

國立新竹教育大學

105 學年度碩、博士班(含碩士在職專班)招生考試試題

系所別：教育心理與諮商學系碩士班、人力資源與數位學習科技研究所、中國語文學系碩士班華語教學組、環境與文化資源學系碩士班

科目：英文（本科總分 100 分）

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※請橫書作答

I. Vocabulary (20%)

Fill in the blank with the best answer to complete the sentence.

1. I could _____ from my dad's scowl that he wasn't happy because I hadn't shoveled the snow from the driveway. (A) imply (B) infer (C) refer (D) confer
2. An _____ rock band will be giving a concert at the college auditorium next Thursday evening. (A) emaciate (B) eminent (C) imminent (D) enunciate
3. The couple raised enough _____ to start a restaurant of their own. (A) capitol (B) caption (C) capital (D) capsule
4. However, his _____ language almost caused the paint to blister and come off by itself. (A) coarse (B) consolable (C) colossal (D) coastal
5. I would like to _____ all of you for volunteering to clean up the park this first day of spring. (A) competent (B) complain (C) complement (D) compliment
6. My _____ bothered me until I finally paid back the money I had borrowed from Shannona a couple of months ago. (A) conscience (B) conscious (C) conciliation (D) concentration
7. People in the community are optimistic that the local high school team will do well this season because most of the _____ on the squad gained a lot of valuable experience last year. (A) personal (B) personnel (C) personification (D) perspective
8. Many people have a negative attitude about manual labor. In the age of information, _____ jobs do not require getting our hands dirty. (A) permanent (B) precarious (C) prestigious (D) persuasive
9. The great rose window of the cathedral in Chartres, France, features thousands of pieces of stained glass arranged in an _____ pattern of great beauty. (A) intricate (B) inquisitive (C) indifferent (D) intuitive

10. The article on holocaust included _____ photographs of murdered bodies piled inside the concentration camps. (A) glorified (B) grandiose (C) glamorous (D) gruesome

II. Grammar (20%)

Fill in the blank with the best answer to complete the sentence.

1. The United Nations has estimated that _____ countries will see their population decline by 2050. (A) a total of 48 (B) total 48 (C) 48 total (D) in totally 48
2. Online crime is _____ companies, but two new surveys show executives are not taking enough steps to protect sensitive data. (A) a growing-fast threat to (B) a fast-growing threat to (C) a fast-grown threat to (D) a fast-growing threat
3. Students _____ the self-balancing scooters on all walkways, pathways, pedestrian ramps, patios, stairs and any gathering areas with foot traffic only. (A) are prohibited using (B) are prohibited from using (C) prohibited from being using (D) are prohibited from being used
4. Authorities say a 22-year-old college student struck and killed by a train _____ earbuds and looking down at his phone when he walked onto the tracks on California's Central Coast. (A) may have been wearing (B) may be wearing (C) may have worn (D) may wear
5. The World Health Organization estimates 3 to 4 million people _____ the Zika virus within the next year. Symptoms include fever, rash and pink eye. (A) be infected with (B) infected with (C) will be infected (D) will be infected with
6. Beijing _____ New York City as the world's capital for billionaires, according to a report released on Wednesday. (A) is overtaken (B) overtaken (C) has overtaken (D) overtaking
7. More than 50 million Americans _____ plagued by high levels of unemployment, poverty and fiscal anxiety, according to a new report. (A) live economically distressed regions (B) live in economically distressing regions (C) live in economically distressed regions (D) in economically distressing regions
8. Monarch butterflies, _____ Mexico from Canada and the United States, covered about 10 acres this winter, an area more than three times as large as last

year. (A) which fly each year to (B) flying each year (C) fly each year to (D) fly each year in

9. Facebook announced new feelings reactions on Wednesday after years of people _____ more ways to express themselves on timeline posts besides the now-iconic thumbs-up "like" button. (A) being called for (B) calling for (C) called for (D) call for
10. For years, SpaceX _____ disrupt the space market by developing rockets that could fly to space, and then land so that they could be reused. (A) has attempted (B) is attempting to (C) has been attempted to (D) has been attempting to

III. Reading Comprehension (40%)

Please read the passages and choose the best answer to the questions.

Passage A

Nearly three-quarters of American mothers with children at home are employed, though that fact doesn't necessarily make it any easier for mothers to drop a toddler at day care or miss school plays.

