

# 國立嘉義大學九十四學年度

## 幼兒教育學系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

NASA is doing well in its effort to make the space shuttle safer, officials said recently, but there is still a lot of work to be done.

Wayne Hale, deputy manager of the shuttle program, reported that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is still on (1) for a launch next spring. The shuttle fleet has been (2) since February 2003, when the shuttle Columbia broke apart as it re-entered the (3).

The toughest problems facing NASA will probably consume much of the (4) time before launch, Hale said. They include drastically reducing the (5) coming off the shuttle's massive external fuel tank and developing a method to repair the shuttle's (6) protection system in space.

Columbia was lost because a large chunk of (7) foam from the tank broke off and punched a hole in a reinforced panel on the edge of the left wing. During re-entry, superhot gases seeped in through the hole and caused the spacecraft to (8).

NASA's goal is to have foam chunks no bigger than the size of a coffee cup come off the tank. Neil Otte, chief engineer of the external tank program, said there is cautious (9) that an improved tank will be ready in time for a spring launch.

Repairing the shuttle's heat shield in (10) is another challenge. Materials for patching cracks and tools for fixing larger holes are all coming along well, Hale reported.

- |                     |                 |                |               |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. (A) way          | (B) track       | (C) route      | (D) pace      |
| 2. (A) fixed        | (B) constructed | (C) grounded   | (D) broken    |
| 3. (A) atmosphere   | (B) space       | (C) sphere     | (D) graph     |
| 4. (A) making       | (B) selling     | (C) during     | (D) remaining |
| 5. (A) debris       | (B) pebbles     | (C) rocks      | (D) ashes     |
| 6. (A) degree       | (B) scale       | (C) thermal    | (D) interval  |
| 7. (A) insulating   | (B) protecting  | (C) performing | (D) insulting |
| 8. (A) disintegrate | (B) dismiss     | (C) disregard  | (D) discover  |
| 9. (A) optic        | (B) optimism    | (C) organism   | (D) orphanage |
| 10. (A) oval        | (B) obstacle    | (C) orchestra  | (D) orbit     |

### Passage B

Amy Tan is probably the world's best known Chinese-American writer. Her intense, fascinating novels are (11) her own experience, and are deeply influenced by her Chinese cultural heritage. (12), Tan's books often deal with the theme of Chinese mother-daughter relationships.

While (13), Tan was a teenage rebel. She had friends who took drugs. At sixteen, she had a German boyfriend who was in his twenties. But her mother, who had emigrated to America from China in the 1940s, had very traditional Chinese values.

It was hard for the fun-loving, open-minded Tan to accept her mother's conservative point of view and strict discipline. (14) Tan grew older, however, she realized that her mother's controlling ways and constant advice (15) of love. The elder Tan simply wanted her American daughter to have the best possible life.

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|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 11. (A) replied to    | (B) based on       | (C) put off       | (D) given up      |
| 12. (A) In particular | (B) For particular | (C) Of particular | (D) At particular |
| 13. (A) grown up      | (B) be grown up    | (C) be growing up | (D) growing up    |
| 14. (A) If            | (B) Although       | (C) Not only      | (D) As            |
| 15. (A) dragged away  | (B) added up       | (C) came out      | (D) jumped out    |

二、閱讀測驗(請依據文意選出最佳的答案)20%。

### Passage C

One of the insidious things about overpopulation is that its harmful effects are not immediately apparent. To the untrained eye, things may look good at first. There are a lot of animals, and they seem to be in good condition. The real danger signals are subtle and difficult to detect.

The plants that sustain grazing animals have adapted themselves to the periodic loss of some of their foliage. When a grazing animal takes a bite of grass or leaves, the plant has a reserve of energy that enables it to recover and replace the lost foliage in due time. This situation prevails to the benefit of both plants and animals on a balanced range.

But when too many plant eaters dine too often, the animals start to consume the reserves that the plant needs to restore itself. In short, the plant is nibbled to death. The first thing that happens on an overgrazed range is the disappearance of the choice forage plants. These are the plants that the animals like best and eat first. They are sometimes referred to as "ice-cream plants" by range managers. As the ice-cream plants disappear, less palatable plants take their place. To the untrained eye, the range still looks good. It is green and there is vegetation; but to the range manager, who must look at the range through the eyes of the horse, pickings are slim.

