

國立臺中教育大學 103 學年度碩士班招生考試

語文(英文)試題

適用學系：語文教育學系華語文教學碩士班、區域與社會發展學系碩士班、
數位內容科技學系碩士班

I. Vocabulary (每題 1% , 共 10%)

1. The vines got a strange disease, and the grapes started to _____.
(A) bloom (B) wither (C) blossom (D) bud
2. The centre of the planet Earth is believed to consist of two _____ parts, with a liquid outer core surrounding a solid inner core.
(A) distinct (B) secure (C) positive (D) affected
3. Tropical countries generally have a _____ climate.
(A) sultry (B) freezing (C) cool (D) droughty
4. The car crash still _____ me after ten years.
(A) considers (B) haunts (C) meditates (D) ponders
5. Some policies are more _____ to peace than others.
(A) conducive (B) conducted (C) ductile (D) conductive
6. When there are so many important things to be done, why does she insist on so many _____ distractions?
(A) drastic (B) petty (C) vital (D) essential
7. All the _____ of the hotel were evacuated when the fire began.
(A) pioneers (B) settlers (C) residents (D) landowners
8. Your continued lateness for class _____ to me that you are not really a very serious student.
(A) indicates (B) analyzes (C) synthesizes (D) magnifies
9. The young pop star became famous while still in high school after winning a _____ with a major record label.
(A) economy (B) contract (C) factor (D) lease
10. If mankind fails to address the problem of pollution, future generations will face the terrible _____ of our inaction.
(A) focus (B) journalism (C) regions (D) consequences

II. Grammar (每題 2% , 共 20%)

11. The football game was televised _____ from the National Stadium.
(A) alive (B) living (C) live (D) lively
12. Don't put the glass on the edge of the table. It may _____ .
(A) get knocked off (B) get knocking off (C) get to knock off
(D) get knock off
13. Several students are in the room _____ to their teacher attentively.
(A) listen (B) listening (C) to be listening (D) being listened
14. I _____ to call a friend in New York for the last two hours but the line is still busy.
(A) tried (B) have been trying (C) had tried (D) am trying
15. He is a real friend. He lent me all _____ he had when I told him my problem.
(A) no matter what money (B) whatever money that (C) what money that
(D) the money that
16. Preserves are foods made by cooking fruits or vegetables with a large amount of sugar, salt or vinegar, _____ they can be stored for a long time.
(A) thus (B) that (C) and thus (D) therefore
17. _____ the advent of microcomputers, some sorts of work would have been inconceivable.
(A) Without (B) Because (C) Since (D) Despite
18. _____ easier to pedal hills, the bicyclist shifts gears.
(A) Made it (B) It was made (C) Rather than make it (D) To make it
19. Pioneers liked to settle _____ there was plenty of wild animals for food.
(A) however (B) and (C) which (D) wherever
20. Greenwich, England, offers the world standard of time, _____ people set their watches and clocks.
(A) by which (B) in which (C) with which (D) which

III. Reading (每題 2% , 共 20%)

Storybook sharing is a time of special places and friendly faces. Very often, it occurs at specific times and in given locations and the participants have designated places to sit and special roles to play. In one family, the mother, Nina, told us the

special place for reading stories was the rocking chair in her son's room. Nina said that when she reads bedtime stories, she always sits in the rocking chair with her children on her lap. Nina explained that her six-year-old daughter, Carol, always listens to the stories and becomes upset if her mother begins to read to Andrew, four, before Carol is ready. Nina smiles and says, "It's getting difficult with the two of them so big. They are on my lap and it's hard to turn the pages." For this family, deciding who sits where is very much a part of the ritual!

Determining how many books are to be shared and then choosing the actual stories are also essential components of family storybook reading. This is a time of negotiation in which all of the participants put in their bids. One father, Bill, told us of the negotiations that take place between himself and his two sons, Steven, four, and Charlie, six. He said that Steven is a procrastinator who will sit and listen to stories for as long as they are read to him, whereas Charlie wants a definite commitment. When Charlie is told it is bedtime, he will ask, "Are you going to read two or three stories tonight?" Once this matter is settled, the discussion shifts to which stories will be shared. In this family, these negotiations can become rather complex, as the younger son prefers short stories while the elder son prefers long stories.