The mommy wars might seem like a relic of the 1990s, but 41 percent of adults say the increase in working mothers is bad for society, while just 22 percent say it is good, according to Pew Research Center.

Yet evidences is mounting that having a working mother has some economic, educational and social benefits for children of both sexes.

That is not to say that children do not also benefit when their parents spend more time with them—they do. But we make trade-offs in how we spend our time, and research shows that children of working parents also accrue benefits.

In a new study of 50,000 adults in 25 countries, daughters of working mothers completed more years of educations, were more likely to be employed and in supervisory roles and earned higher incomes. Having a working mother didn't influence the careers of sons, which researchers said was unsurprising because men were generally expected to work—but sons of working mothers did spend more time on child care and housework.

“Part of this working mothers’ guilt has been, ‘Oh, my kids are going to be so much better off if I stay home,’ but what we’re finding in adult outcomes is kids will be so much better off if women spend some time at work,” said Kathleen McGinn, a professor at Harvard Business School and an author of the study, which is part of the school’s new gender initiative, to be announced Monday, for researching and discussing gender issues.

“This is as close to a **silver bullet** as you can find terms of helping reduce gender inequalities, both in the workplace and at home,” she said.

Other researchers are less confident that the data has proved such a large effect. “The problem is we don’t know how these mothers differed,” said Raquel Fernandez, an economics professor at New York University. “Was it really her mother working who did this, or was it her mother getting an education?”

The new study is part of a shift away from focusing on whether working mothers hurt children and toward a richer understanding of the relationship between work and family. A 2010 meta-analysis of 69 studies over 50 years found that in general, children whose mothers worked when they were young had no major learning, behavior or social problems, and tended to be high achievers in school and have less depression and anxiety. The positive effects were particularly strong for children from low-income or single-parent families; some studies showed negative effects in middle-class or two-income families.

Mr. McGinn said parents seemed to be serving as role models. “This is our best clue that what’s happening is a real role modeling of skills that somehow conveys to you. Here’s a way to behave, here’s a way you can cope with the various demands of works and home,” she said.

Questions 1-4

1. What is the best title for this reading?

- (A) Working Moms May Benefit Children
- (B) The Increase in Working Mothers is Bad for Society
- (C) Gender Inequalities in the Workplace
- (D) The Controversial Debate between Two Women Professors

2. Kathleen McGinn brought “a silver bullet” up in her message meaning

- (A) a self-defense to kill werewolves
- (B) a simple remedy for a difficult or intractable problem
- (C) a superstitious attack for researchers
- (D) a precious metal to bring luck

3. Which one of the following statements is NOT mentioned, according to the information exposed in the report?

- (A) Sons of working mothers did spend more time on child care and housework.
- (B) Children do not benefit when their parents spend more time with them.
- (C) Kids will be so much better off if women spend some time at work.
- (D) Parents seemed to be serving as role models to their kids.

4. Professor Raquel Fernandez’s statement, “Was it really her mother working who did this, or was it her mother getting an education?” indicating

- (A) the potential solutions are approaching
- (B) the general agreement has been reached
- (C) the possible variables are undervalued
- (D) the future rancor has been conceived

Passage B

The big winner of the recent election in Britain was unquestionably David Cameron, whose upset majority took pollsters by surprise. But running a close second was Nicola Sturgeon, the first minister of Scotland and the leaders of the Scottish National Party.

By taking 56 seats in Scotland, she transformed her party, which led the campaign for Scottish independence in September 2014, into the third-largest bloc in the House of Common and herself into a force to be reckoned with.

“Transformed” has become an operative word. Since last November, when Ms. Sturgeon became the party leaders, she has not only stepped out of the shadow of her mentor, Alex Salmond, she has also moved on from her former subdued trouser suits, donning a de facto mantle of power; not a red ermine-rimmed cloak but a red pencil-skirt dress. As well as an Angela Merkel-style blond bob.

In its echoes of what has become the accepted uniform of female leaders everywhere, left or right no matter, her image evolution signaled her ambitions and revealed the way women are using clothing to manage their transition to power.

