

臺北市立教育大學

九十五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。）

. VOCABULARY (10%)

1. Although increasing government spending for medical care is an excellent idea, I just don't know if it's practical.
(A) favorable (B) feeble (C) feasible (D) fierce
2. Flowers, chocolate and poetry are traditional techniques used to court a lover.
(A) infect (B) humiliate (C) woo (D) triumph
3. The government will never be accepted by the people if officials are not held liable for their actions.
(A) accountable (B) weary (C) diplomatic (D) watertight
4. College professors are well known for being absentminded, but Severson made a name for himself by forgetting whether or not he had had lunch.
(A) foolish (B) committed (C) renowned (D) vague
5. It's best to doubt what you read in the newspaper, as most of it is just the government's party-line.
(A) ransom (B) slavery (C) recession (D) propaganda
6. I knew that Tommy was upset with me about something because he was aloof even when I tried to be friendly.
(A) cold (B) genial (C) lazy (D) moody
7. When I feel nervous or upset, I often pacify myself with a cup of mint tea.
(A) amuse (B) encourage (C) nurture (D) soothe
8. You have to work steadily with your dog in order to train him well. Intermittent practice won't work.
(A) irregular (B) lengthy (C) reflective (D) stable

9. I need to curtail my volunteer activities so that I can have more time earning money to pay back my car loan.
 (A) change (B) delay (C) extend (D) shorten
10. To alleviate his loneliness, the widower moved closer to his daughter and her family.
 (A) consider (B) ease (C) hide (D) replace

. GRAMMAR (10%)

11. Please give me any information you have concerning the questions _____.
 (A) as follow (B) the following (C) below (D) as below
12. Studies have shown that the majority of lottery winners regret _____ the lottery within 5 years.
 (A)having won (B)to have won (C)to win (D)would have won
13. She seems like a narcissist. She's constantly checking her reflection in the window across from _____.
 (A) its (B) it (C) she (D) her
14. If it were not for the legal actions against them, Microsoft _____ completed it's intended domination of the software market worldwide.
 (A)shouldn't have (B)would have (C)mustn't have (D)will have
15. _____ little regard for their own safety, the security staff rushed to protect the president.
 (A) to (B) by (C) with (D) against
16. _____ affect a person physically has long been known by doctors.
 (A) Emotional disturbances (B) If emotional disturbances
 (C) That emotional disturbances (D) When emotional disturbances
17. A desert is a region _____ an average rainfall of less than 10 inches a year.
 (A) in which (B) in which is
 (C) which has (D) where has
18. A complete paragraph must be _____ unified but also cohesive.
 (A) as well (B) except
 (C) in addition (D) not only
19. As a teacher, she is used to _____ lectures.
 (A) give (B) giving
 (C) gave (D) have given
20. I have a box of chocolates for _____ his/her homework first.
 (A) anyone finishes (B) whoever finishes
 (C) whomever finishes (D) whoever that finishes

. READING COMPREHENSION (20%)

Choose the best answer to each question.

Questions 21-25

Michael Segell's 2005 work on the history of the saxophone, titled The Devil's Horn cites a public statement from the Vatican saying that the saxophone was "scandalous," a strange description indeed for a lifeless piece of metal!

It is fitting then that the saxophone has come to be associated with the rock and roll and jazz worlds. These musical styles were born in controversy and they have always attracted rebels and nonconformists – much like the saxophone. In its infancy, the saxophone was actively suppressed by competition from other musical instrument makers. They attacked Adolph Sax, the inventor of the saxophone, constantly; stealing his equipment, burning down his factory and even making attempts on his life. Perhaps their most successful tactic was to have the orchestral musicians union threaten a strike if the saxophone was accepted into regular orchestral ensembles. As a result of these tactics, the saxophone failed to find a firm foothold in the classical world. Although there have, of course, been notable individual exceptions, such as the saxophone solo in Mussorgsky's *Pictures at an Exhibition*.

