots are full of beta-carotene and are known to be _____ for your eyes.
(A) beneficial (B) meticulous (C) destined (D) grown
7. The contact you gave me came in handy when I needed a(n) _____ babysitter.
(A) comfortable (B) last-minute (C) ill-tempered (D) timid
8. Has anyone been designated to take on this role in Sheila's _____?
(A) absence (B) freedom (C) inquiry (D) pastime
9. Mandy can't take _____ so people often sugar-coat their words around her.
(A) medicine (B) responsibility (C) humility (D) criticism
10. The years of _____ labor have taken their toll on Herb's body.
(A) manual (B) cognitive (C) dirty (D) mental
11. Don't underestimate her diminutive _____ because she's a powerhouse.
(A) concept (B) test (C) quantity (D) size
12. Leave it to the _____; it's never a good idea to seek vengeance on your own.
(A) belongings (B) arguments (C) courts (D) fates
13. Was the remote-controlled car easy for your child to _____?
(A) involve (B) maneuver (C) charge (D) preserve
14. I've now resorted to slathering some jam on bread to give to my kids for _____.
(A) lunch (B) safety (C) relaxation (D) exercise
15. We're having a hard time coming to a(n) _____ because of the chasm of opinions.
(A) argument (B) personality (C) consensus (D) head

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

Passage A: Questions 16-20

There's no need or reason to lie, even if it's still a little white lie. Lying makes us feel bad because deep down we all want to have __16__. People will respect you for __17__ the truth. There's no need to come up with a fake reason for not __18__ an event, for example. People will feel closer to you because they can trust you. The other problem with lying is that it's so high maintenance. You have to remember what you told to whom in order to __19__ the lie. Finally, remember that it's better to say no in the first place to invitations. Instead of saying yes and feeling __20__ about it later, you can just protect your time and space from getting overly busy. We all need downtime to preserve our sanity.

16. (A) option (B) integrity (C) control (D) exception
17. (A) telling (B) revolting (C) indicating (D) suppressing
18. (A) releasing (B) frequenting (C) attending (D) resting
19. (A) live down (B) loosen (C) pass (D) keep up
20. (A) observation (B) remorse (C) happiness (D) mixture

Passage B: Questions 21-25

Older adults, particularly those in their 50s, have a difficult time continuing their careers. Instead of getting shunned because of their age, new options are __21__ for people in their late 40s to early 60s to gain new skills and come up with new career __22__. Stanford Center on Longevity holds symposiums and at a recent one, Chip Conley talked about a resort he's building near Baja, California. The resort will be called the Modern Elder Gap Year Academy and will __23__ people ages 45 to 65. Resort guests will come together to create new career options, get mentoring, and see what __24__ they have to take to get to where they want to be. Conley hopes to open the resort in late 2018. He expects that more than half of the guests will come tuition-free on scholarships __25__ a non-profit that he's also creating.

21. (A) taking apart (B) jiving (C) springing up (D) sending out
22. (A) management (B) directions (C) methods (D) mastery
23. (A) celebrate (B) attract (C) acquire (D) tend
24. (A) steps (B) lines (C) parts (D) bases
25. (A) at (B) by (C) offering (D) through

Passage C: Questions 26-30

If you want to go to the southernmost __26__ of the world above Antarctica, you can take a cruise ship there. Cruises sail from Buenos Aires, Argentina, a renowned city with a lot of history. It's also a(n) __27__ point to the great Iguazu Waterfall. __28__ heading out from Buenos Aires, a ship can take you through the often-rocky trip around Cape Horn, the infamous southernmost tip

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above Antarctica. From there, you can get to the Falkland Islands to see a mélange of penguins that make the islands their __29__. The cruise is a once-in-a-lifetime trip for many people and ends in Valparaiso, Chile. It takes you to many more places to see things besides waterfalls and penguins, including the __30__ fjords in Chile. It's a trip that you'll remember for a long time.

