

# 國立臺灣師範大學 102 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：英文

適用系所：各系所

注意：1.本試題共 10 頁，請依序在答案卡上作答。2.答案必須寫在指定作答區內，否則不予計分。

## I. Vocabulary (2 points each; 24 points in total): Choose the most appropriate answer.

1. The economy remains too bound up in bureaucratic red tape and too \_\_\_\_\_ to change to experience a turnaround.  
(A) flexible                      (B) predominant                      (C) resistant                      (D) benevolent
2. The overarching question for Taiwan's colleges is whether we can cultivate innovation on a wide scale—\_\_\_\_\_ with the world's best colleges.  
(A) waning                      (B) vying                      (C) connoting                      (D) teaming
3. Online booking for the Chinese New Year trains usually becomes \_\_\_\_\_ one month before the New Year holiday.  
(A) redundant                      (B) available                      (C) pertinent                      (D) imperative
4. Taiwan is \_\_\_\_\_ a draft bill on the protection and conservation of its wetlands, with the aim of raising greater public awareness of the issue.  
(A) promoting                      (B) severing                      (C) reproving                      (D) decreeing
5. The director of *Les Miserable* had fleeting moments of doubt about the contemporary \_\_\_\_\_ of the movie and wondered about whether the movie could still be relevant.  
(A) resonance                      (B) adherence                      (C) publicity                      (D) contingency
6. Foreign workers from South Asia suffer a rather unusual type of \_\_\_\_\_ racial profiling.  
(A) cardinal                      (B) feasible                      (C) immaculate                      (D) egregious
7. It's all too easy to fire off a hasty, ill-considered and offensive e-mail, in which harsh remarks aren't \_\_\_\_\_ by a friendly tone.  
(A) dejected                      (B) moderated                      (C) loathed                      (D) thwarted
8. The soldiers were ready to \_\_\_\_\_ their most dangerous mission yet.  
(A) commence                      (B) complement                      (C) peddle                      (D) subsist
9. The numerous artworks can be seen today because of a remarkable archeological salvage operation \_\_\_\_\_ by the national research team.  
(A) disregarded                      (B) appeased                      (C) implored                      (D) launched
10. After working on the software for 3 hours, he'd shake off fatigue, \_\_\_\_\_ a bowl of cereal and sit back down.  
(A) daunt                      (B) scarf                      (C) sip                      (D) fend
11. This case is really a complete \_\_\_\_\_ so ethics experts disagree about the proper outcome for the conjoined twins.  
(A) testimony                      (B) endorsement                      (C) propensity                      (D) conundrum
12. Scientists are developing instruments that will map the entire surface of the cornea and make

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point-by-point \_\_\_\_\_ to smooth out individual aberrations.

- (A) tribulations      (B) injunctions      (C) contentions      (D) alterations

## II. Cloze (2 points each; 38 points in total) : Choose the most appropriate answer.

### Passage One: Questions 13-22

Long lines at airport security checkpoints make air travel an ordeal. But not everyone has to wait in the \_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_ queues. Those who buy first-class or business-class tickets can use \_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_ lanes that take them to the front of the line for screening. British Airways calls it Fast Track, a service that also lets \_\_\_\_15\_\_\_\_ passengers jump the queue at passport and immigration control.

Critics complain that a fast track through airport security should not be for sale. Security checks, they argue, are a matter of national defense, not an \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_ like extra legroom or early boarding privileges; the burden of keeping terrorists off airplanes should be shared equally by all passengers. The airlines reply that everyone is \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_ to the same level of screening; only the wait \_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_ by price. As long as everyone receives the same body scan, they maintain, a shorter wait in the security line is a convenience they should be free to sell.

Amusement parks have also started selling the right to jump the queue. \_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_, visitors may spend hours waiting in line for the most popular rides and attractions. Now, Universal Studios Hollywood and other theme parks offer a way to avoid the wait: for about twice the price of standard admission, they'll sell you a pass that lets you go to the head of the line. Expedited access to the Revenge of the Mummy thrill ride may be \_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ less freighted than privileged access to an airport security check. Still, some observers lament the practice, seeing it as \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ of a wholesome civic habit: "Gone are the days when the theme-park queue was the great equalizer," one commentator wrote, "where every vacationing family waited its turn in \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ fashion."

