

國立嘉義大學九十五學年度

國民教育研究所碩士班招生考試試題

科目：英文（含專業英文）

第一部分 普通英文

一、克漏字（請依據文意選出一個正確或最佳答案）（30%）

Passage A

Out of a very unexpected place, director Ang Lee has created one of the most affecting (1) of the year, along with one of the best pictures. Uncompromising, touching, and surprising, "Brokeback Mountain" (2) all gender and political lines and fashions a demonstrative story about people, not agendas.

Set against the mountains and prairies of Canada (subbing for Wyoming), "Brokeback" is a lush and visually (3) western, carefully paced so Lee can get the (4) used to the detailed movement of the story. There is great care in depicting the splendor of the titular location, almost reaching a point in which the unspoiled lands are as profoundly moving as the story. Assisting Lee with the script (along with Diana Ossana) is co-writer Larry McMurtry who lends the film a strong cowboy pedigree in the (5) business that Jack and Ennis attend to.

Miraculously, the script doesn't waste a moment furthering the mental condition of the characters, efficiently detailing over 20 years worth of growth and neglect in just over two hours. Lee and his editors create a gentle flow to the picture that (6) in and out of heartbreak as Jack and Ennis grow older and lead increasingly (7) lives. Their hearts lie on the mountain, but their responsibilities and fear keep them (8). Lee refuses melodrama and consistently reaches (9) the most honest, emotionally truthful feeling in every scene. Much like the rodeo bulls Jack rides on the side for money, Lee is faced with a difficult picture that attempts to (10) him at every opportunity, yet he always maintains control. "Brokeback" is an incredible piece of direction, even for Lee, who has made a career out of impressive cinema.

1. (A) adventures (B) thrillers (C) romances (D) comedies
2. (A) maintains (B) crosses (C) demarcate (D) encompasses
3. (A) stupendous (B) stuffy (C) stumpy (D) studious
4. (A) audience (B) reader (C) character (D) performer
5. (A) day after day (B) day by day (C) day-to-day (D) day in day
6. (A) ties (B) drifts (C) enters (D) weaves
7. (A) complication (B) complicate (C) complicated (D) complicatedly
8. (A) tight (B) integral (C) intact (D) apart
9. (A) to (B) out (C) for (D) up
10. (A) pacify (B) buck (C) seduce (D) empower

Passage B

Louisa May Alcott, an American author best known for her children's books *Little Women*, *Little Men*, and *Jo's Boys*, was profoundly influenced by her family, (11) her father. She was the daughter of Bronson Alcott, a well-known teacher, intellectual, and free thinker who (12) abolitionism, women's rights, and vegetarianism long before they were popular. He was called a man of unparalleled intellect by his friend Ralph Waldo Emerson. Bronson Alcott instilled in his daughter his lofty and spiritual values and (13) was idolized by his daughter.

The financial situation of the Alcott family during Louisa's childhood was not good, mainly due to the fact that her father made (14) investments in projects that reflected his idealistic view of the world. As a result, Louisa had to begin helping to support her family at a young age, by taking a variety of low-paying jobs as a seamstress, a maid, and a tutor.

Her novel *Little Women* was patterned after her own family, and Louisa used her father as a (15) for the impractical yet serenely wise and adored father in *Little Women*. With the success of this novel she was able to provide for her family, giving her father the financial security that until then he had never experienced.

11. (A) particularly (B) probably (C) generally (D) expectedly
12. (A) repudiated (B) refuted (C) demanded (D) advocated
13. (A) by return (B) in return (C) at return (D) on return
14. (A) unsound (B) unconditional (C) unconvincing (D) unavoidable
15. (A) figure (B) pattern (C) mode (D) model

二、閱讀測驗（請依據文意選出一個正確或最佳答案）（20%）

Passage C

More and more people in America are getting Alzheimer's. The possible surge in Alzheimer's has led to growing concern. Nearly 5 million people have this disease. By 2020 the number of cases is likely to increase by 70 percent. According to research on 109 pairs of identical twins in Sweden, there are some important lifestyle factors associated with developing this disease. The study found that twins who had suffered a stroke were 6 times more likely to develop dementia. Twins who had periodontal disease earlier in life were 4 times more likely. Moreover, those with lower levels of education were 1.6 times more likely. Therefore, higher levels of education as well as staying mentally active may help people develop more brain reserve power. At last, gum disease is considered a marker for *inflammation*, which is believed to play a role in brain cell death. Good brain health in old age can reduce the chance of getting Alzheimer's.

