

# 國立彰化師範大學106學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所： 英語學系

科目： 英文(含作文與翻譯)

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

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## I. Vocabulary: (15%)

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the law is to protect animals in danger.  
(A) aspect                      (B) intent                      (C) incident                      (D) rim
2. There is little \_\_\_\_\_ between the two studies. We need to search for more research papers for this issue.  
(A) bulletin                      (B) concordance                      (C) raid                      (D) perspective
3. Nowadays scientists are trying to develop an \_\_\_\_\_ approach to treating disease such as diabetes and HIV.  
(A) alternative                      (B) excluded                      (C) illustrative                      (D) obligated
4. Few things are more \_\_\_\_\_ than having to speak publicly in front of a large audience.  
(A) accessing                      (B) complicating                      (C) daunting                      (D) intriguing
5. This classic car was \_\_\_\_\_ at over two million dollars.  
(A) appraised                      (B) legitimized                      (C) scandalized                      (D) triangulated

## II. Grammar: (15%)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ John was sick, he still went to school yesterday.  
(A) Although                      (B) As if                      (C) Due to                      (D) Despite that
2. Nathan would have attended your wedding if he \_\_\_\_\_ so busy last month.  
(A) was not                      (B) hadn't been                      (C) isn't                      (D) were not
3. We're going to be late. I guess the concert \_\_\_\_\_ by the time we arrive the concert hall.  
(A) has started                      (B) is to start                      (C) will have started                      (D) will start
4. People who used to think their jobs were secure and their standard of living would rise each year can no longer take \_\_\_\_\_ for granted.  
(A) all                      (B) either                      (C) neither                      (D) none
5. The sky is now obscured by dark clouds, and people are desperately seeking refuge \_\_\_\_\_ they should be caught in a downpour.  
(A) even if                      (B) suppose                      (C) so long as                      (D) lest

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## III. Cloze: Choose the most appropriate word or expression for each of the blanks in the following passages. (30%, 2 points each)

The concept of language aptitude is related to the broader concept of human abilities, covering a variety of cognitively-based learner differences. We have seen that the study of individual differences in ability has been one of the most (1) areas in psychology, and as Cooper (2002) pointed out, it is certainly one of the most applicable notions for a variety of domains, (2) educational (2) occupational and industrial contexts. According to Cooper's overview, ability testing stretches back 4000 years to when the Chinese used a form of ability test to select candidates for their civil service, and indeed, the accurate (3) of who will be able to benefit from a particular course of education, or which job applicants are likely to perform best if appointed, are still seen as areas that have important financial and personal benefits.

In a recent review of intelligence research, Sternberg (2002) reported research findings (4) indicate that ability tests predict roughly 25% of individual-difference variation in school performance, which is, if we (5) the great number of other factors that are likely to influence school achievement, an impressive proportion, the highest amongst all the ID variables and indeed amongst all the known factors that modify school performance. When we look at the real world rather than educational contexts only, intelligence scores, according to Sternberg, still account for about 10% of the variation in success on average. In the domain of L2 learning, aptitude has traditionally been seen as a key factor and, for example, in a large-scale survey of individual differences, Ehrman and Oxford (1995) found that aptitude measures were the ID variables most strongly (6) with L2 proficiency. Interestingly, in their sample language aptitude scores explained exactly the same amount of variance that Sternberg reported for the educational domain in general: 25%. Thus, aptitude is a strong (7) of academic success, which warrants a closer look at what components this notion subsumes, how it is measured, and what its role is in the SLA process.