- |                     |                |                 |                   |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 13. (A) separate    | (B) optional   | (C) serpentine  | (D) progressive   |
| 14. (A) principal   | (B) propriety  | (C) priority    | (D) predominance  |
| 15. (A) aggressive  | (B) impatient  | (C) lucrative   | (D) high-paying   |
| 16. (A) operation   | (B) annex      | (C) amenity     | (D) ovation       |
| 17. (A) subjected   | (B) prone      | (C) susceptible | (D) forced        |
| 18. (A) refers      | (B) defies     | (C) varies      | (D) rises         |
| 19. (A) Culturally  | (B) Eventually | (C) Immensely   | (D) Traditionally |
| 20. (A) physically  | (B) morally    | (C) spiritually | (D) rationally    |
| 21. (A) corrosive   | (B) indicative | (C) kind        | (D) inclusive     |
| 22. (A) affirmative | (B) normative  | (C) democratic  | (D) manipulative  |

### Passage Two: Questions 23-31

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Americans are pretty fed up with being carped at about their waistlines. There are only so many lectures an increasingly plump public wants to hear about hypertension, heart disease and other consequences of \_\_\_23\_\_\_ before simply turning it all out and popping another potato chip. Now, there's one more reason to listen to the seeming scolds: the \_\_\_24\_\_\_ of diabetes. According to a report published recently in the journal *Diabetes Care*, as a fat and happy U.S. gets fatter still, the incidence of diabetes is rising too, \_\_\_25\_\_\_ more and more people in younger and younger age groups—and threatening them with everything from blindness to amputations to heart attacks.

While most such public-health threats require a bit of \_\_\_26\_\_\_ sleuthing to determine the cause, this one's a no-brainer. In the same period in which the diabetes numbers have been climbing, so have the numbers on many people's \_\_\_27\_\_\_. All the added fat appears to make the body steadily less responsive to sugar-processing insulin, causing the pancreas to \_\_\_28\_\_\_ by producing more and more of that essential hormone. Ultimately the body becomes so unresponsive that injected insulin supplements or other medication may become \_\_\_29\_\_\_.

Doctors fix at least some of the blame for the growing problem on those other great phenomena of the 1990s: the infatuation with the Internet and the \_\_\_30\_\_\_ of cable-TV channels. An increasingly wired country is also becoming an increasingly \_\_\_31\_\_\_ one, with Web-surfing kids leading the way. The answer, as always, is to shut down the computer, turn off the TV and try regular exercise and eating smart.

- |                        |                   |                     |                     |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 23. (A) deficiency     | (B) retrogression | (C) pressure        | (D) obesity         |
| 24. (A) bearing        | (B) peak          | (C) danger          | (D) recess          |
| 25. (A) quenching      | (B) directing     | (C) striking        | (D) proposing       |
| 26. (A) dermatological | (B) philosophical | (C) epistemological | (D) epidemiological |
| 27. (A) scales         | (B) notices       | (C) bearings        | (D) measures        |
| 28. (A) compress       | (B) consolidate   | (C) compensate      | (D) congeal         |
| 29. (A) necessary      | (B) redundant     | (C) transitory      | (D) phenomenal      |
| 30. (A) convergence    | (B) frequency     | (C) transaction     | (D) proliferation   |
| 31. (A) momentary      | (B) compulsory    | (C) sedentary       | (D) mobile          |

### III. Reading Comprehension (2 points each; 38 points in total) : Choose the most appropriate answer.

#### Passage One: Questions 32-37

Perhaps a little boredom is good, if not actually rewarding. In *How Should a Person Be*, a 2012 novel by Sheila Heti, her character says, "I like boring people. I think it's a virtue. People should be a little bored." And increasingly, experts agree, saying boredom forces our brains to go on interesting tangents and be a little creative.

"Boredom is the brain's way to tell you you should be doing something else," Gary Marcus, a

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professor of psychology at New York University, told *The Times*. “But the brain doesn’t always know the most appropriate thing to do. If you’re bored and use that energy to play guitar and cook, it will make you happy. But if you watch TV, it may make you happy in the short term, but not in the long term.”

When bored, we can learn to entertain ourselves and gain more self-control, eventually feeling comfortable away from constant activity and technology. We’re forced to be imaginative with simple things. But children are constantly stimulated by video games, gadgets and television. Researchers say adolescence is a peak period for boredom, and the toy industry has been trying to vamp up its producer for maximum engagement. Lego, creator of the plastic building blocks with scant instructions, has seen a resurgence in popularity, but parents are lamenting the fact that the construction sets are tied to billion-dollar franchise like *Star Wars* and *Lord of the Rings*. They now come with detailed instructions and ready-made stories, leaving children without the need to create on their own.

