

臺北市立大學
106 學年度研究所碩士班入學考試試題

班 別：共同科目

不得使用計算機
或任何儀具。

科 目：語文（英文）

考試時間：90 分鐘（含國文答題時間）【10：30—12：00】

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. 選擇題 (10%)

1. Formal organizations have an _____ hierarchy in a well-defined structure; job specifications and communication channels are also well-defined.
(A) utopian (B) anarchic (C) unique (D) explicit
2. Mr. Scott's wish is _____ because he receives the gift that he has wished for.
(A) sewed (B) adorned (C) fulfilled (D) smocked
3. Her novel has been made into a beautiful, _____ slow-paced, musical.
(A) regardless of (B) even (C) albeit (D) in spite of
4. Chemicals _____ plastic products can result in many health problems, especially for babies and children.
(A) add with (B) being add to (C) be adding with (D) added to
5. He is stubborn, _____ of everyone, and he asks so many damn stupid questions.
(A) superstitious (B) suspicious (C) suspected (D) suspenseful

6. Zika, a flu-like virus, is no longer a global health emergency, _____ the World Health Organization.

- (A) according to (B) in order to (C) in addition to (D) so as to

7. _____ Boston Harbor now, with its dolphins and seals, you would find it hard to believe how polluted it was just a few years ago.

- (A) Seen (B) Is seeing (C) Seeing (D) It sees

8. His research _____ public international law, with special focus on the protection of women's rights.

- (A) concentrating as (B) concentrate to
(C) concentrates on (D) was concentrated

9. In 1940, Canada's first all-Chinese-language school _____ at 571 East Georgia Street.

- (A) was dedicated (B) is dedicated
(C) is going to be dedicated (D) had been dedicated

10. _____ say that terrorists use violence and the media to get across a message, and their goal is political change.

- (A) Analysis (B) Analyze (C) Analytic (D) Analysts

II. 簡答題 (20%)

Learning Your Own Language: How Parents Helped

For a child, learning a foreign language is not radically different from learning her own language. In fact, a large part of the task is the same, as similar processes are involved in both. For this reason it is vital to understand how your child went about learning her own language and how you helped her. Perhaps you haven't realized that without you, she wouldn't have learned to talk so easily.

You may not have realized when you were looking after your young child that you were also helping her to learn to talk. Actually, you were closely involved in her learning processes. By providing her with things to do and discussing with her what she was doing, you helped her.

When you took her to feed the birds in the park, remember how you talked to her as you got the bread ready. Once you got there, you explained to her where to throw the bread and she excitedly repeated your words and phrases. What you were doing unconsciously played an important part in both your child's language and mental development, as learning language is linked to learning about things.

Children learn by doing. They learn language by taking an active part in something that interest them and is right for their age and ability. Adults call it playing, but to the child, play is a serious worklike activity. In the child's mind no division exists between work and play until she learns the idea from adults or older children.

Think back to how your child busily did things and chatted about them with you when she was four years old. First your child made sense of what was going on, and then she worked out the language that went with it. She was interested in what she was doing, and you extended her knowledge and language by talking with her about it.

“Can’t open it,” she said, trying to turn the top on a plastic bottle.

“Turn it this way,” her father said, miming how to turn it.

“Can’t. Won’t turn.”

“Look, try again. Turn it away from you. Like this.” Her father mimed how to turn it.

“Done it.”

You talked to her in ways that made it easier for her to understand. At the same time you increased her use of language. During this process, she absorbed some or all of the new language.

Often it was difficult to stop her playing. She was totally immersed in the situation and was concentrating hard on what she was doing. There was no direct teaching of language. You didn't stop her to talk about grammar rules. You didn't tell her that this is a verb and that is a noun. She was discovering the rules for herself through using language.

Please briefly answer the following questions according to the article above.

1. Why is it important for a parent to understand how his/her child learns his/her own language in order to help the child learn a foreign language?
2. How can a parent get involved in his/her child's language learning process?
3. How does a child know there is a difference between work and play?
4. If a parent does not directly teach language to his/her child, how does a child learn the language rules?

III. 英翻中 (20%)

1. Spyware is a catchall phrase about computer programs that track what people do online.
2. People who have damaged cartilage in the knees or hips usually face enormous problems, and in general, their quality of life is significantly worsened.