Eventually, in every family, the occasion reaches a stage when the story can be shared. Then whether the story is read or told and whether the pictures are talked about depend upon the many ways in which the parents and children like to share books. Both parents and children develop their own special ways of sharing, and individual parents seem to have their own preferred approach.

21. What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) Storybook sharing can be a very complex matter for families.
- (B) Storybook sharing can be difficult when children are getting too big.
- (C) Whatever how hard parents try, some children may not like storybook sharing.
- (D) Each family can develop its own ritual and preference for storybook sharing.

22. Where does storybook-sharing takes place in Nina's house?

- (A) Carol's room (B) Nina's room (C) Andrew's room (D) Bill's room

23. In Bill's family, who prefers a short story?

- (A) Steven (B) Charlie (C) Bill (D) No one

24. “Procrastinator” is someone who _____.
(A) negotiates (B) listens (C) delays (D) commits
25. What can be inferred from the passage?
(A) Storybook sharing does not bring family members closer together.
(B) Parents can learn a lot about their children from sharing stories with their children.
(C) Storybook sharing is not suitable for families who have many children.
(D) Nowadays more and more parents read stories to their children.

Eleven-year-old Angela was stricken with a debilitating disease involving her nervous system. She was unable to walk and her movement was restricted in other ways as well. The doctors did not hold out much hope of her never recovering from this illness. They predicted she’d spend the rest of her life in a wheelchair. They said that few, if any, were able to come back to normal after contracting this disease. The little girl was undaunted. There, lying in her hospital bed, she would vow to anyone who’d listen that she was definitely going to be walking again someday.

She was transferred to a specialized rehabilitation hospital. Whatever therapies could be applied to her case were used. The therapists were charmed by her undefeatable spirit. They taught her about imaging ---about seeing herself walking. If it would do nothing else, it would at least give her hope and something positive to do in the long waking hours in her bed. Angela would work as hard as possible in physical therapy, in whirlpools and in exercise sessions. But she worked just as hard lying there faithfully doing her imaging, visualizing herself moving, moving, moving!

One day, as she was straining with all her might to imagine her legs moving again, it seemed as though a miracle happened: The bed moved! It began to move around the room! She screamed out, “Look what I’m doing! Look! I can do it! I moved, I moved!”

Of course, at this very moment everyone else in the hospital was screaming, too, and running for cover. People were screaming, equipment was falling and glass were breaking. You see, it was an earthquake. But don’t tell that to Angela. She’s convinced that she did it. And now only a few years later, she’d back in school. On her own two legs. No crutches, no wheelchair. You see, anyone who can shake the earth can conquer a piddling little disease, can’t they?

26. What's the main idea of this passage?
- (A) A little girl caused an earthquake to happen.
 - (B) Positive thoughts can cause miracles to happen.
 - (C) Illness can be cured by modern day medical treatments.
 - (D) The therapists all liked Angela's strong will power.
27. What did the doctors think of Angela's illness?
- (A) The illness was fatal and Angela's life was threatened.
 - (B) Angela would be able to live a normal life again.
 - (C) Angela would never walk again.
 - (D) The illness could be defeated by imagining.
28. Why did the therapist teach Angela to image herself walking?
- (A) They thought it would cure Angela's disease.
 - (B) They thought it would help Angela sleep better.
 - (C) They thought it would create miracles for Angela.
 - (D) They thought it would give Angela hope.
29. What does "undaunted" mean?
- (A) unafraid
 - (B) fear
 - (C) understand
 - (D) uneasy
30. What can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) We should not tell this story to Angela.
 - (B) We should always have hope and hold positive thoughts.
 - (C) We should be careful about imagining.
 - (D) People believe that Angela made the earth move.