Clifford Nass, a sociologist professor at Stanford University in California, told *The Times* that some essential qualities were lost when Lego became more like other toys. “You sit back and the Legos say, we will do the work,” he said. Learning about frustration, he told *The Times*, “is a hugely important thing.” Those children may **fidget** in frustration and boredom, but research shows that it actually helps them learn more and retain more information than those who are forced to sit still, Mark J. Fenske, an associate professor of neuroscience at the University of Guelph in Ontario, told *The Times*. Squirming and doodling, seen as signs of boredom, can actually help people physically alert, he said. But don’t be too alert all the time. Unplug and enjoy it when the noise shuts down. As Ms. Heti told *The Times*: “I think stimulation is overrated, and persistent stimulation is exhausting. You sometimes have to be banal, tedious; make the rhythm go soft and slow, give the mind a rest.”

32. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A. The virtue of being a bored person
  - B. The nature of a boring mind
  - C. The advantages of boredom
  - D. The necessity of banality
33. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
- A. Boredom can help reset and invigorate our brains.
  - B. Boredom can help generate long-term happiness.
  - C. Children who tend to show signs of boredom may actually learn better.
  - D. Exposure to stimulation for a long time may do harm to our creativity.
34. What does the passage say about Lego?
- A. Children who love to play with Lego can become more creative.
  - B. Lego helps children slow down their rhythms.

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- C. Lego used to be a very good way for children to deal with boredom.  
D. With abundant instructions, Lego may function as a very effective form of entertainment.
35. The word “fidget” in line 4 (paragraph 4) is closest in meaning to:  
A. freeze  
B. loathe  
C. avoid  
D. agitate
36. What does “it” in line 8 (paragraph 4) refer to?  
A. Lego  
B. Being alert  
C. Boredom  
D. Doodling
37. What can we infer about “essential qualities” that researchers think toys should consist of?  
A. They should make children happy.  
B. They should help children engage in their learning.  
C. They should help facilitate more distraction.  
D. They should help enhance creativity.

## Passage Two: Questions 38-43

Indeed everyone, I would like to propose, has some sort of need to show off. No one's completely immune. Although we've been taught that it's bad to boast, that it's trashy to toot our own horn, that nice people don't strut their stuff, seek attention or name-drop, there are times when showing off may be forgivable and maybe even acceptable.

But first let's take a look at a showing off that is obnoxious, that's not acceptable, that's never nice. Like showoffs motivated by a fierce, I'm-gonna-blow-you-away competitiveness. And like narcissistic showoffs who are willing to do anything to be—and stay—the center of attention.

Competitive showoff wants to be the best of every bunch. Competitive showoffs must outshine all others. Whatever is being discussed, they have more—expertise or money or even aggravation—and better—periodontists or children marriages or recipes for pesto—and deeper—love of animals or concern for human suffering or orgasms. Competitive showoffs are people who reside in a permanent state of sibling rivalry, insisting on playing Hertz to everyone else's Avis.

Narcissistic showoffs, however, don't bother to compete because they don't even notice there's anyone to compete with. They talk nonstop, they brag, they dance, they sometimes quote Homer in Greek, and they'll even go stand on their head if attention should **flag**. Narcissistic showoffs want to be the star while everyone else is the audience. And yes, they are often adorable and charming and amusing—but only until around the age of six.

Another group of showoffs—much more sympathetic types—are showoffs who are basically insecure. And while there is no easy way to distinguish the insecure from the narcissists and

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competitors, you may figure out which are which by whether you have the urge to reassure or to strangle them.

Insecure showoffs show off because, as one close friend explained to me, “How will they know that I’m good unless I tell them about it?” And whatever the message—I’m smart, I’m a fine human being, I’m this incredibly passionate lover—showoffs have many different techniques for telling about it.

Indeed, when we discover that the quiet mother of four with whom we’ve been talking intimately all evening has recently been elected to be the state senate—and she never even mentioned it!—we are filled with admiration, with astonishment, with awe.

What self-restraint!

For we know damn well—I certainly know—that if we’d be that lucky lady, we’d have worked out triumph into the conversation. As a matter of fact, I’d like to confess that the first time some poems of mine were published, I not only worked my triumph into every conversation for months, but I also called almost every human being I’d ever known to proclaim the glad tidings both local and long distance.