In order to prevent Alzheimer's, some lifestyle measures can be taken. According to new research, exercise, avoiding gum disease, and drinking fruit and vegetable juice can reduce the risk of getting Alzheimer's. Furthermore, those who drank at least three glasses of juice a week had 75 percent less risk of developing dementia than those who drank less than one glass a week. Besides, moderate drinkers also performed better on cognitive and verbal tests than non-drinkers.

16. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) The origin of Alzheimer's (B) The prevention of Alzheimer's
(C) Who will get Alzheimer's (D) The genetic factors of Alzheimer's
17. Which is NOT among the lifestyle measures shown to prevent Alzheimer's?
- (A) More exercise (B) More fruit and vegetable juice
(C) More drinking (D) Avoiding gum disease
18. What is the meaning of "inflammation"?
- (A) A part of the body is damaged and injured because of an accident.
(B) A part of the body is red, swollen and sore because of infection.
(C) A part of the body is cut off because of an operation.
(D) A part of the body hurts because of a serious disease.
19. What kind of people are less likely to get Alzheimer's?
- (A) People who suffer strokes
(B) People who have periodontal disease in earlier life
(C) People who have higher levels of education
(D) People who have gum disease
20. According to this passage, how many people will probably get Alzheimer's by 2020?
- (A) 3,750,000 (B) 5,000,000 (C) 8,750,000 (D) 6,250,000

Passage D

The human brain, with an average weight of 1.4 kilograms, is the control center of the body. It receives information from the senses, processes the information, and rapidly sends out responses; it also stores the information that is the source of human thoughts and feelings. Each of the three main parts of the brain—the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the brain stem—has its own role in carrying out these functions.

The cerebrum is by far the largest of the three parts, taking up 85 percent of the brain by weight. The outside layer of the cerebrum, the cerebral cortex, is a grooved and bumpy surface covering the nerve cells beneath. The various sections of the cerebrum are the sensory cortex, which is responsible for receiving and decoding sensory messages from the body; the motor cortex, which sends action instructions to the skeletal muscles; and the association cortex, which receives, monitors, and processes information. It is in the association cortex that the processes that allow humans to think take place.

The cerebellum, located below the cerebrum in the back part of the skull, is made of masses of bunched up nerve cells. It is the cerebellum that controls human balance, coordination, and posture.

The brain stem, which connects the cerebrum and the spinal cord, controls various body processes such as breathing and heartbeat. It is the major motor and sensory pathway connecting the body and the cerebrum.

21. The most massive part of the brain is the
- (A) cerebrum (B) cerebellum (C) cerebral cortex (D) brain stem
22. The cerebral cortex is
- (A) smooth (B) rigid (C) layered (D) ridged

23. The sensory cortex
- (A) senses that messages should be sent out to the muscles
(B) provides a surface covering for nerve cells
(C) is where the human process of thinking occurs
(D) receives and processes information from the senses
24. Which of the following is true about the cerebellum?
- (A) It is located above the cerebrum.
(B) It controls breathing.
(C) It is responsible for balance.
(D) It is the outside layer of the cerebrum.
25. What shape does the brain stem most likely have?
- (A) Small and round
(B) Long and thin
(C) Large and formless
(D) Short and flat

第二部分 專業英文：英譯中 (50%)

Why Cooperative Learning Can be Threatening

Cooperative learning as a pedagogical approach often encounters the following obstacles.

1. Cooperative learning reduces control and predictability.

Traditional model of teaching amounts to a solo performance by the instructor, whereas cooperative learning invites everyone to participate in the classroom. Since cooperative learning demands that the teacher guide students in helping one another to learn rather than teach according to a prepared lesson plan, it reduces control on the part of the teacher and creates the atmosphere of uncertainty, which can be quite unsettling for many teachers.

2. Cooperative learning demands attention to social goals.

Cooperative learning calls for the creation of a caring classroom community, not merely the teaching of academic skills. Some teachers find this objective to be inappropriate and idealistic.

3. Cooperative learning challenges our commitment to individualism.

Many assume that when children work with others, they sacrifice their own psychological or academic development. However, the positive interdependence at the heart of cooperative learning is by no means self-sacrifice. In fact, genuine learning proceeds not only from what transpires between student and teacher or between student and text but also from what happens between student and student.

4. Cooperative learning challenges our commitment to the value of competition.

Students often learn in schools that their success comes at the price of someone else's failure and vice versa. Grading on a curve, choosing only the best papers to be displayed on the wall, playing games that sort children into winners and losers, forcing children to compete for school-wide awards—all of these explicit contests teach children one enduring, fundamental message: other people are potential obstacles to my own success. The society at large tends to confuse excellence with victory, and therefore, teach children to accept competition as unavoidable and desirable.