

# 臺北市立教育大學

## 九十七學年度研究所碩士班入學考試試題

所 別：共同科目

科 目：語文（英文）

考試時間：120 分鐘（含國文答題時間）【10:10 – 12:10】

總 分：100 分（國文 50 分、英文 50 分）

※ 注意：不必抄題，作答時請將試題題號及答案依照順序寫在答卷上；限用毛筆、藍色或黑色筆作答，使用其他顏色或鉛筆作答者，所考科目以零分計算。（於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。）

### I. VOCABULARY (10%)

Choose the one word or phrase that corresponds to the underlined word in the sentence.

1. There's no privacy in rural Taiwan because family members and friends of the family are ubiquitous.  
(A) friendly (B) pushy (C) nosy (D) everywhere
2. After further questioning, he elaborated on what he had meant.  
(A) expanded (B) changed (C) reversed (D) concealed
3. Many young, black Americans see parallels between Barack Obama and themselves.  
(A) problems (B) differences (C) concerns (D) similarities
4. With the advance of information technology, some companies have set up virtual stores on the Internet where customer can place their order at home.  
(A) simulated (B) vital (C) variant (D) optimistic
5. In a shopping mall, you can find miscellaneous goods which might meet people's needs in nearly every aspect of their life.  
(A) various (B) malicious (C) minimal (D) varied

Choose the most suitable word or phrase to make the meaning of the sentence complete.

6. We are making a conscious effort not to \_\_\_\_\_ our brand appeal by selling too many products.  
(A) absorb (B) increase (C) hamper (D) dilute
7. Even after the collapse of the dollar, the government refused to blame a lack of regulation for the current financial \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) expansion (B) turmoil (C) system (D) order
8. The president of the university, who seems out of touch with the students' financial problems, has \_\_\_\_\_ declared that tuition is going to go up again.  
(A) anxiously (B) bravely (C) nastily (D) blithely
9. Measles is both serious and \_\_\_\_\_. However, a vaccine is now available to immunize youngsters against this illness.  
(A) aggressive (B) infectious (C) blunt (D) fragrant
10. Since Mary was her best friend, I \_\_\_\_\_ that she would attend her wedding at the end of April.  
(A) stood to reason (B) took it for granted (C) was bound for  
(D) held in awe

## II. GRAMMAR (10%)

Choose the most suitable answer to complete the meaning and meet the grammatical need of the sentence.

11. Although I still don't trust him, I suppose his having my ID card \_\_\_\_\_ an accident.  
(A) may have been (B) should have been (C) must have been  
(D) would have been
12. I'm not sure what's going on with my son yet. The doctor suggested \_\_\_\_\_ a specialist.  
(A) him seeing (B) him to see (C) to see (D) his seeing

13. We may win the championship yet, \_\_\_\_\_ such a poor start this year.  
(A) even though having (B) although having (C) despite having  
(D) without having
14. We can only hope that the MRT \_\_\_\_\_ before we move to our new location.  
(A) will finish (B) will have been finished (C) was finished  
(D) finish
15. You know how much Mom loves for the family to go to church together. Let's all just go with her, \_\_\_\_\_?  
(A) would we (B) will we (C) shall we (D) won't we
16. \_\_\_\_\_ that he had got into big trouble. There seemed to be no way for him to get away with it.  
(A) Little he knew (B) Little knew he (C) Little did he know  
(D) Not at all he knew
17. His great ability \_\_\_\_\_ his promotion in the company in such a short time.  
(A) makes possible (B) make it possible for (C) makes it possible  
(D) make possible for
18. I \_\_\_\_\_ when I studied in New York in 2000.  
(A) acquainted him (B) was acquaint with him  
(C) acquainted with him (D) made his acquaintance
19. The travelers finally came to a large tree \_\_\_\_\_ they could take a rest.  
(A) which (B) under which (C) that (D) under it
20. \_\_\_\_\_ he could not speak for a long time.  
(A) He was so frightened (B) He was such frightened  
(C) Such was his fright that (D) Such fright was he that

### III. READING COMPREHENSION (20%)

#### Questions 21-25

Recently, reports have appeared of a widespread epidemic of pain: people all over the world, especially in the poorer countries, are dying in agony. These are patients who have already received a terminal diagnosis of cancer, AIDS or other lethal diseases, they have no hope of survival and they are resigned to their plight. Still they suffer in medieval conditions, denied the pain free and dignified death they are entitled to. The answer is simple, easy and cheap: administering an injection of morphine, one of the oldest and most reliable of painkillers, can ease their pain. However, these patients are not getting morphine because doctors and laymen alike still believe in the old myths of instant morphine addiction.