I don’t intend to defend myself—I was showing off, I was bragging and I wasn’t the slightest bit shy or self-restrained, but a golden, glowing, glorious thing had happened in my life and I had an overwhelming need to exult. Exulting, however, may be a permissible form of showing off.

Exulting is what my child does when he comes home with an A on his history paper and wants to read me the masterpiece while I murmur appreciative comments at frequent intervals. Exulting is what my mother did when she took her first grandson to visit all her friends, and announced as she walked into the room, “Is he gorgeous? Is that a gorgeous baby? Is that the most gorgeous baby you ever saw?”

Exulting is shamelessly shouting our talents or triumphs to the world. It’s saying: I’m taking a bow and I’d like to hear clapping. And I think if we don’t overdo it, and I think if we know when to quit, and I think if we don’t get addicted, and I think if we’re able to walk off the stage, then I think we’re allowed, from time to time, to exult.

Though showing off can range from very gross to very subtle, and though the point of showing off is sometimes nasty, sometimes needy, sometimes nice, showoffs always run the risk of being thought immodest. Showing off is always a risk, whether we do it ourselves or whether somebody else doing it for us. Perhaps we ought to consider the words Lord Chesterfield wrote to his sons: “Modesty is the only sure bait when you angle for praise.”

38. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. People should have more self-restraint.
- B. Showing off can facilitate more attention.
- C. Showing off in a modest way is permissible.
- D. Modesty is the best policy.

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39. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
- A. Some people show off because they feel insecure.
  - B. Narcissistic showoffs enjoy getting ahead.
  - C. Competitive showoffs indulge themselves in the sense of being better than all others.
  - D. Exulting is an acceptable form of showing off.
40. According to the author, why should exulting be seen as a permissible form of showing off?
- A. People have the urge to show their passion.
  - B. Too much self-restraint may do harm to our mental well-being.
  - C. People should be allowed to show their sense of triumph in an appropriate way.
  - D. By exulting, people won't run the risk of being annoying.
41. Which of the following is TRUE about "insecure showoffs"?
- A. We should sympathize with them.
  - B. They boast in ways different from the ways narcissistic and competitive showoffs boast about their triumph.
  - C. Their sense of insecurity may result from their not taking the center stage.
  - D. Narcissistic showoffs may show off because they feel insecure.
42. The word "flag" in line 3 (paragraph 4) is closest in meaning to:
- A. weaken
  - B. continue
  - C. imply
  - D. defer
43. What can we infer from the conclusion of the passage?
- A. Showoffs always feel like getting compliment from others.
  - B. People should refrain from showing off for it is always a risk.
  - C. People can learn to show off in a more subtle way.
  - D. What we may learn from Lord Chesterfield is: We should never show off ourselves.

## Passage Three: Questions 44-50

The mapping of the human genome, completed in 2003, cost \$2.7 billion. Now the cost for an individual's whole-genome sequencing (WGS) is \$7,500 and falling fast. One day WGS could be easy to get as a pregnancy test at the drugstore. In an ideal world, genetic analysis could save money by catching disease early, offering targeted treatments and measures. Dr. Katrina Armstrong, a professor at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, notes that testing 21 genes could reveal which breast-cancer patients are unlikely to benefit from a particular chemotherapy—knowledge that could spare women the treatment and save \$400 million each year. But a

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majority of doctors in a recent survey predicted that more testing will trigger higher costs, as patients with ambiguous results begin to seek frequent screenings—and potentially unnecessary procedures—for diseases they might never develop.

Some genetic testing has already moved out of the lab and into the living room. Companies like 23andMe offer DNA analysis directly to consumers—no doctor required. Since 23andMe's founding in 2006, more than 180,000 people have been tested as the price has fallen from \$999 for information on 14 specific traits and health risks to \$99 for more than 200. The promise boils down to “forewarned is forearmed.” If parents learn that their child carries a gene called ApoE4, indicating a higher risk of Alzheimer's, they might discourage the child from playing youth hockey or football, since research has linked traumatic brain injuries with a greater likelihood of brain disease in people who test positive for ApoE4.

