

題號： 413
科目： 專業英文(L)
節次： 5

國立臺灣大學 111 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

題號： 413

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第一大題 單選 (60%)

Section I:

To South Americans, robins are birds that fly north every spring. To North Americans, the robins simply vacation in the south each winter. Furthermore, they fly to very specific places in South America and will often come back to the same trees in North American yards the following spring. The question is not why they would leave the cold of winter so much as how they find their way around. The question 【perplexed】 people for years, until, in the 1950s, a German scientist named Gustave Kramer provided some answers and, in the process, raised new questions.

Kramer initiated important new kinds of research regarding how animals orient and navigate. Orientation is simply facing in the right direction; navigation involves finding ones way from point A to point B.

Early in his research, Kramer found that caged migratory birds became very restless at about the time they would normally have begun migration in the wild. Furthermore, he noticed that as they fluttered around in the cage, they often launched themselves in the direction of their normal migratory route. 【He then set up experiments with caged starlings and found that their orientation was, in fact, in the proper migratory direction except when the sky was overcast, at which times there was no clear direction to their restless movements.】 Kramer surmised, therefore, that they were orienting according to the position of the Sun. To test this idea, he blocked their view of the Sun and used mirrors to change its apparent position. He found that under these circumstances, the birds oriented with respect to the new "Sun." They seemed to be using the Sun as a compass to determine direction. At the time, this idea seemed 【preposterous】 How could a bird navigate by the Sun when some of us lose our way with road maps? Obviously, more testing was in order.

1. Which of the following can be inferred about bird migration from paragraph 1?
 - A. Birds will take the most direct migratory route to their new habitat.
 - B. The purpose of migration is to join with larger groups of birds.
 - C. Bird migration generally involves moving back and forth between north and south.
 - D. The destination of birds' migration can change from year to year.
2. The word 【perplexed】 in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - A. defeated
 - B. interested
 - C. puzzled
 - D. occupied
3. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the 【highlighted sentence】 in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
 - A. Experiments revealed that caged starlings displayed a lack of directional sense and restless movements.
 - B. Experiments revealed that caged starlings were unable to orient themselves in the direction of their normal migratory route.
 - C. Experiments revealed that the restless movement of caged starlings had no clear direction.
 - D. Experiments revealed that caged starlings' orientation was accurate unless the weather was overcast.
4. The word 【preposterous】 in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - A. unbelievable
 - B. inadequate
 - C. limited
 - D. creative
5. According to paragraph 3, why did Kramer use mirrors to change the apparent position of the Sun?
 - A. To test the effect of light on the birds' restlessness
 - B. To test whether birds were using the Sun to navigate
 - C. To simulate the shifting of light the birds would encounter along their regular migratory route
 - D. To cause the birds to migrate at a different time than they would in the wild
6. According to paragraph 3, when do caged starlings become restless?
 - A. When the weather is overcast
 - B. When they are unable to identify their normal migratory route
 - C. When their normal time for migration arrives
 - D. When mirrors are used to change the apparent position of the Sun

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Section II:

Life places us in a **【complex】** web of relationships with other people. Our humanness arises out of these relationships in the course of social interaction. Moreover, our humanness must be sustained through social interaction—and fairly constantly so. When an association continues long enough for two people to become linked together by a relatively stable set of expectations, it is called a relationship.

People are bound within relationships by two types of bonds: expressive ties and instrumental ties. Expressive ties are social links formed when we emotionally invest ourselves in and commit ourselves to other people. Through association with people who are meaningful to us, we achieve a sense of security, love, acceptance, companionship, and personal worth. Instrumental ties are social links formed when we cooperate with other people to achieve some goal. Occasionally, this may mean working with instead of against competitors. More often, we simply cooperate with others to reach some end without **【endowing】** the relationship with any larger significance.

Sociologists have built on the distinction between expressive and instrumental ties to distinguish between two types of groups: primary and secondary. A primary group involves two or more people who enjoy a direct, intimate, cohesive relationship with one another. Expressive ties predominate in primary groups; we view the people as ends in themselves and valuable in their own right. A secondary group entails two or more people who are involved in an impersonal relationship and have come together for a specific, practical purpose. Instrumental ties predominate in secondary groups; we perceive people as means to ends rather than as ends in their own right. Sometimes primary group relationships evolve out of secondary group relationships. This happens in many work settings. People on the job often develop close relationships with coworkers as they come to share gripes, jokes, gossip, and satisfactions.

7. The word **【complex】** in the passage is closest in meaning to
A. delicate B. elaborate C. private D. common
8. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true of a relationship?
A. It is a structure of associations with many people.
B. It should be studied in the course of a social interaction.
C. It places great demands on people.
D. It develops gradually overtime.
9. The word **【endowing】** in the passage is closest in meaning to
A. Leaving B. exposing C. providing D. understanding
10. Which of the following can be inferred about instrumental ties from the author's mention of working with competitors in paragraph 2?
A. Instrumental ties can develop even in situations in which people would normally not cooperate.
B. Instrumental ties require as much emotional investment as expressive ties.
C. Instrumental ties involve security, love, and acceptance.
D. Instrumental ties should be expected to be significant.
11. According to paragraph 3, what do sociologists see as the main difference between primary and secondary groups?
A. Primary groups consist of people working together, while secondary groups exist outside of work settings.
B. In primary groups people are seen as means, while in secondary groups people are seen as ends.
C. Primary groups involve personal relationships, while secondary groups are mainly practical in purpose.
D. Primary groups are generally small, while secondary groups often contain more than two people.
12. Which of the following can be inferred from the author's claim in paragraph 3 that primary group relationships sometimes evolve out of secondary group relationships?
A. Secondary group relationships begin by being primary group relationships.
B. A secondary group relationship that is highly visible quickly becomes a primary group relationship.
C. Sociologists believe that only primary group relationships are important to society.
D. Even in secondary groups, frequent communication serves to bring people into close relationships.