- 26. (A) top (B) way (C) rock (D) point
- 27. (A) western (B) finger (C) access (D) long
- 28. (A) After (B) Since (C) Without (D) Until
- 29. (A) sport (B) home (C) desire (D) living
- 30. (A) magnificent (B) competitive (C) tiny (D) warm

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

Passage A: Questions 31-35

Video games are fun but are now linked to an official disease. This problem will be classified as a mental health disorder by the World Health Organization. The WHO is planning to add, "Gaming Disorder" to its official list of diseases. It's currently on a draft of the 2018 International Classification of Diseases. The WHO says that those with Gaming Disorder display patterns of persistent or recurrent gaming behavior. This includes playing all kinds of video games, on smartphones or on systems that are offline. How can you tell if you have the disorder? One way to do so is to ask yourself the same questions people with alcohol addictions use. These questions ask things like whether you have felt that you should cut down on gaming and whether video games take precedence over other aspects of your life such as sleeping or eating. Another question to ask is whether people have annoyed you because they've criticized your gaming. Those with Gaming Disorder tend to see their gaming escalate even after negative consequences result. They'll keep playing and can't keep thoughts about video games at bay, even if they've lost their job or a relationship because of their gaming.

- 31. What was the WHO's view on this problem prior to 2018?
 - (A) It put more value on video gaming.
 - (B) It never even looked into this matter.
 - (C) It didn't consider this to be a sickness.
 - (D) It thought of video games as harmless.
- 32. What might someone with Gaming Disorder do?
 - (A) They play video games way too often.
 - (B) They play video games till bedtime.
 - (C) They look for others to play games with.
 - (D) They look for ways to create new games.
- 33. What sometimes happens to people with Gaming Disorder?

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- (A) They often go into counseling others.
 - (B) They end up destroying their careers.
 - (C) They figure out how to turn gaming into a job.
 - (D) They look for ways to improve their skills.
34. What can people who think they have Gaming Disorder do?
- (A) They can stop downloading more games.
 - (B) They can make more gamer friends.
 - (C) They can call the WHO to get some help.
 - (D) They can try to first assess themselves.
35. What might be a side effect from having Gaming Disorder?
- (A) The person might be very exhausted.
 - (B) The person might not get out of bed.
 - (C) The person might actually lose a limb.
 - (D) The person might become overwhelmed.

Passage B: Questions 36-40

Organizations need leaders, but leaders are also one of the key reasons why there are problems within these organizations. In Doug Crandall and Matt Kincaid's book, *Permission to Speak Freely: How the Best Leaders Cultivate a Culture of Candor*, they discuss how leaders suffocate communication, thereby reducing performance. They then offer four solutions to gain an atmosphere where people are happy and willing to speak up and contribute. Leaders often make people hesitate solely because they are in a domineering position. They can also give off a sense that people who speak will be judged. Some leaders brush off ideas and contributions, so people give up trying to offer new ideas. A good leader should follow four steps. They should assume that people who are speaking up are intending to help the organization. They should also create an environment where people feel safe to talk. Leaders should show vulnerability, which in turn, generates trust. Leaders should never mock ideas. They need to show a genuine interest in what people have to say. Finally, leaders can garner a lot of good ideas by being open to what people have to offer.

36. What is part of the authors' book about?
- (A) It's about how leaders should be firm.
 - (B) It's about how leaders are born, not bred.
 - (C) It's about how leaders are necessary.
 - (D) It's about how leaders stop free speech.
37. What often happens when people don't contribute ideas?
- (A) Staff are more likely to be tardy.
 - (B) The business can begin to fail.
 - (C) The company sees more progress.
 - (D) Employees feel a sense of pride.

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38. When do people feel that their ideas lack value?
- (A) When the leader delegates responsibilities.
 - (B) When the leader praises his or her staff.
 - (C) When the leader makes fun of the idea.
 - (D) When the leader is consistently absent.
39. What is one quality that excellent leaders possess?
- (A) Always being on time to meetings.
 - (B) Continually striving to make more money.
 - (C) Saying everything with a lot of confidence.
 - (D) Not being afraid to show their weakness.
40. What is one thing leaders should consider?
- (A) Believe the best about people.
 - (B) Realize not everyone is smart.
 - (C) Think of ways to motivate staff.
 - (D) Inspire people to be more like them.

