

國立臺中教育大學 111 學年度教師專業碩士學位學程招生考試

英語專業試題

I. Vocabulary and Grammar: Choose the best answer. (40%; 2 % each)

- (D) 1. One of the paradoxes of English as a Medium of Instruction (EMI) is how the mother-tongue-based education model remains _____ over time.
(A) enervated (B) contagious
(C) inhibited (D) persistent
- (B) 2. Being able to discuss sensitive and _____ issues in a respectful way is a vital skill in a democratic culture.
(A) assertive (B) controversial
(C) infectious (D) prevalent
- (D) 3. Thousands of lives will be at _____ if emergency aid does not arrive soon.
(A) control (B) debase
(C) ruffle (D) stake
- (C) 4. The pandemic has severely _____ economic growth in recent quarters.
(A) effected (B) hazarded
(C) impacted (D) spitted
- (D) 5. Bilingual education has _____ a heated debate among scholars about the right methodology for building better future education.
(A) blocked (B) inflated
(C) suppressed (D) triggered
- (C) 6. The violence _____ a wave of refugees to flee the country.
(A) received (B) abused
(C) prompted (D) ruined
- (A) 7. An entrepreneur must _____ a hybrid of skills to succeed and a desire to win.
(A) possess (B) unpack
(C) outcry (D) cover
- (B) 8. There is no sign that the President will _____ his grip on power.
(A) contribute (B) loosen
(C) convince (D) risk
- (C) 9. As the relations between the European Union and Russia have steadily declined, Moscow has _____ towards Beijing for a deeper strategic cooperation.
(A) connected (B) tackled
(C) pivoted (D) lubricated

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- (A) 10. There are several goals we _____ to reach in our undergraduate program.
(A) aspire (B) conspire
(C) inspire (D) respire
- (A) 11. The word “cell” _____ by the scientist Robert Hooke as a result of his observation of box-shaped structures similar to the rooms in monasteries.
(A) was coined (B) has coined
(C) had coined (D) being coined
- (D) 12. By the time the mechanic comes, we _____ the problem with the air conditioning.
(A) are to fix (B) will fix
(C) have fixed (D) will have fixed
- (D) 13. The rules of race walking require that an athlete’s knees stay straight through most of the leg swing and one foot remain _____ the ground at all times.
(A) under way (B) attach to
(C) associated with (D) in contact with
- (A) 14. Expanding a special economic zone is a systematic project which _____ a clear timetable of infrastructure investment.
(A) calls for (B) calls on
(C) calls off (D) calls up
- (B) 15. A workshop will be held on how to improve computer skills of senior employees, many of _____ don’t have familiarity with computer-assisted tools.
(A) who (B) whom
(C) those (D) them
- (A) 16. Our sale figures in the first quarter season made our revenue _____ to 10 percent within just four months.
(A) advance (B) advanced
(C) advancing (D) advancement
- (B) 17. _____ not for a progressive development of forensic science, pending cases could not be cleared easily.
(A) It were (B) Were it
(C) It was (D) Was it
- (C) 18. After weeks of habitation, Eliza is well on her way _____ her muscular strength.
(A) training (B) to train
(C) to training (D) to being trains
- (D) 19. The bank requires a written authorization from their clients _____ prevent fraud or update the information.
(A) in addition to (B) in advance of
(C) in accord with (D) in order to

- (B) 20. Gary won the contest because his project was _____.
- (A) extremely presented well (B) extremely well presented
(C) presented well extremely (D) well presented extremely

II. Cloze Test (30%; 2% each)

Knowledge never stands alone. It builds upon and plays against the knowledge of previous knowers and reporters, whom scholars call “sources.” These are not, in a scholarly paper, the source of your particular argument, 21 rather persons or documents that help you arrive at and support your argument. They are sources of information that you interpret; 22 that you support, criticize, or develop; of vivid language that you quote and analyze.

The 23 often made between “primary” and “secondary” sources refers to the way a source functions in an argument. A primary source functions as uninterpreted data; it doesn’t itself discuss or analyze your subject. To use a primary source in your argument, you need to interpret or 24 its significance. A secondary source does discuss your subject, and has already made inferences or claims about it, 25 you may accept or challenge. If your subject 26 the role that a certain ant behavior plays in ant production, a body of statistical data (based on extended observation of several colonies) 27 as a primary source in your argument. An article by E. O. Wilson that offered to explain the role of the behavior would be a secondary source. If, however, you were writing about the metaphors used by modern biologists, Wilson’s article would be a piece of 28 evidence.

