

# 國立彰化師範大學107學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所： 共同科目

科目： 英文

☆☆選擇題請在答案卡上作答，非選擇題請在答案紙上作答☆☆

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## I. Vocabulary and Grammar (30%)

**Part A** Please choose the best fit option for the underlined word.

1. The FBI kept the house under strict surveillance in the hope of capturing all the criminals at one time.  
(A) oversight            (B) taciturnity            (C) succession            (D) relief
2. Through years of experience, he displayed laudable prudence in setting up his new business.  
(A) indiscretion            (B) discretion            (C) impudence            (D) indulgence
3. Frugality is a fine virtue many people have forgot.  
(A) industry            (B) perseverance            (C) patience            (D) thrift
4. A modern ship has its prototype in the hollowed log used by savages.  
(A) descendant            (B) original            (C) posterity            (D) offspring
5. Grace has abominable taste in clothes.  
(A) graceful            (B) detestable            (C) delightful            (D) classy
6. It is controversial whether amnesty should be granted to those criminals.  
(A) punishment            (B) reward            (C) exemption            (D) penalty
7. The House Intelligence Committee released a rebuttal to a Republican memo alleging bias and misconduct by the FBI in their probe of Russian election interference.  
(A) disproof            (B) complain            (C) metaphor            (D) assumption
8. Buffett acknowledges that the economy is volatile, and that the markets “occasionally do crazy things.” But the overarching tone of his annual comments was one of a patient confidence in the U.S. economy.  
(A) virtuous            (B) incidental            (C) hopeless            (D) variable

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## Part B Choose the one that is underlined and grammatically incorrect.

9. Being moved to Moscow to continue his training, Mr. Zvyagintsev worked for three years as a  
A B  
dvornik, a kind of building caretaker. In Soviet times, the job appealed to artists because it  
C  
came with a free apartment and plenty of spare time.  
D
10. The basic strategy of controlled legalization would be to deprive pushers from their  
A B C  
ready and most lucrative customers.  
D
11. For centuries the body art of Tai Chi has had being a part of Chinese culture, but lately,  
A  
because of its health and other benefits, it is becoming increasingly popular in the West,  
B C  
with doctors recommending it as one method of combating many modern stress-related  
D  
ailments.
12. In order to avoid from being infected by the bird flu, some people are canceling their travel  
A B C  
plans and others are even going vegetarian.  
D

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13. Mikaela Shiffrin is the best women's skier in the world, a designation she has

A

B

strengthened with her gold and silver medals at the 2018 Winter Olympic

Games in PyeongChang. Shiffrin began skiing when she was two, under the guidance

C

of her parents. They carefully drilled Mikaela on the fine points of ski racing technique.

D

14. Measles cases soared in Europe last year. The virus found its way into pockets of unvaccinated

A

B

children all over the continent, from Romania to Britain. The number of recorded cases

C

were quadrupled, to 21,315 in 2017 from 5,273 in 2016, a record low.

D

15. The Hammer Museum at U.C.L.A., which highlights emerging and under-recognized

A

contemporary artists, are putting its gifts toward a \$180 million project with the architect

B

C

Michael Maltzan that is to increase gallery space by 60 percent.

D

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## II. Reading Comprehension (30%)

Speed is exciting, especially in sports. In running, the fastest race in the 100-meter dash. It appears that we have not yet reached our limit when it comes to running. Each time we have set an imaginary barrier, it has been broken. It is likely that we will be surprised and excited when new records are broken in the future.

In a historic moment at the 1936 Olympic tournament in Berlin, Jesse Owens won an Olympic gold medal in the 100-meter dash with the time of 10.6 seconds. It was thought that a time of 10 seconds would never be beaten. The current record stands at 9.58 seconds, set by Usain Bolt of Jamaica, and his coach is aiming at the target of 9.4 seconds. In a similar way, Roger Bannister broke the four-minute barrier for the mile in 1954.