Nonetheless, despite the opposition of the traditional musical world and of the church, the saxophone continues to re-invent itself as an instrument for the modern age. Perhaps this is because Sax dreamed of making the most flexible of instruments. He wanted to combine the "power of the brass" instruments with the "flexibility of the strings" and the "tonal variety of the woodwinds", and he succeeded, perhaps even more so than he knew. Although the saxophone is still an outsider in the classical world, it has come to be the most widespread and popular of the winds, appearing in virtually every country and musical style all around the world. Turkish, Asian and Arabian musicians have all made the instrument their own.

Amusingly, the most powerful symbol of Sax's final success comes from the classical world. When the trumpet part of Bach's *Brandenburg Concerto* number 2 proved to be too difficult at Casals' recording session, the legendary saxophonist Marcel Mule stepped in and recorded it.

21. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) The saxophone doesn't belong in classical music.
- (B) Adolph Sax failed in his dream.
- (C) The saxophone proved a flexible, successful invention.
- (D) The saxophone is an unpleasant instrument.

22. In this passage what does the word “ cites ” mean?
- (A) replaces
 - (B) insults
 - (C) denies
 - (D) quotes
23. What musical style was not specifically mentioned in the article?
- (A) popular music
 - (B) country music
 - (C) classical music
 - (D) jazz music
24. The author of this passage probably _____
- (A) appreciates the saxophone.
 - (B) plays the saxophone.
 - (C) despises the saxophone.
 - (D) criticizes the saxophone.
25. What is the organizational pattern of the following sentence from the passage?
- “These musical styles were born in controversy and they have always attracted rebels and nonconformists – much like the saxophone”
- (A) chronological order
 - (B) comparison/contrast
 - (C) example/illustration
 - (D) spatial order

Questions 26-30

¹Despite the fact that many countries throughout history had established certain kind of postal service, the costs and complications of sending a letter prevented early postal service from its full development. ²Revolutionary change in postal service took place after Rowland Hill, a British teacher, published in 1837 a booklet calling for reform in postal service. ³Before 1837, the receiver of a letter was required to pay the postage. ⁴However, if the receiver refused to pay, the letter would then be shipped back to its original destination. ⁵In this situation, the post office had to absorb the cost of this two-way trip. ⁶To replace this inefficient arrangement, Hill put forth a system in which the sender of a letter was required to pay the postage. ⁷Specifically, the sender purchased a stamp and pasted it on the envelope as proof of payment. ⁸On May

1, 1840, Great Britain issued the first postage stamps for postal delivery service.

⁹Notwithstanding its many advantages, the new postal system was not initially welcomed in the United States. ¹⁰In 1847, although a five-cent stamp featuring Benjamin Franklin and a ten-cent stamp featuring George Washington were issued, many Americans were still faltering about buying them. ¹¹Why? ¹²They were afraid that once they had paid for postage stamps, there was no assurance that their letters would be delivered. ¹³However, as the postal service became more and more reliable, Americans gradually embraced the idea of paying in advance for mail delivery.

26. Which of the following can best describe many Americans' initial attitude toward the new postal system?

- (A) favorable (B) neutral (C) indifferent (D) rejecting

27. Which of the following can best replace the word "embrace" in sentence 13?

- (A) accept (B) criticize (C) doubt (D) praise

28. Which of the following can best replace the word "faltering" in sentence 10?

- (A) decisive (B) hesitant (C) opposing (D) regretting

29. According to the passage, which of the following is true about postage stamps?

- (A) Postage stamps were first printed in 1837 in England.
(B) Before the issuing of postage stamps, postal service was costly.
(C) Americans adopted postage stamps right after their introduction in the United States.
(D) Before 1837, post offices made a lot of money.

30. Which of the following is a good title for the passage?

- (A) Americans' objection to postage stamps
(B) The history of prepaid mail delivery
(C) The development of stamp collecting
(D) The inventor of postage stamps

. TRANSLATION (10%)

Translate the following passage into English.

顯然大多數的父母和教育人士未忘記學習第二或第三種語言的好處。研究顯示有雙語能力的人的腦部發展更發達，且孩童愈早學第二種語言，效果愈好。