After a time the horses start to eat the less palatable plants. As the range continues to deteriorate, the animals are forced to become less choosy about their food. More important, many of the plants they now consume are low in nutritional value. The animals start to show signs of malnutrition, and, as the

背面尚有試題

overgrazing continues, the vegetative cover is depleted to the point that the soil begins eroding.

Yet, even on a severely overgrazed range, it is rare for an animal to lie down to die of simple starvation. Instead, the weakened animals become more susceptible to disease. An infection that healthy animals might throw off may become fatal to the undernourished, and a cold spell or rainy season that would be only a minor inconvenience to healthy animals may decimate a herd weakened by prolonged hunger.

The disaster that has hovered on the horizon for so long may at last strike like lightning, but chances are it will be misinterpreted as something else. The public rarely understands what happens.

16. The signs of overgrazing

- (A) are seen first in small animals. (B) are subtle and slow to develop.  
(C) are apparent only after whole herds have died. (D) are referred to "ice-cream plants."

17. The author implies that the range manager

- (A) is sympathetic towards range animals. (B) is often unaware of overgrazing.  
(C) is responsible for preventing excessive overgrazing. (D) is innocent to the phenomenon.

18. The less palatable range plants

- (A) are often poisonous. (B) contain little water.  
(C) are low in vitamins and minerals. (D) consume too much fertilizer.

19. This article is mostly concerned with the effects of overgrazing

- (A) on cattle. (B) on deer. (C) on horses. (D) on sheep.

20. The states that most people

- (A) are not concerned with ecological problems.  
(B) do not comprehend the dangers of overpopulation.  
(C) do not care about the survival of wild animals.  
(D) are not interested in nature.

#### Passage D

Dice, the plural of die, are small cubes used in games. They are usually made of ivory, bone, wood, bakelite, or similar materials. The six sides are numbered by dots from 1 to 6, so placed that the sum of the dots on a side and the opposite side equals 7.

A simple form of play with dice is for each player to throw, or shoot, for the highest sum. However, the most popular dice game in the United States is called craps. It is played with 2 dice and the underlying principle of the game is the fact that the most probable throw is a 7. On the first throw, if a player shoots a 7 or 11 (called a natural), he wins and begins again, but if he shoots 2, 3, or 12 (called craps) on the first throw, he loses. If on the first throw he shoots 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, or 10, that number becomes his point. He continues to throw until he shoots that number again (makes his point), in which case he wins and begins again. However, if he shoots a 7 before he makes his point, he loses and relinquishes the dice to the next player. Usually all others in the game bet against the thrower, and in gambling halls bets are made against the house.

21. In craps, a throw of 11

- (A) always wins. (B) sometimes loses. (C) sometimes wins. (D) becomes the point.

22. If one side of a die has three dots on it, the opposite side has

- (A) 6 (B) 4 (C) 3 (D) 7

23. In a game of craps, if a player throws a 5 and then a 3, he

- (A) wins. (B) loses. (C) shoots again. (D) makes his point.

24. In a game of craps, if the player throws a 12 on his first throw

- (A) he has the highest sum, so he wins. (B) that number is his point.  
(C) he has shot craps. (D) he has made a natural.

25. What number is most probable on a throw of the dice?

- (A) 7 and 11 have equal probabilities. (B) 7 (C) 11 (D) craps

#### 第二部分 專業英文

1. To be able to foster resiliency in children, teachers need to constantly strengthen their own coping strategies. Caring adults who demonstrate respect, tolerance, and empathy are a positive source of strength for students. When we help children to build resilience, we further develop the qualities of caring, empathy, and respect for others in our personal and professional lives. ( 20% )
2. Research provides strong evidence that onetime workshops on broad, global topics have little lasting impact on behavior. In summarizing the research on the High/Scope training of Trainer programs, Epstein (1993) underscores the importance of follow-up, as real questions tend to surface when participants attempt to implement what they have learned. With no forum where their questions can be addressed, individuals lack the help they need to apply their training. ( 20% )
3. Several models are suitable for the design of instruction of course units and lessons. All stages in any instructional systems model can be categorized into one of three functions: ( 10% )
  - (1) identifying the outcomes of instruction,
  - (2) developing the instruction, and
  - (3) evaluating the effectiveness of the instruction.