接次頁

第二大題 英翻中 (20%)

請將閱讀第一題的三段內容翻成中文。

第三大題 中翻英 (20%)

請根據下圖的結果，用英文描述此實驗結果。

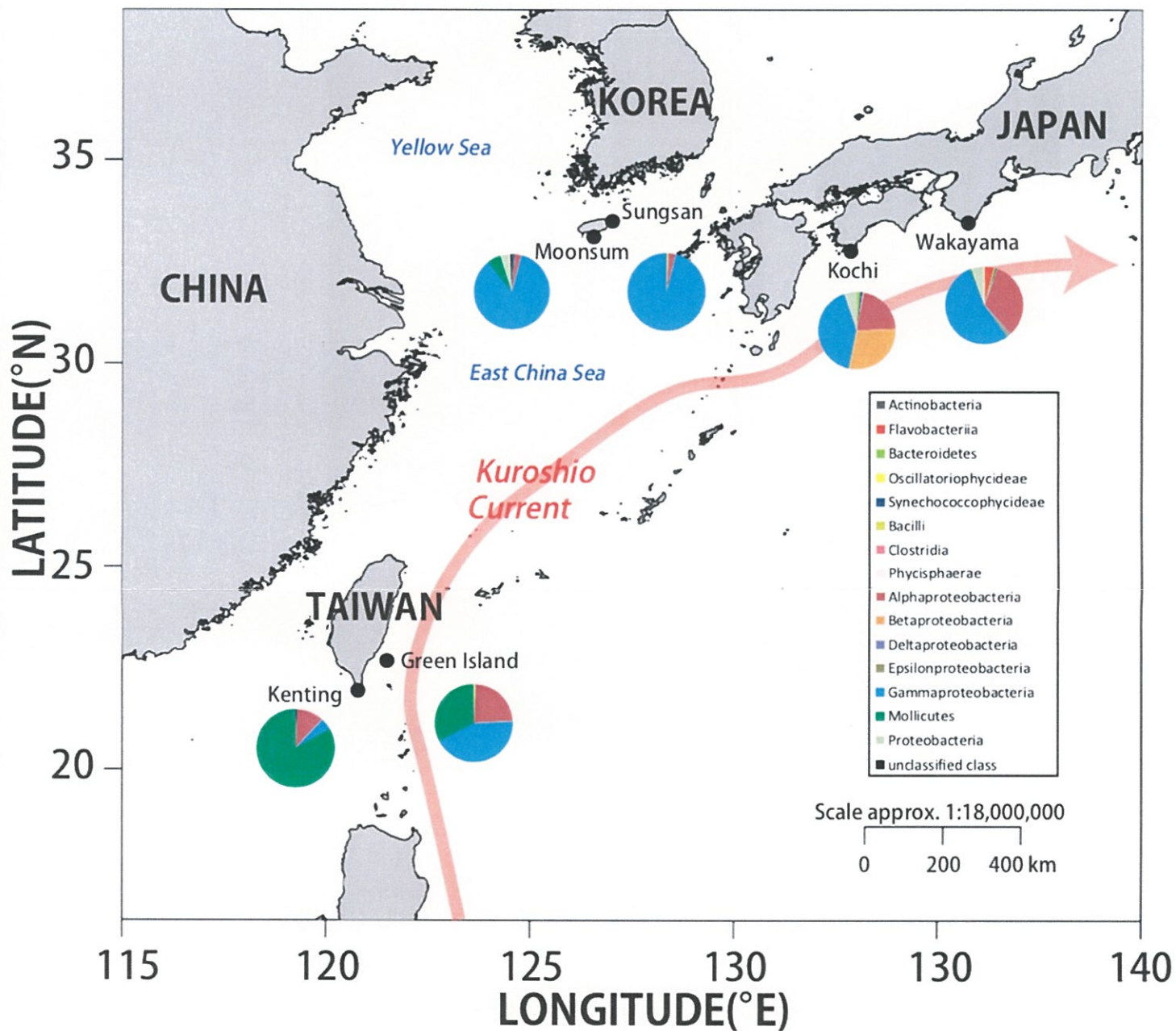


Fig 1. Relative abundance of major bacterial taxa in the soft coral *Scleronephthya gracillimum* from Korea (Sungsan and Moonsum), Japan (Wakayama and Kochi) and Taiwan (Green Island and Kenting). Each pie chart indicates bacterial composition in *S. gracillimum* from a specific location. Different colors mean different bacterial phyla.

試題隨卷繳回