

國立臺灣大學 113 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

題號：9

科目：英文(B)

※ 注意：請用 2B 鉛筆作答於答案卡，並先詳閱答案卡上之「畫記說明」。

I. Vocabulary (20%)

Please choose the word that BEST completes the sentence.

1. The first time someone performs in public is a _____.
(a) publicity (b) debut (c) trial (d) outing
2. She puts on a happy _____, but she is really very sad.
(a) facade (b) ego (c) tempo (d) pace
3. They administered an injection which would help _____ the pain.
(a) interpret (b) alleviate (c) aspire (d) escalate
4. The students had great difficulty trying to _____ the concept.
(a) evoke (b) facilitate (c) encompass (d) grasp
5. Acid rain has caused direct damage to architectural _____ such as the Acropolis in Greece and the Taj Mahal in India.
(a) tenements (b) sculpture (c) relics (d) monuments
6. The translators disagreed about the writer's intention because of _____ in the language used by the writer.
(a) ambiguity (b) blockage (c) stupor (d) hurdles
7. Some people are urging the government to put more controls on automobile _____. They warn that if this is not done, air pollution will only get worse.
(a) secretions (b) emissions (c) projections (d) discharge
8. When we hole up in our own trenches, we lose sight of reality. We're lured into thinking that a small, hate-mongering _____ reflects all humankind.
(a) majority (b) celebrity (c) minority (d) entity
9. Epigenetics is the most monumental explanation to emerge in the social and biological sciences since Darwin proposed his theory of natural _____.
(a) screening (b) selection (c) competition (d) violation
10. As AI models transition to becoming _____, there is a growing focus on maintaining performance while making them smaller and faster.
(a) commercialized (b) subsidized (c) trivialized (d) specialized

II. Sentence structure (20%)

Choose the best answer that makes the sentence grammatically correct.

11. I met _____ friendly college students at the swimming pool.
(a) a (b) an (c) some
12. Her daughter is in a special math class for _____ children.
(a) gift (b) gifted (c) gifting
13. The causes of the accident _____ analyzed by the police.
(a) was (b) were (c) had been

14. There _____ several reasons for my decision.
(a) is (b) are (c) may be
15. My company pays workers _____.
(a) good (b) well (c) fair
16. I like to read _____ before bedtime.
(a) in the night (b) by night (c) at night
17. I saw a great documentary _____ tornados, hurricanes and typhoons.
(a) with (b) by (c) about
18. I'm afraid that I'm not very good _____ sports.
(a) with (b) in (c) at
19. I put the beautiful antique bowl _____ the new china cabinet.
(a) on top of (b) between (c) over
20. If Doris hadn't been feeling under the weather, she _____ to our party.
(a) could come (b) would come (c) would have come

III. Cloze Test (40%)

Choose the best answer for the missing words in the excerpted passages.

Like all hormones, insulin has widespread and varied __21__ in the body even though doctors typically pay attention to only one of them: the facilitation of transport of glucose from the blood into the cells. We now know that insulin also __22__ the body to store up calories as fat, can promote arterial damage, and may even accelerate the growth of tumors. Moreover, in some people, frequent outbursts of insulin from the pancreas may encourage cells to decrease their __23__ to that hormone. By making fewer insulin receptors, they become insulin resistant. Insulin resistance is __24__ with stubborn obesity, abnormalities of blood fats, high blood pressure, adult-onset diabetes, and cardiovascular disease, including increased risk of death from heart attacks and strokes. Is it possible that all those satisfying, filling, life-sustaining carbohydrate foods that became available to us following the __25__ of starch-bearing plants are the root cause of these calamities?

21. (a) affects (b) effects (c) impacts
22. (a) encourages (b) discourages (c) provokes
23. (a) sensibility (b) sensitivity (c) sensation
24. (a) pertinent (b) relevant (c) associated
25. (a) solicitation (b) domestication (c) eradication

In this digital age, the news we are being fed is only getting more __26__. In the old days, journalists didn't know much about their individual readers. They wrote for the __27__. But the people behind Facebook, Twitter and Google know you well. They know what makes you __28__. They know how to grab your attention and hold it so they can serve you the

most lucrative helping of personalized ads. This modern frenzy is nothing less than an assault on the __29__. Because, let's be honest, the lives of most people are quite predictable. Nice, but boring. So, while we we'd prefer having nice neighbors with boring lives, 'boring' won't make you sit up and take notice. 'Nice' doesn't sell ads. Therefore, Silicon Valley keeps __30__ ever more sensational clickbait, knowing full well, as a Swiss novelist once quipped, that 'News is to the mind what sugar is to the body.'