However, the question remains, just how fast can humans run? The answer lies in a combination of several factors. First, there is the physical structure of the runner's muscles. Depending on their structure, some muscles react either quickly and with great power, or they don't supply so much power but they can continue to work over a long period. As a consequence, sprinter tend to have more of the former, while distance runner have more of the latter. In addition to the structure of the muscles, athlete's body shape also affects performance. Successful distance runners tend to be extremely thin but have large hearts and lungs. Sprinters, on the other hand, are heavily built and over the years tended to get larger. Training yields improvements in a runner's performance and so does diet. Professional athletes practice weight and speed training, eat foods high in protein and carbohydrates, and they avoid fats.

16. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) To discuss how human beings can run fast.
- (B) To suggest the ways of training fastest runner.
- (C) To provide the historical record of human race.
- (D) To introduce the famous runners in the world.

17. According to the passage, what is the current record for the 100-meter race in the Olympic history?

- (A) 10.6 seconds.
- (B) 9.58 seconds.
- (C) 9.4 seconds.
- (D) 4 minutes.

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18. According to the passage, which of the following factors is NOT involved in how fast a person can run?
- (A) The size of heart.
  - (B) The structure of muscle.
  - (C) The function of lungs.
  - (D) The length of training.
19. According to the passage, which of the following statements about Usain Bolt is **NOT** true?
- (A) He is an athlete.
  - (B) He is from Jamaica.
  - (C) He breaks the four-minute barrier for the mile.
  - (D) He is currently the fastest runner in the world.
20. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) Short distance runners are usually very thin.
  - (B) Long distance runners tend to have strong hearts.
  - (C) Long distance runners avoid fats in their diet during training.
  - (D) Short distance runners are usually stronger than long distance runners.

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共 9 頁，第 6 頁

Effective leadership is crucial for the success of a business. It is the leader's job to make sure that everyone works towards the achievement of the organization's goals. But what is a good leader? Different people have different approaches to leadership. Some leaders are autocratic, which means that they make all the decisions and expect their staff to simply follow their orders. On the other hand, a democratic leader is more likely to involve staff in decisions, to delegate and to make use of teams in the organization of work. The style of leadership which is appropriate may depend on the situation. For example, in a crisis, an autocratic may be more effective because people may need a strong leader to tell them quickly what to do. On the other hand, in a stable situation where everyone understands their roles, and where time is not a problem, a democratic style can work well.

It is also important to consider the relationship between leadership and teams. In order for a leader to lead a team successfully, there are some basic requirements. First, the leader must inspire trust and respect, not fear. This can only be done if the leader is open with team members and if the leader shows integrity. Second, the team needs to understand very clearly what is to be done, which means that everyone must have a '**shared vision**'. In other words, orders are not imposed from above by the leader. Instead, everyone agrees the goals. Finally, there must be very good communications between all members of the team. Many problems in teams result from breakdowns in communication which cause misunderstandings.

21. Which of the following issues is **NOT** discussed in this article?

- (A) It is important to effectively lead a team.
- (B) It is easy to cultivate effective leadership.
- (C) There are different types of leadership.
- (D) Leadership is important for a successful business.

22. According to the passage, an autocratic leader is most likely to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) make all the decisions by himself.
- (B) respect his colleagues' viewpoints.
- (C) ask his team members for suggestions.
- (D) communicate with coworkers if there are misunderstandings.

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23. The phrase “shared vision” in the second paragraph is most likely to mean that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) obeying leaders’ orders.
  - (B) developing effective leadership.
  - (C) having similar viewpoints and goals.
  - (D) experiencing difficulties of solving problems.
24. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) Autocratic leaders tend to be strong leaders.
  - (B) Proper leadership depends on different situations.
  - (C) Good leaders respect and trust their team members.
  - (D) Democratic leaders are better than autocratic leaders.
25. If the article consists of third paragraph, what is most likely to be its theme?
- (A) How to cultivate effective leadership.
  - (B) How to survive your first week at work.
  - (C) How to reorganize the structure of a company.
  - (D) How to develop appropriate marketing strategies.