1. (A) established      (B) obsolete      (C) restricted      (D) sensitive
2. (A) between ... and    (B) either ... or      (C) from ... to      (D) not ... but
3. (A) exploration      (B) identification      (C) reading      (D) search
4. (A) what      (B) which      (C) who      (D) when
5. (A) get rid of      (B) regard      (C) are ignorant of      (D) take into account
6. (A) collated      (B) connected      (C) correlated      (D) related
7. (A) assumption      (B) factor      (C) influence      (D) predictor

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Scientists want to be able to genetically engineer humans so that they do not get diseases. That is the conclusion of a new report from two of the world's most elite scientific institutions, which calls for people to be allowed to make (8) to inherited human DNA so that diseases are edited out or treatments are edited in. Such controversial changes could allow scientists to stop diseases from being (9) to future generations. The report is a landmark because it in effect amounts to an official sanctioning – by the National Academy of Sciences and National Academy of Medicine – of medical research that looks to edit, remove or add DNA in human eggs cells, sperm or embryos. But opponents have argued that editing for specific problems could begin a trend for making other changes, like adding selected physical features or (10) children so that they are strong or fast. Gene editing, which effectively allows the precise “cutting and pasting” of DNA, is already used in basic research and clinical studies that involve non-heritable “somatic” cells. Now the two elite organizations have ruled that gene editing of the human “germline” - inherited DNA - should not be seen as a red line in medical research. Future use of germline gene editing to treat or prevent disease and disability is a “realistic possibility that (11) serious consideration”, the report says. However, the two academies point out that the technology is not yet safe enough to justify testing it on the inherited DNA of human patients. They add that gene editing for enhancement should not be allowed “at this time” - but do not (12) it (12) completely. A broad public debate should be held before permitting clinical trials, even those involving non-inherited DNA, for any purpose other than treating or preventing disease, the report says. Professor Alta Charo, from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in the US, who co-chaired a study committee appointed by the academies to investigate the wider implications of gene editing, said: “Human genome editing (13) tremendous promise for understanding, treating or preventing many devastating genetic diseases, and for improving treatment of many other illnesses.” Research that involves modifying inherited genes in human embryos is currently not allowed in the US, and a number of other countries have signed an international convention that (14) it. Altering germline DNA is also banned in the UK, with one important exception. Parliament has ruled that inherited DNA in the mitochondria can be replaced if they are (15) and the cause of devastating diseases that are passed down from mothers to their children. Mitochondrial DNA makes up only about 0.1 percent of all the inherited genetic material in a human cell and does not affect key characteristics such as hair and eye color or personality.

8. (A) additions (B) improvisations (C) insertions (D) modifications
9. (A) passed on (B) going down (C) crossed out (D) coming down
10. (A) adapting (B) capitalizing (C) optimizing (D) opting
11. (A) conserves (B) deserves (C) preserves (D) reserves

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|----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 12. (A) call ... off | (B) put ... down | (C) rule ... out | (D) zip ... up |
| 13. (A) holds        | (B) introduces   | (C) proclaims    | (D) remits     |
| 14. (A) constitutes  | (B) exhibits     | (C) prohibits    | (D) treats     |
| 15. (A) contagious   | (B) defective    | (C) fetus        | (D) infected   |

## IV. Translation: Please translate the following into Chinese (20%)

1. The novelist Margaret Atwood's *The Handmaid's Tale*, which takes place in near-future New England as a totalitarian regime has taken power and stripped women of their civil rights, was published 32 years ago. But in recent months, Atwood has been hearing from anxious readers who see eerie parallels between the novel's oppressive society and the current Republican administration's policy goals of curtailing reproductive rights.  
(Adopted from "Uneasy About the Future, Readers Turn to Dystopian Classics," by Alexandra Alter, *New York Times*, 27 Jan. 2017)
2. It's impossible to put a dollar value on a nimble, adaptable intellect, which isn't the fruit of any specific course of study and may be the best tool for an economy and a job market that change unpredictably. And it's dangerous to forget that in a democracy, college isn't just about making better engineers but about making better citizens, ones whose eyes have been opened to the sweep of history and the spectrum of civilizations.  
(Adopted from "College's Priceless Value: Higher Education, Liberal Arts and Shakespeare," by Frank Bruni, *New York Times*, 11 Feb. 2015)

## V. English Writing: (20%)

**Educational institutions have a responsibility to dissuade students from pursuing fields of study in which they are unlikely to succeed.**

*Please write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.*