26. (a) moderate (b) insipid (c) extreme
27. (a) elite (b) masses (c) intellectuals
28. (a) flick (b) click (c) think
29. (a) mundane (b) unusual (c) extraordinary
30. (a) digging up (b) dishing up (c) pushing up

There are people who want a stable marriage but continue to cheat on their wives. There are people who want a successful career but continue to __31__ themselves at work. Aristotle defined man as a __32__ animal. Contradictions like these show that we are not. All people live with the conflicts between what they want and how they live. For most of human history we had no way to explain this __33__, until Freud's discovery of the unconscious resolved it. Before Freud we were restricted to our conscious awareness when looking for answers regarding what we knew and felt. All we had to explain __34__ thoughts, feelings and motivations was limited to what we could access in consciousness. We knew what we knew and we felt what we felt. Freud's explanation __35__ a conceptual space, not manifest to us, where irrationality rules.

31. (a) push (b) undermine (c) overcome
32. (a) conventional (b) hysterical (c) rational
33. (a) parable (b) paradox (c) paragon
34. (a) incompatible (b) explicable (c) inherent
35. (a) capitulated (b) stipulated (c) postulated

Statistics is not most students' __36__ subject. Next to calculus and organic chemistry, it might be the most avoided class in any college undergraduate program. The truth, however, is that statistics __37__ our lives every minute of every day. Suffice to say, all of us are pawns of probability. Given enough time, enough drivers, enough __38__ problems in the water main—eventually someone will stop their car over a manhole cover that is about to __39__. It may happen only once in a year, or ten years, or maybe more, but it will happen. How do we know this? Because it happened. The words random and luck are really __40__ for a more jargony term: probabilistic outcomes.

36. (a) challenging (b) difficult (c) favorite
37. (a) run down (b) lord over (c) come up
38. (a) partial (b) elemental (c) incremental
39. (a) slip (b) fall (c) blow
40. (a) stand-ins (b) prop-ups (c) show-offs

IV. Reading and comprehension. (20%)

In order to establish photography as art, members of the Aesthetic Movement modeled their work on classical paintings, even copying the subjects and poses

popularized by artists of the Classical Period. As the movement gained in popularity, photographers made a clear distinction between the elegant, artistic photography that conformed to the aesthetic standard used for paintings and the work of more realistic photographers that was beginning to appear. Since they were cloudy because of the gum bichromate plate that allowed for manual intervention, the aesthetic prints were easily distinguished from the more modern prints, which came to be called *straightforward photographs*. In contrast, the straightforward photographers produced images that were sharp and clear. Whereas the proponents of the Aesthetic movement continued to hand color their photographs, adding details and textures to conform to the art of printmakers, the philosophy that surrounded new photography rejected manipulation of either the subject matter or the print. The subjects included nature in its undisturbed state and people in everyday situations.

A number of major exhibitions and the formation of photographic clubs during the late nineteenth century provided the impetus for the Photo-Secession Movement. Founded by Alfred Steiglitz in New York City in 1902, Photo-Secession had as its proposition the promotion of straightforward photography through exhibits and publications. One of the publications, *Camera Work*, has been recognized among the most beautiful journals ever produced. By the 1920s, the mechanical precision that had once been criticized as a defect by members of the Aesthetic movement had become a hallmark of modern photography. Chiefly through the efforts of Steiglitz, modern photography had seceded from painting and emerged as a legitimate art form. In summary, the Aesthetic Movement rejected reality for beauty, but the Photo-Secessionists embraced realism as even more beautiful.