Passage C: Questions 41-45

Ever heard of the Jocotoco Antipitta? Several decades ago, even those who had heard of it thought they'd never see it again in real life. But a group of bird-watchers in Ecuador found the species alive in Tapichalaca's cloud forest. Since then, a bird-watching group started the Jocotoco Conversation Foundation, a nonprofit that has raised enough money to buy more than 12,000 acres of this cloud forest. They've also built a lodge and hired staff for this reserve that protects some of the most endangered birds and related biodiversity. Jocotoco Tours provide some of the best bird viewing in the world. Ecuador has 1,600 bird species, double that of the United States. Many of the birds are hummingbirds, and visitors find it mesmerizing to watch them whirring around the feeders. Photographers come from all over the world to photograph birds that can't be found anywhere else. One of the birds that lives here is the Pale-headed Brush-finch. There are only 200 of these birds left in the world and they all live in one of the Jocotoco reserves.

41. What most likely is true about the Jocotoco Antipitta?
- (A) It is an extinct bird species.
 - (B) It is an endangered bird species.
 - (C) It is a bird that needs humans to feed it.
 - (D) They are a bird that fits on your thumb.
42. Where do most of the birds live?
- (A) They live in a tropical rainforest.
 - (B) They live in an evergreen forest.
 - (C) They live in a man-made building.

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- (D) They live in a protected zoo.
43. What does the Jocotoco Conversation Foundation do?
- (A) They plant trees to replenish the forest.
 - (B) They talk to the media about animals.
 - (C) They hire staff that were once in jail.
 - (D) They run a protected piece of land.
44. What can be said about the Pale-headed Brush-finch?
- (A) It's a bird that can be found in the city.
 - (B) It's one of the world's rarest birds.
 - (C) People are always trying to hunt it.
 - (D) People don't think they're necessary.
45. What do tourists think about the birds?
- (A) People are incredibly ignorant about them.
 - (B) People think they're not that interesting.
 - (C) People are completely captivated by them.
 - (D) People think more should be done for them.

Passage D: Questions 46-50

Acquiring a job in the United States is getting more difficult. So, more and more recent graduates are deciding to move abroad to launch their careers. It's a great way to add credentials to your résumé. Peter Richards wanted to be a photographer in the adventure field. After graduating from university, he tried to get an internship with National Geographic, but nothing panned out. So, Richards moved to Tanzania to work at an orphanage. In his free time, he took photos of everything around him. Later, he also spent time leading trips to Kilimanjaro and on safaris. Richards moved back to the States after six months, and shortly after that, he was hired by National Geographic. Employers noticed him because of his international experiences. Others, like Ila Gold, decided to move abroad on a more permanent basis. After graduating in New York City, she chose to relocate to Israel, where she had always wanted to live. Because there are lots of smaller companies and fewer people who want jobs in technology and media, it was easier for Gold to get the job she wanted. And two years later, Gold was running a team and was responsible for millions of dollars of revenue.

46. Why are some Americans going overseas?
- (A) The jobs are less lucrative than at home.
 - (B) It's easier to get jobs within their fields.
 - (C) They want to learn different languages.
 - (D) Americans find foreigners very appealing.
47. What was Richards' goal after university?
- (A) He wanted to work for National Geographic.
 - (B) He wanted to visit National Geographic.

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- (C) He wanted to go on a trip with National Geographic.
(D) He wanted to subscribe National Geographic magazines.
48. What was Richards' main job in Tanzania?
(A) He was a photographer for an orphanage.
(B) He led people on hikes up mountains.
(C) He took care of children who had no parents.
(D) He worked as a liaison between Americans and Tanzanians.
49. What was one reason Gold moved to Israel?
(A) She had always wanted to move away from New York.
(B) She believed that life in Israel would be adventurous.
(C) She thought no one wanted to hire her.
(D) She had always wanted to live there.
50. What happened to Gold two years after she moved to Israel?
(A) She was put in charge of a lot within the company.
(B) She lost her job in the first company she worked for.
(C) She got homesick and wanted to move home.
(D) She started a small technology firm.