Acknowledging or “documenting” your sources, by citing, 29 marks you as a fair and generous person, but makes your argument stronger. You cite a source by making a notation, in your paper, that refers your readers 30 a place where you provide publication data for the source, which allows your readers to find in it what you have found. Citing sources both protects and 31 your argument. Your citation says to a reader: “Here is where I found this idea, these words, or this information. Here you can 32 the summary of the idea I am giving you or find the context for the words I have quoted—33 you wish to check on them or pursue the matter yourself.” And it often says, “this person deserves the credit for these thoughts or words; I hereby acknowledge my 34.” But it also says, “this 35 scholar has found this to be so; it’s not just my idiosyncratic opinions or blithe assumption.”

- (B) 21. (A) and (B) but (C) which (D) that
(C) 22. (A) ideas (B) idea (C) of ideas (D) of idea
(A) 23. (A) distinction (B) instruction (C) acquisition (D) initiation
(D) 24. (A) intern (B) interest (C) inquire (D) infer

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- (C) 25. (A) where (B) in which (C) which (D) whichever
 (D) 26. (A) is (B) was (C) are (D) were
 (B) 27. (A) can function (B) would function (C) will function (D) functions
 (A) 28. (A) primary (B) secondary (C) extended (D) minor
 (D) 29. (A) rarely (B) merely (C) rather (D) not only
 (B) 30. (A) from (B) to (C) in (D) on
 (C) 31. (A) builds (B) binds (C) bolsters (D) blocks
 (A) 32. (A) verify (B) vary (C) vacant (D) veil
 (D) 33. (A) in addition (B) in short (C) in advance (D) in case
 (B) 34. (A) contribution (B) indebtedness (C) willingness (D) significance
 (A) 35. (A) learned (B) learning (C) learns (D) learn

III. Reading Comprehension (30%; 2% each)

Citizens all over Europe's largest country are preparing vast quantities of Molotov cocktails to fight off Russian forces. For nearly a century, the device—called also a petrol bomb or a gasoline bomb—has been the most accessible weapon for underdogs fighting against a technologically superior enemy. Molotov cocktails are much more effective than stones, but not much harder to come by. All that's needed is a glass bottle and a few flammable ingredients.

Russian tanks have long been the targets of Molotov cocktails. Right-wing nationalist rebels in the Spanish Civil War first used petrol bombs in 1937 against Soviet tanks supplied to the Republican government. In one encounter witnessed by an astonished British brigadier general, the homemade bombs managed to destroy nine tanks. Soon the Republican Army and the international brigades fighting by its side were using them too.

But the people of Finland were the ones who came up with the name. When Soviet forces attacked Finland in 1939, Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich Molotov, Stalin's foreign minister, claimed the warplanes were airlifting food to the country, not dropping bombs. The Finns responded by dubbing the bombs "Molotov's bread baskets" and offered to provide drinks—or cocktails—to go with them. State liquor factories had already switched from making vodka to preparing bulk quantities of the improvised **incendiary** devices, which Finnish troops used with great effect against Soviet armor. The name "Molotov cocktail" stuck and quickly spread around the world.

- (D) 36. Where might this article be found?
 (A) In a cocktail recipe.
 (B) In a geography textbook.
 (C) In a travel brochure.
 (D) In a military magazine.

- (C) 37. Based on the above passage, which of the following facts is true regarding the Molotov cocktail?
- (A) It was commonly used against the British.
 - (B) It was invented in Russia.
 - (C) It was commonly used by weaker armies.
 - (D) It is difficult to make.
- (B) 38. Which of the following facts is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?
- (A) The components of a Molotov cocktail.
 - (B) The cost of a Molotov cocktail.
 - (C) The past usage of the Molotov cocktail.
 - (D) The effectiveness of the Molotov cocktail.
- (B) 39. What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) Three Easy Steps to Make Your Own Molotov Cocktail.
 - (B) The Origin of the Molotov Cocktail.
 - (C) How the Molotov Cocktail Changed Naval Warfare.
 - (D) A Brief History of the Soviet-Finnish War.
- (A) 40. The word **incendiary** in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to which of the following words?
- (A) Combustible.
 - (B) Spy.
 - (C) Juggernaut.
 - (D) Peacemaking.

Enthusiasts compare it to diamonds. Sea glass—from pieces of bottles and jars—is trash, transformed by the sea and poetically reinterpreted as treasure. Its **provenance** points to the heyday of consumer glass production, before the rise of throwaway plastics; its allure is fueled by the childlike thrill of a discovery on the whims of time and tide.