It is of course true that morphine is addictive and that morphine addiction and withdrawal is a nasty process. In fact heroin, that extremely destructive vice of the streets, is made from the same ingredient. In the past, morphine addiction was extremely common, and because of this, morphine is strongly regulated. It can only be prescribed by doctors, who in poorer countries are few and far between. Furthermore many governments fear that legal morphine may find its way onto the street market and thus boycott its use entirely. However, the danger of morphine addiction and of illegal morphine sales does not justify the extreme suffering experienced by patients who are on the verge of death.

21. Which of the following is NOT a reason that patients don't receive morphine in poorer countries?
- A: There aren't a sufficient number of doctors in poorer countries.
  - B: Many governments forbid its use.
  - C: It is expensive.
  - D: Many doctors fear the dangers of morphine addiction.
22. Why does the author believe that morphine should be more easily available?
- A: Modern morphine pain medication isn't strongly addictive.
  - B: It's irrelevant if patients who are dying get addicted to morphine.
  - C: Morphine is easy to use.
  - D: Morphine is preferable to heroin.

23. What is the best translation for “few and far between?”  
(A) scarce (B) widespread (C) paltry (D) meager
24. What is the meaning of “the street market” in this passage?  
(A) retail stores (B) legal sales (C) the black market (D) night markets
25. Would the author of this article be likely to support the use of morphine for non-terminal patients?  
(A) Yes, in all cases.  
(B) Yes, but only in poor countries.  
(C) No.  
(D) Impossible to say.

#### Questions 26-30

We all know a lot of fairy tales, but what exactly is a fairy tale anyway? According to Wikipedia, a fairy tale is “a fictional story that may feature folkloric characters (such as fairies, goblins, elves, trolls, witches, giants, and talking animals) and enchantments, often involving a far-fetched sequence of events.” Wikipedia then goes on to say that, “In modern-day parlance, the term is also used to describe something blessed with unusual happiness, as in “fairy tale ending” or “fairy tale romance”, though not all fairy tales end happily.” This definition doesn’t seem to bring us much closer to an understanding of what a fairy tale is, but still, we all know a fairy tale when we see one.

Because fairy tales were originally oral stories, the history of any given fairy tale is difficult to trace. The fairy tales we know today, such as Cinderella or Sleeping Beauty are literary versions of much older stories, many of them first transcribed in the 1800’s. The most famous of the European fairy tale transcribers were the Brothers Grimm, and many people have an image of them in the German countryside tracking down rural peasants who still knew the “authentic” stories in order to preserve them. In reality though, the Grimm brothers mostly just asked middle class city dwellers who had heard the stories as children. Of course any minor quibbles about the authenticity of the Grimm fairy tales are unimportant nowadays, as most people today only know the far more inauthentic Disney version of the original fairy tales anyway. Still perhaps

that's the point: fairy tales are a reflection of society so they must change as society changes, and Disney is really just giving us what we want.

26. In the expression “modern day parlance” the word parlance is best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) speech (B) thinking (C) concept (D) society
27. What type of article is this?
- (A) persuasive  
(B) informative  
(C) argumentative  
(D) contrastive
28. According to the author, what is a common source of fairy tales?
- (A) The brothers Grimm (B) Disney  
(C) Elderly peasants (D) Oral tradition
29. Does the author approve of Disney changing fairytales?
- (A) To some extent (B) Impossible to say (C) No (D) Yes
30. The word “quibble” probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) debate (B) annoyance (C) argument (D) problem

#### **IV. TRANSLATION (from Chinese to English) 10%**

政府應該特別關心弱勢兒童的教育權利，尤其是出生貧窮家庭或住在偏遠地區的孩童。他們常常因為教育資源不足，無法得到足夠的啟發。和一般學生比較起來，發展潛能及自我實現對他們來說真是個遙遠的夢想。我們期望政府能儘早採取一些措施來處理這個教育的問題。