“It’s a soft power look,” said Holly Mitchell, a founder and designer, along with Lynsey Blackburn, of the Edinburgh boutique Totty Rocks, who met Ms. Sturgeon when the first minister bought one of their dresses and a matching jacket around the time of her swearing in. Ms. Sturgeon has since been pictured in, among others, their Betty dress (available on their website for 179 pounds, or about \$277), their Blitz dress (which she wore to watch the election results come in, also £179) and their Bow dress (£159).

All share the same basic characteristics: bright colors, straight knee-length skirts, three-quarter sleeves and a complete lack of controversy.

The apparel blueprint was established by Hillary Rodham Clinton in 2000 when, after a much-chronicled, and much-maligned, period of wardrobe experimentation when she was the first lady, she settled into a familiar trouser-suit groove as a senator, one based on an elongated jacket shape with a bit of variety in material and detail.

But it really achieved prominence with Ms. Merkel’s rise in 2005, when the German chancellor adopted what has become her signature: a pair of straight-cut

trousers and contrast three-button jacket with diagonal pockets.

Questions 5-7

5. What is the main idea of the above reading?

- (A) Nicola Sturgeon, the Head of the Scottish National Party
- (B) Totty Rocks, an Edinburg Boutique, has become a Celebrity Attraction
- (C) When Clothes Make the Powerful Woman
- (D) Angela Merkel's Rise in 2005

6. Which one of the following statements is NOT true, according to the passage?

- (A) David Cameron won the recent election in Britain by surprise.
- (B) The Scottish National Party is the third-largest Unit in the House of Commons.
- (C) Nicola Sturgeon is said to exceed the achievement of Alex Salmond.
- (D) Hilary Rodham Clinton settled into a familiar trouser-suit groove as the First Lady in 2000.

7. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one of the factors that help build up the "soft power look"?

- (A) Nicola Sturgeon's image evolution signals her ambition.
- (B) An Angela Merkel-style blond bob has become a hit for women.
- (C) Merkel adopted trouser-suit as her signature in 2005.
- (D) Women are using clothing to manage their transition to power.

Passage C

In the mid-1990s, the Internet took off because its technological time had come. Years of steady progress in developing more powerful and less expensive computers, Web software and faster communications links finally came together. A similar pattern is emerging today, experts says, for what is behind called smart **infrastructure**—more efficient and environmentally friendlier systems for managing, among other things, commuter traffic, food distribution, electric grids and waterways. This time, the crucial technological ingredients include low-cost sensors and clever software for analytics and visualization, as well as computing firepower.

Wireless sensors can collect and transmit information from almost any object—for instance, roads, food crates, utility lines and water pipes. And the improved software helps interpret the huge flow of information. The payoff, experts say, should translate into big reductions in energy used, greenhouse gases emitted and natural resources consumed.

Smart infrastructure is a new horizon for computer technology. Computers have proven themselves powerful tools for calculation and communication. The next step,

experts say, is for computers to become intelligent instruments of control, linking them to data-generating sensors throughout the planet's infrastructure.

Questions 8-10

8. What is the best title for this reading?

- (A) Making Energy, Traffic and Shipping more Affordable
- (B) Smarter Tools Monitor Daily Life
- (C) More Powerful and Less Expensive Computers
- (D) The Mid-1990s Internet

9. Which one of the following statements is NOT mentioned, according to the experts in the reading?

- (A) An intelligent system is emerging to make our lives easier.
- (B) The planet's infrastructure would all be run by computers.
- (C) The smarter software helps utilize the energy and natural resources.
- (D) Computers become intelligent instrument of control.

10. What is "infrastructure," the keyword repeatedly appears in the above article?

- (A) the underlying foundation of an environmental organization
- (B) the permanent installations required for military purposes
- (C) the system of public works
- (D) the wireless censors

