

# 國立嘉義大學九十六學年度

## 國民教育研究所碩士班招生考試試題

### 科目：英文

#### I. 單字選擇：請依據文意選出一個正確或最佳答案。(20%)

1. A musical comedy has a \_\_\_\_\_ with songs and dances connected to it.  
(A) plot (B) plan (C) piece of ground (D) setting
2. The major cause \_\_\_\_\_ the pull of the Moon and the Earth.  
(A) the ocean tides are (B) of ocean tides is  
(C) of the tides in the ocean (D) the oceans' tides
3. It is only in the last 200 years \_\_\_\_\_ have begun climbing mountains.  
(A) because people (B) that people (C) people (D) as people
4. Dragonflies feed on a large variety of insects \_\_\_\_\_ catch in flight.  
(A) in which they (B) which they (C) there are to (D) there are a
5. Limestone powder is added to an animal feed \_\_\_\_\_ animals form good strong bones.  
(A) why (B) so that (C) as a result of (D) it is that
6. Albert Einstein's contributions to scientific theory were \_\_\_\_\_ those of Galileo and Newton.  
(A) more important (B) important than (C) as important as (D) the most important
7. Recently doctors warned that too much animal fat in the diet can lead to heart disease, \_\_\_\_\_ special types of margarine made with vegetable oils are becoming popular.  
(A) because (B) and since (C) except (D) so
8. Not only \_\_\_\_\_ in the field of psychology but animal behavior is examined as well.  
(A) is human behavior studied (B) is studied human behavior  
(C) human behavior (D) human behavior is studied
9. The higher the content of carbon dioxide in the air, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) more heat it retains (B) than it retains more heat  
(C) it retains more heat (D) the more heat it retains
10. The pulse rate of children is faster \_\_\_\_\_ healthy adult.  
(A) the average (B) than that of the average  
(C) that of the average (D) as that of the average

#### II. 依據題意，選出一個最接近畫線單字意義的答案。(10%)

11. Life in our modern world has been transformed greatly by the advent of computer technology.  
(A) convenience (B) popularity (C) submission (D) arrival
12. At the first flash of lightning, the beach crowd scurried for shelter from the imminent storm.  
(A) impending (B) threatening (C) lurking (D) pressing
13. Much of the ocean has been contaminated by the oil leaking from the ship aground off the coast.  
(A) destroyed (B) occupied (C) polluted (D) corroborated

14. The environmentalist's new book provides a succinct outline of how to fight against global warming.  
(A) eminent (B) concise (C) imperative (D) tentative
15. William Shakespeare is usually acknowledged as one of the best dramatists that ever lived in the world.  
(A) awarded (B) recognized (C) contested (D) imagined

#### III. 閱讀測驗：依據文章，每題選出一個最適當的答案。(20%)

##### Passage A

If education is the transmission of civilization, we are unquestionably progressing. Civilization is not inherited; it has to be learned and earned by each generation anew; if the transmission should be interrupted or stopped, civilization would die, and we should be savages again. So our finest contemporary achievement is our unprecedented expenditure of wealth and toil in the provision of higher education for all. Once colleges were luxuries, designed for the male half of the leisure class; today universities are so numerous that one who makes effort may become a college student. We may not have excelled the selected geniuses of the past, but we have raised the level and average of knowledge beyond any age in history.

16. According to the passage, civilization is passed down from one generation to another through \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) the increase of knowledge (B) the efforts of each generation  
(C) biological processes (D) the contributions of geniuses
17. Today, we are making progress in education because \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) almost everyone can become college student if he/she works hard  
(B) we have been producing more and more geniuses  
(C) a huge amount of money and work has been invested in education  
(D) we have keep civilization transmitting from one generation to generation
18. The writer thinks that the purpose of education is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) to increase the wealth and power of a country  
(B) to preserve and hand down civilized life  
(C) to produce more and more diploma holders  
(D) to enable geniuses to create great works in college
19. According to the passage, colleges today are different from those of the past in that \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) colleges of the past designed only for the rare geniuses  
(B) colleges of the past were not as luxury as they are today  
(C) the level of colleges today is higher than that of the past  
(D) colleges today are no longer the privileges of the leisure class