But having more detailed genetic information does not always point to a clear path. Dr. Ian Krantz and Nancy Spinner, a husband-and-wife team at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, are working with an \$8.8 million federal grant to understand what genomic information patients and parents want to know. Most parents go in looking for the cause of a mysterious illness. If you want to start an argument, ask doctors and patients what they think doctors should do when they discover genetic results they weren't looking for. It can be an emotional blow—and a lifelong burden—if a mom learns that her baby girl carries a mutation that increases her risk of ovarian cancer or a dad finds out that his aspiring linebacker is genetically predisposed to developing Alzheimer's. In focus groups that are part of Krantz and Spinner's study, nearly all the parents said they would want to know about every disease risk, even if there's no treatment available. But in groups of bioethicists, lab directors, geneticists, pediatricians and genetic counselors, the majority said only results that could be immediately acted on should be shared with families.

Genome sequencing isn't the first medical development that has forced doctors to grapple with the question of how much to tell patients. There have been cases of physicians' choosing to keep quiet when a test revealed a child's father was not his or her biological father. In years past, doctors have agreed not to share news of a terminal illness with an elderly patient if the consensus was that the knowledge would cause too much anxiety.

But perhaps nowhere is the risk of overreacting to murky results greater than in the field of prenatal testing. “Great, we can sequence the genome of a fetus. What the hell does it tell us?” says bioethicist Tom Murray, a visiting scholar at Yale. “Much less than most people probably believe. Probabilities are not the same as guarantees.” Faced with a growing need for protocols, the medical community is trying to hammer out some guidelines. The challenge doctors face in determining how much to tell patients—or their parents—is complicated by a steady stream of new discoveries. Test results that are indecipherable today could be lifesaving in 2025. But waiting years to share



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sequencing information is a logistical nightmare, particularly considering that patients may not remain under that geneticist's care and may change addresses many times over. Genomic transcripts are also so massive—labs typically FedEx a hard drive because there's too much data to transmit digitally—that the information is often relegated to a hospital's archives, if it's saved at all.

One possible solution to the problem of what to do with the deluge of data is a new Web-based venture called My46. Named for the number of chromosomes in human DNA, the nonprofit will allow people to store their sequencing results online and choose what they want to know and when. "Right now, it's not unusual for researchers to say that they're not returning the results because there's no good way to do it, says Dr. Michael Bamshad, chief of pediatric genetics at the University of Washington, who works with Burke and is helping develop My46. Eventually, he predicts, "everyone will have their genome stored in a cloud."

44. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. The general public may benefit from the mapping of the human genome.
  - B. Scientists are reluctant to do genetic analysis for the purpose of discovering the development of mysterious illnesses.
  - C. Doctors are caught in an ethical dilemma about how much genomic information they should reveal to the patients.
  - D. Genome sequencing may help locate the cause of some mysterious disease.
45. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
- A. More and more doctors have found out that genetic analysis may lead to more anxiety about the development of some mysterious illness and thus more costs.
  - B. Some genetic testing can be done in where the consumers live so as to save the trouble of traveling to the hospital.
  - C. Having more detailed genetic information may lead to emotional distress.
  - D. Waiting years to share sequencing information can cause a big logistical problem.
46. Which of the following is NOT the benefit of genetic analysis?
- A. Catching disease early.
  - B. Offering targeted treatments.
  - C. Taking preventive measures.
  - D. Reducing the anxiety over the risk of getting a mysterious disease.
47. The challenge doctors face in determining how much to tell is complicated by a steady stream of new discoveries. Why is that?
- A. The medical community hasn't worked out detailed protocols.
  - B. Some test results that may seem murky today can be intelligible in the future.
  - C. They need to find a space to store a massive amount of genomic data.
  - D. It is not easy to get access to the hospital's archives.
48. With regard to how much to tell patients, what is the consensus accepted by the medical

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community?

- A. Only results that should be dealt with right away.
  - B. Only results that seem too murky to ignore.
  - C. Only results that won't cause an emotional blow.
  - D. Only results that point to a clear path.
49. What does the passage say about prenatal testing?
- A. Parents can be informed in advance of the health condition of their baby.
  - B. The costs for the future medical treatments can be greatly reduced.
  - C. The results of genome sequencing will be returned to parents.
  - D. The results of genome sequencing may trigger unnecessary consequences.
50. What can we infer from the conclusion of the passage?
- A. All the murky results of genome sequencing will one day be clarified.
  - B. Researchers are thinking of storing the huge amount of genome data in outer space.
  - C. It is likely that people will easily get access to the results of their genome sequencing.
  - D. Storing the results of genome sequencing has become a thorny task.