Now, as sea glass becomes rarer, artificial versions, sometimes made via acid etching, are supplanting the real thing. But acid etching can leave a toxic residue, making this manufactured gem, used in jewelry and decor, a potential problem. One threat: Adding fake sea glass to your fish's aquarium could dangerously alter the water's pH level.

So how can you tell the difference? According to sea glass expert Richard LaMotte, authentic characteristics include minuscule C-shaped markings and green, clear, or brown coloring. Shards in red and orange are rare. Very even, silky smooth, or oily surfaces are dead giveaways for a fake.

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True sea glass can still be found, especially along shores where consumer glass was produced, such as in the Great Lakes and in the northeastern United States. LaMotte recommends searching at low tide, after a storm, during the winter months—when rough water could kick up a jewel.

- (A) 41. What does the word **provenance** mean in paragraph 1?
- (A) Origin.
 - (B) Result.
 - (C) Conclusion.
 - (D) Well-being .
- (B) 42. Which of the following is true regarding sea glass?
- (A) It is made from throwaway plastic.
 - (B) It usually has minuscule C-shaped markings and green, clear, or brown coloring.
 - (C) It is becoming more and more commonly found.
 - (D) The transformation of sea glass involves volcanoes.
- (B) 43. Which of the following is **false** regarding fake sea glass?
- (A) It can alter the pH level of an aquarium.
 - (B) It was invented by Richard LaMotte.
 - (C) It can be used in jewelry and decor.
 - (D) It is made via acid etching.
- (A) 44. According to the article, how can a person differentiate between real and fake sea glass?
- (A) Surface texture.
 - (B) Age.
 - (C) Weight.
 - (D) Price.
- (D) 45. When and where is someone most likely to find authentic sea glass?
- (A) High tide, during the summer months, in the northeastern United States.
 - (B) Low tide, during the winter months, off the coast of San Diego.
 - (C) High tide, during the summer months, off the east coast of New York.
 - (D) Low tide, during the winter months, in the Great Lakes.

We all think we know the Harriet Tubman story. The “**Moses of her people**,” Tubman née Araminta “Minty” Ross was born enslaved on Maryland’s Eastern Shore around 1822. From a young age her enslavers rented her out to neighbors as a domestic servant. She later escaped to Philadelphia and then returned to her birthplace at least 13 times to lead 70 of her family and friends along the Underground Railroad to freedom.

That’s usually where the story of one of America’s most inspirational heroes ends, and all I knew—until I took a road trip to honor the 200th anniversary of her birth,

celebrated this month. But in her nine decades (she died in 1913), Tubman did so much more.

She was the first U.S. woman to lead an armed military raid and was a spy and nurse for the Union during the U.S. Civil War. She joined Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony in their quest for women's voting rights. She was an outdoorswoman, cared for **battered** women and children, raised money to build schools for newly freed people, and established the Tubman Home for Aged and Indigent Negroes, a first-of-its-kind nursing home for African Americans who had nowhere else to go.

"She doesn't get enough credit for being a humanitarian," says Ellen Mousin, a volunteer at the Harriet Tubman Museum and Educational Center in Cambridge, Maryland. "People, especially in the North, often don't realize that African Americans were not usually able to go to nursing homes or healthcare facilities. She made it possible."

- (B) 46. Based on the above passage, what can we infer about Harriet Tubman?
- (A) She was well educated.
 - (B) She grew up in slavery.
 - (C) She passed away in her mid-thirties.
 - (D) She is not very well known.
- (A) 47. The word **battered** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to which of the following words?
- (A) Assaulted.
 - (B) Ferocious.
 - (C) Humble.
 - (D) Well-kept.
- (C) 48. In the first paragraph, what does the phrase "**Moses of her people**" mean?
- (A) She was a prophet.
 - (B) She was Jewish.
 - (C) She helped her people obtain freedom.
 - (D) She was a holy figure.
- (D) 49. Which of the following facts regarding Harriet Tubman is true?
- (A) She participated in the American Revolutionary War.
 - (B) She fought for men's voting rights.
 - (C) She disliked going outside.
 - (D) She helped finance schools.
- (A) 50. Based on the above passage, what is the author's attitude towards Harriet Tubman?
- (A) Admiration.
 - (B) Distain.
 - (C) Worry.
 - (D) Hopefulness.