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Chocolate may be the “food of the gods,” but for most of its 4,000-year history, it was actually consumed as a bitter beverage rather than as a sweet edible treat. Anthropologists have found evidence that chocolate was produced by pre-Olmec cultures living in present-day Mexico as early as 1900 B.C. The ancient Mesoamericans who first cultivated cacao plants found in the tropical rainforests of Central America fermented, roasted and ground the cacao beans into a paste that they mixed with water, vanilla, honey, chili peppers and other spices to brew a foamy chocolate drink.

In the 1500s, Spanish conquistadors such as Hernán Cortés who sought gold and silver in Mexico returned instead with chocolate. Although the Spanish sweetened the bitter drink with cane sugar and cinnamon, one thing remained unchanged: chocolate was still a delectable symbol of luxury, wealth and power. Chocolate was sipped by royal lips, and only Spanish elites could afford the expensive import.

Chocolate remained an **aristocratic nectar** until Dutch chemist Coenraad Johannes van Houten in 1828 invented the cocoa press, which revolutionized chocolate-making. The cocoa press could squeeze the fatty cocoa butter from roasted cacao beans, leaving behind a dry cake that could be pulverized into a fine powder that could be mixed with liquids and other ingredients, poured into molds and solidified into edible, easily digestible chocolate. The innovation by van Houten ushered in the modern era of chocolate by enabling it to be used as a sweet ingredient, and the resulting drop in production costs made chocolate affordable to the masses.

In 1847, British chocolate company J.S. Fry & Sons created the first solid edible chocolate bar from cocoa butter, cocoa powder and sugar. Rodolphe Lindt’s 1879 invention of the conching machine, which produced chocolate with a smooth texture and superior taste, and other advances allowed for the mass production of smooth, creamy milk chocolate on factory assembly lines. Today, the average American consumes 12 lbs. of chocolate each year, and more than \$75 billion worldwide is spent on chocolate annually.

26. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) To suggest the best ways of drinking chocolate.
- (B) To introduce the process of making chocolate.
- (C) To discuss the quality of good chocolate.
- (D) To provide a short history of chocolate.

27. According to the passage, for how long have we used chocolate as food?

- (A) 4000 years.    (B) 1900 years.    (C) 1500 years.    (D) 200 years.



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28. The phrase “**aristocratic nectar**” in paragraph 3 is most likely to mean “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- (A) strange invention. (B) colorful liquid.  
(C) expensive drink. (D) exciting medicine.

29. When did people make the first chocolate bar which is sweet?

- (A) 1500. (B) 1828. (C) 1847. (D) 1879.

30. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) The Spanish was first to use chocolate as a drink.  
(B) Chocolate actually tastes bitter when no sugar is added.  
(C) Even now chocolate is still too expensive for common people.  
(D) The US is the country which consumes most chocolate in the world.

### III. Translation 英翻中: Please translate the following passages into Chinese. 請將下列英文小段落翻成中文並在答案紙上作答。(20%)

1. “I’ve interviewed and portrayed people who have withstood some of the ugliest things life can throw at you, but the one quality all of them seem to share is an ability to maintain hope for a brighter morning, even during our darkest nights. So I want all the girls watching here now to know that a new day is on the horizon.” (Oprah Winfrey’s speech at Golden Globe Awards 2018; Source: *The Telegraph*)

2. Researchers found that students who took notes on laptops performed worse on conceptual questions than students who took notes longhand. Those who took written notes had a better understanding of the material and remembered more of it because they had to mentally process information rather than type it verbatim. And, another study, published in the *Journal of Applied Cognitive Psychology*, showed that people who doodle can better recall dull information. (‘Why Paper is the Real Killer App’; Source: *BBC*)

### IV. Essay Question (English Composition) (20%)

Do you believe that social media (like Facebook, Instagram, etc.) is becoming more harm than good in Taiwan society? What current and future advantages or problems might be experienced by social media users in Taiwan? Give real examples to support your opinion. (PARAGRAPH 1 = ADVANTAGES, PARAGRAPH 2 = DISADVANTAGES, PARAGRAPH 3 = CONCLUSION.)