Passage D

Some say that sailors are superstitious group. Long nights of watching stars predispose them to a belief in astrology. Long periods of isolation lead them to believe in psychic phenomena that others would laugh at. This may explain sailors' frequent reports of seeing phantom ships. From the Gulf of Mexico, across the Atlantic, and to the South China Sea, sailors often claim that such vessels haunt the seas. One of the most famous stories of ghost ships is the Flying Dutchman, which sailed in 1680 from Amsterdam to Dutch East India under Hendrick Vanderdecken. When the captain ignored the danger warnings of a storm, his ship was smashed and the crew was lost. According to legend, his arrogance invoked the wrath of God, who condemned the lost crew-members to battle the waters off the Cape of Good Hope for eternity. Since then, there have been repeated sightings of the Flying Dutchman, one as recent as 1939. Many sightings of phantom ships occur in areas where vessels are known to have sunk. Sailors can never divine when or where they will next encounter a phantom ship. Rather, most of their sightings occur randomly, only later to bring forth information of a former sea horror. Some say that ghosts aboard a phantom ship are trying to use living sailors as their intermediaries. Still, others think

that the existence of phantom ships is merely a self-perpetuating myth for bored sailors who are prone to too much idle meditation about the meaning of life and death on high seas.

Questions 11-13

11. How would the author explain phantom ships?
- (A) Their appearance is tied to the stars.
 - (B) Sailors at sea have little to do.
 - (C) Fog and high waves can distort one's vision.
 - (D) Shipwreck remains haunt oceans around the world.
12. Why does the author mention the Flying Dutchman?
- (A) as the basis of primitive navigation systems
 - (B) as an explanation for sightings of phantom ships
 - (C) as an example of a commonly sighted phantom ship
 - (D) as the reason why many sailors have mental problems
13. In this passage, self-perpetuating is closest in meaning to
- (A) a state of continuing thinking something
 - (B) a state of stopping thinking something for a while
 - (C) a state of forgetting something temporarily
 - (D) a state of struggling to believe

Passage E

After 30 straight days of unhealthy levels of smog last December, Milan temporarily banned cars from the city center and offered discount “anti-smog” tickets on public transport. Now the city hopes to take another step to get people out of cars more permanently—by paying commuters who choose to ride a bike. “We want to focus the public opinion on the fact that moving by bike is much healthier for them and for the city,” says Pierfrancesco Maran, Milan’s mobility councillor.

It’s not the first government to try handing out cash to cyclists. France tested a pilot program in 2014, and smaller towns have tested “reverse tolls” for pedestrians and cyclists. Belgium, the Netherlands, and the U.K. have all also tried paying commuters to bike, at rates equivalent to about 30 cents a mile, tax-free. Milan is studying all of the options. “We are planning to do something similar,” says Maran. “To give direct money to those who go to work by bike, or to give them some other sustainable-mobility incentive.” Even though there’s an obvious cost involved, Maran argues that it makes sense to encourage people to bike the same way that the government supports options such as public transport. “If we look at mobility all

together, for example, even half of the cost of public transport is contributed by national funds,” he says. “So we will give a little money as an incentive for citizens to know that cycling is healthier than cars, and can be a good alternative in a flat city like Milan.”

Milan’s geography also means that the city is especially likely to suffer from smog. Because it’s in a valley, air pollution often gets trapped in the city. This winter has been especially dry and warm, making the smog worse—a pattern that’s likely to continue as climate change intensifies. Milan is already routinely ranked as one of the most polluted cities in the EU.

It’s not clear how well a cycling incentive like this will work. In the French experiment, out of more than 8,000 employees who participated, only around 400 actually switched to a bike. Milan—with some of the worst traffic in Europe—is a city addicted to cars. But Maran says old patterns are already changing. After the city added 50% more bike lanes over the last few years, and more than doubled the number of bike-share stations, more people are riding. Drivers in the city center have to pay a congestion charge, and in response, 20% more people started using public transport over the last four years. The city is slowly expanding a car-free zone in the middle of the city. Paying people to bike on its own may not make a huge difference, but it’s part of a larger plan that does seem to be working. “Something is changing in the behavior of citizens,” says Maran. “We want to help it change faster.”

Questions 14-17

14. What does Milan City intend to do?

- (A) People can no longer drive to work in Milan.
- (B) It will offer more discount tickets on public transport.
- (C) It won’t offer commuters discount tickets on public transport.
- (D) Commuters who ride a bike to work will get government subsidies.

15. Which statement does not express Maran’s idea?

- (A) The geography of Milan is ideal for Maran’s new policy.
- (B) Maran is not sure if the new policy will work in Milan.
- (C) Maran hopes to encourage citizens to choose a healthier way to work.
- (D) Maran feels frustrated because the citizens’ behavior is not easy to change.