20. Since there are so many universities today, \_\_\_\_.
- (A) almost anyone can get a higher academic degree
  - (B) the quality of college students has inevitably lowered
  - (C) the investment in education will certainly drain a country of its wealth
  - (D) it becomes much easier for any country to revive its civilization

### Passage B

*Feng Shui* is a system that the Chinese have developed to assign correct and incorrect ways to lay out buildings and to place furniture and belongings within. To understand the concepts behind *Feng Shui*, one must first understand that to the Chinese, there is a somewhat mystical bond between beings and their natural surroundings. Since today's societies surround themselves with things unnatural and manmade, there is then a need to attune these surroundings to harmonize with nature, lest the connection be disrupted and bad fortune fall upon the offender.

In its earliest forms, *Feng Shui* tended to relate primarily to the forces of nature, such as floods and winds, and sought to find the most beneficial ways of living with these natural phenomena. This form of *Feng Shui* is the simple wisdom that tells a farmer where to plant crops for the best harvest or where to place a house for best protection and comfort, and the like. The actual art of positioning objects is often in reference to the natural way the components of the world and the universe are positioned. The most common practice of *Feng Shui* in Asia today is selecting the optimum burial site for a deceased family member, as the Chinese believe the position of site will dictate the fortune of the family.

21. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) *Feng Shui* is a popular belief of the Chinese.
  - (B) *Feng Shui* is a system of positioning things at their most beneficial location.
  - (C) The effect of *Feng Shui* cannot be ignored.
  - (D) *Feng Shui* is a form of superstition.
22. What is the closest meaning of "beings" in line 4 of paragraph 2?
- (A) People
  - (B) Animals
  - (C) All living things
  - (D) The present participle of the verb "to be"
23. What is the most common application of *Feng Shui* in Asia these days?
- (A) Helping people select the luckiest lottery numbers.
  - (B) Helping farmers find the best place to plant crops.
  - (C) Helping people locate the best site and direction of graves.
  - (D) Helping people identify a good place to build their houses.
24. This passage would probably be assigned reading in a course on?
- (A) Culture Literature
  - (B) Chinese Culture
  - (C) Chinese Agriculture
  - (D) Chinese Politics
25. The tone of this passage could best be described as
- (A) Emotional
  - (B) Informative
  - (C) Disinterested
  - (D) Exaggerated

### IV. 專業英文：50%

#### Please read the following excerpt carefully.

When considering the education of our young, we normally have two problems to solve. One is an engineering problem; the other, a metaphysical one. The engineering problem is essentially technical. It is the problem of the *means* by which the young will become learned. The problem is not a simple one, and many people have attempted to offer some solutions to it.

However, we have paid too much attention to the engineering problem. The engineering of learning is often assigned an importance it does not deserve. No one can say that this or that is the best way to know things, to feel things, to see things, to remember things, to apply things, to connect things and that no other will do as well. In fact, to make such a claim is to trivialize learning, to reduce it to a mechanical skill.

Of course, students do learn mechanical skills in school. But to become a different person because of something you have learned—to comprehend and appreciate an insight, a concept, a vision, so that your world is changed—is a different matter. For that to happen, you need a reason. And this is the metaphysical problem I speak of.

A reason is different from a motivation. Within the context of schooling, motivation refers to a temporary psychic event in which curiosity is aroused and attention is focused. But it must not be confused with a reason for being in a classroom, for listening to a teacher, for taking an examination, for doing homework, for putting up with school even if you are not motivated. This kind of reason is somewhat abstract, not always present in one's consciousness, and not easy to describe. Yet, without it, schooling does not work. As Nietzsche says, "He who has a *why* to live can bear almost with any *how*." This applies as much to learning as to living.

#### Please answer the following questions in Chinese.

1. Please explain the differences between "an engineering problem" and "a metaphysical problem" that educators face? Please base your answers on the explanations the author provide. (25%)
2. According to the author, how does a motivation for learning differ from a reason for learning? (15%)
3. Please translate Nietzsche's saying into Chinese: "He who has a *why* to live can bear almost with any *how*." And explain how this saying relates to the main idea of the reading. (10%)