41. Which of the following would be an appropriate title for the passage?
 - (a) The Photo-Secession Movement
 - (b) The Aesthetic Movement
 - (c) Alfred Steiglitz
 - (d) The Evolution of Photography
42. How can earlier photographs be distinguished from more modern photographs?
 - (a) They were not the same color
 - (b) They were not as clear
 - (c) They did not look like paintings
 - (d) They were not retouched
43. What is NOT true of *Camera Work*?
 - (a) It is considered among the most attractive magazines
 - (b) It encouraged members of the Aesthetic Movement
 - (c) It was promoted by Alfred Steiglitz
 - (d) It was a vehicle for realistic beauty
44. The Photo-Secession Movement is described as including all the following EXCEPT
 - (a) straightforward photographs
 - (b) mechanical precision
 - (c) sharp, clear images
 - (d) manipulation of prints
45. It can be inferred from the passage that the author
 - (a) knew Alfred Steiglitz personally

- (b) was not interested in Alfred Steiglitz
- (c) disagreed with Alfred Steiglitz
- (d) admired Alfred Steiglitz

I consider myself a scientist, and the theory of evolution is central to my thinking. I am a social scientist and have been informed by insights from many social sciences, including economics. Yet I have very little sympathy with hegemonic attempts to explain all human behaviors via evolutionary psychology, via rational-choice economics and/or by a combination of these two frameworks.

In a planet occupied by over 7 billion inhabitants, I am amazed by the difference one human being can make. Think of classical music with Mozart or Stravinsky; of painting without Caravaggio, Picasso or Pollock; of drama with Shakespeare or Beckett. Think of the incredible contributions of Michelangelo or Leonardo, or, in recent times, the outpouring of deep feeling at the death of Steve Jobs (or, for that matter, Michael Jackson or Princess Diana). Think of human values in the absence of Moses or Christ.

Alas, not all singular individuals make a positive difference. The history of the 20th century would be far happier had it not been for Hitler, Stalin, or Mao (or the 21st century without Bin Laden). But in reaction to these individuals, there sometimes arise more praiseworthy figures: Konrad Adenauer in Germany, Mikhail Gorbachev in the Soviet Union, Deng Xiaoping in China. These successors also make a signal difference.

I consider Mahatma Gandhi to be the most important human being of the last millennium. His achievements in India speak for themselves. But even if Gandhi had not contributed vital energy and leadership in his own country, he had enormous influence on peaceful resisters across the globe: Nelson Mandela in South Africa, Martin Luther King Jr. in the United States, and the solitary figures in Tiananmen Square in 1989 and Tahrir Square in 2011.

Despite the laudatory efforts of scientists to ferret out patterns in human behavior, I continue to be struck by the impact of single individuals, or of small groups, working against the odds. As scholars, we cannot and should not sweep these instances under the investigative rug. We should bear in mind anthropologist Margaret Mead's famous injunction: "Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful committed citizens can change the world, indeed, it is the only that ever has."

~~Howard Gardner

46. What is an appropriate title for this passage?
- (a) The History of Mankind
 - (b) Patterns of Human Behavior
 - (c) The Importance of Individuals
 - (d) Great Men in History
47. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

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- (a) The author believes all human behaviors can be explained by evolutionary psychology.
 - (b) The global population exceeds 7 billion.
 - (c) One cannot think of classical music without thinking of Mozart.
 - (d) People all over the world grieved over Princess Diana's death.
48. Which statement does NOT reflect the author's views?
- (a) A single person can make a big difference in the world.
 - (b) Hitler, Stalin and Mao have made the world a better place.
 - (c) Nelson Mandela was inspired by Mahatma Gandhi.
 - (d) Not all singular individuals make a positive difference.
49. Which statement reflects the author's views?
- (a) Gandhi failed to bring about change to India, his own country.
 - (b) Solidarity is power. We must stand together to bring about change.
 - (c) There is strength in numbers.
 - (d) Solitary figures can change the world.
50. According to Margaret Mead, the anthropologist quoted at the end of the passage:
- (a) Individuals are powerless when they stand alone
 - (b) Successful attempts to change the world are always group efforts
 - (c) We must question the intention of small groups of citizens
 - (d) Most changes that have taken place in the world have been made a possible by a small group of people

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