16. In this passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- (A) Milan has been ranked as the most polluted city in the EU.
- (B) Milan has been working on finding solutions to solve the smog problem for years.
- (C) Milan is the first city in the world offering incentive to citizens to solve the

smog problem.

(D) The French program of encouraging citizens to bike to work has brought great effect to lower the level of smog.

17. What is not mentioned regarding what has been done in Milan?

- (A) More biking lanes have been added.
- (B) In the center of the city, more pedestrian-only areas are added.
- (C) A Milan driver is permitted to own only one car in his or her name.
- (D) Drivers have to pay a congestion fee while driving in the city center.

Passage F

California State University (CSU) campuses are under pressure to boost their four-year graduation rates, which in most cases are far below the national average. A new state Legislature bill set to be introduced next week by State Senator Steve Glazer could make their task easier. If the legislation is adopted, students who agree to take 15 units a semester and maintain a minimum grade-point average would get priority registration for popular classes, among other benefits.

Only about 19% of California State students who enter as full-time freshmen are able to graduate within four years, according to the most recent California State data. Nationwide, the average four-year graduation rate for public universities is 34%, according to U.S. Department of Education statistics. Two CSU campuses have full-time four-year graduation rates close to or above that average. California State officials say their low numbers reflect the fact that many of their 420,000 students are older working adults who are able to attend classes only part-time. In their view, a more accurate measure of student progress would also include the six-year graduation rate. Glazer and others said that aiming to get a degree in four years rather than five or six would potentially save students thousands of dollars in the cost of tuition, books and other expenses.

If passed, the bill would give participating students increased academic counseling that steers them toward classes they need to finish and an incentive to perform well the first time they take a course instead of repeating it over and over. That, in turn, would benefit all CSU students because it would reduce the waiting time for certain required courses and free up classroom space. Glazer said the programs required little additional funding. If additional funding is necessary to implement the program, he would work to secure it. "I am committed to student success whether that means achieving it in the traditional four-year period or with extra years of work," Glazer said. "I have a high level of confidence that the program can be administered well without a big increase in expense."

California State administrators have pledged to boost graduation rates at the

nation's largest university system. Last year, Chancellor Timothy P. White recommended increasing the six-year graduation rate for first-time freshmen to 60% and the four-year freshman graduation rate to 24%. California State officials said they are analyzing Glazer's bill, including whether it would entail additional costs to hire more faculty and advisors. The potential for Glazer's legislation to reduce tuition revenue could raise eyebrows. Still, "we look forward to working with him," said California State spokeswoman Toni Molle.

Questions 18-20

18. What is TRUE about California state universities?

- (A) All the CSU graduation rates are below the national average.
- (B) The California state universities are under great pressure facing the low four-year graduation rates.
- (C) Keeping students on campus has led to big financial problems among some California state universities.
- (D) Low four-year graduation rates have affected CSU reputation.

19. Which of the following is TRUE?

- (A) With additional government funding, California state universities is confident that they can increase the graduation rates within years.
- (B) If funding is needed to implement Glazer's program, student tuition have to be increased.
- (C) Students plan to graduate within four years can get student loans in Glazer's program.
- (D) Incentives will be offered for those students who plan to graduate within four years in California state universities.

20. The phrase raise eyebrows is closest in meaning to

- (A) To express agreement
- (B) To cause mild disapproval
- (C) To show compliment
- (D) To demonstrate angry feelings

IV. Translations (20%)

A. From English to Chinese (10%)

1. A recent study has found that getting children's sleep patterns sorted out before age five helps them perform better at school. In this study, children experienced sleep problems from birth to five years of age demonstrated a poorer adjustment to school, with teachers reporting an increased level of hyperactivity, more emotional outbursts and poorer classroom self-regulation.

2. It is easy to assume that every culture socializes children in the same way. Studies of other cultures, however, show that children are socialized differently depending on the culture they are brought up in.

B. From Chinese to English (10%)

1. 上個月發表的一份研究發現懷孕期間攝取富含維生素 D(vitamin D)的食物有可能對小孩健康有益，可以降低小孩形成過敏的風險。維生素 D 來源可由皮膚接觸太陽光及食物像含油多的魚類獲得。

2. 對孩童而言，玩智慧型手機或平板電腦，視力受損的主因來自於近視增加，因為這類產品容易使用時間過長，加上又是近距離使用，甚至拿得比看書還近。