

國立嘉義大學九十六學年度

碩士班招生考試試題

科目：英文

I. Cloze Test. Choose the best answer for each missing word or phrase. (20 points, 2 points each)

It's hard to get much lower-tech than the laboratory of psychologist Sam Putnam at Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine. The (1) here is strictly five-and-dime - soap bubbles, masks, noisemakers - but the work Putnam is doing is something else entirely. On any given day, the lab (2) with toddlers who come to play with his toys and be observed while they do so. Some of the children rush at the bubbles, delight at the noise toys, squeal with pleasure when a staff member dons a mask. Others stand back, content to observe. Others cry.

Those differences are precisely what Putnam is looking for. What he's studying during his unlikely playdates is that elusive temperamental divide between those of us who thrill to the new and those of us who prefer what we know - those who seek out the unfamiliar and those who (3) into the cozy and safe. It's in that divide, many scientists believe, that the mysteries of shyness may lie.

Few things say "forget I'm here" quite so eloquently as the pose of the shy - the averted gaze, the hunched shoulders, the body (4) away from the crowd. Shyness is a state that can be painful to watch, worse to experience and, in survival terms at least, awfully hard to explain. In a species as hungry for social interaction as ours, a trait that causes some individuals to (5) from the group ought to have been snuffed out pretty early on. Yet shyness is commonplace. "I think of shyness as one end of the normal range of human temperament," says professor of Pediatrics William Gardner of Ohio State University.

But normal for the scientist feels decidedly less so for the painfully shy struggling merely to get by, and that's got a lot of researchers looking into the (6). What determines who's going to be shy and who's not? What can be done to treat the problems? Just as important, is it a problem at all? Are there canny advantages to being socially averse that the extroverts among us never see? With the help of (7) studies, brain scans and even genetic tests, researchers are at last answering some of those questions, coming to understand what a complex, and in some ways favorable, state shyness can be.

For all the things shyness is, there are a number of things it's not. For one, it's not simple (8). If you stay home on a Friday night just because you prefer a good book to a loud party, you're not necessarily shy - not unless the prospect of the party makes you so (9) that what you're really doing is avoiding it. "Shyness is a greater than normal tension or uncertainty when we're with (10)," says psychologist Jerome Kagan of Harvard University. "Shy people are more likely to be introverts, but introverts are not all shy."

1. (A) equipment (B) anxiety (C) environment (D) pretend
2. (A) discovers (B) bustles (C) attacks (D) immunes
3. (A) argue (B) originate (C) covet (D) retreat
4. (A) donated (B) traveled (C) secured (D) pivoted
5. (A) success (B) strike (C) shrink (D) put

6. (A) attention (B) consistence (C) phenomenon (D) activity
7. (A) moderate (B) behavioral (C) competitive (D) analytic
8. (A) history (B) introversion (C) proceeding (D) democracy
9. (A) performing (B) wondered (C) anxious (D) prudent
10. (A) strangers (B) businesses (C) witnesses (D) accident

II. Complete the sentence with the correct word/phrase. (20 points, 2 points each)

11. They were brought up in the liberal atmosphere ____ in the 1980s.
(A) prevalent (B) counseling (C) psychotropic (D) publicized
12. ____ is an utterly confused or extremely agitated state or condition.
(A) Depression (B) Medication (C) Turmoil (D) Prescription
13. There will be a total ____ of the sun next month.
(A) announcement (B) eclipse (C) inflation (D) property
14. The ____ of a President of the Republic of China takes place on May 20th.
(A) democracy (B) inauguration (C) scandal (D) legitimacy
15. I gave him my ____ that I would vote for him.
(A) empathy (B) execution (C) pledge (D) administration
16. ____ is a searching inquiry for ascertaining facts; detailed or careful examination.
(A) Fundamentals (B) Placement (C) Investigation (D) Deprivation
17. The ____ of the judge is unquestioned.
(A) jargon (B) curiosity (C) candidate (D) integrity
18. If someone insults you, don't ____ as it only makes the situation worse.
(A) immense (B) testify (C) dynamic (D) retaliate
19. The drafting of a new constitution cannot be a ____ of a single race regime.
(A) bludgeon (B) monopoly (C) skullduggery (D) innovation
20. The oil spill caused terrible damage to the fragile ____ of the coast.
(A) ecology (B) paleontology (C) evolution (D) mammals

III. Reading comprehension.(40 points, 2 points each)

Passage A

At birth, the infant has only the most elementary emotional life. Newborns show an expression of disgust, for example, in response to strong tastes, and show surprise in reaction to sudden changes. They also show interest, which developmental psychologists consider an emotion in its own right.

By ten months, infants display the full range of what are considered the basic emotions: joy, anger, sadness, disgust, surprise, and fear. The emergence of the basic emotions during the first year or two of life seems to be programmed by a biological clock for brain development. As the appropriate brain maturation occurs, the various emotions appear in an infant's repertory. For example, studies of brain activity in ten-month-olds show that the right frontal regions are more active during positive emotions, and the left during negative emotions.

21. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
 (A) Measuring Infant Intelligence and Brain Development
 (B) Brain Maturation and Emotional Growth in Infants
 (C) Stimulating the Development of Infant Emotions
 (D) Positive and Negative Emotions in Infants
22. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as an emotion displayed by a newborn?
 (A) Disgust
 (B) Interest
 (C) Surprise
 (D) Fear
23. In the second paragraph, the author uses the analogy of a clock to emphasize which of the following generalizations about infants' emotional behavior?
 (A) It emerges rapidly.
 (B) It has a complex pattern.
 (C) It develops with predictable regularity.
 (D) It may change from one minute to the next.
24. Which of the following statements about ten-month-old infants is best supported by the passage?
 (A) Their various emotional responses are difficult to discriminate.
 (B) Their emotional range is wider than that of newborns.
 (C) Their behavior is affected only by positive emotions.
 (D) Their brain activity is greater when they are happy.
25. The phrase "in its own right" at the end of the first paragraph is closest in meaning to which of the following?
 (A) Legally
 (B) In fact
 (C) In itself
 (D) On the other hand
26. With what topic is the passage mainly concerned?
 (A) Mechanisms for safer navigation
 (B) The economic structure of the marketplace
 (C) A specific group of commodities
 (D) The advantages of lowering taxes
27. Which of the following would NOT be an example of a public good as described in the passage?
 (A) A taxicab
 (B) A bridge
 (C) A fire truck
 (D) A stoplight
28. In paragraph 2, "The same holds true for highway signs or aids to navigation." The word "**holds**" could best be replaced by which of the following?
 (A) has
 (B) is
 (C) grasps
 (D) carries
29. According to the passage, finding out the social costs of a public good is a
 (A) difficult procedure
 (B) daily administrative duty
 (C) matter of personal judgment
 (D) citizen's responsibility
30. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the first two paragraphs?
 (A) Suggestions for the application of an economic concept are offered.
 (B) Several generalizations are presented from which various conclusions are drawn.
 (C) Persuasive language is used to argue against a popular idea.
 (D) A general concept is defined and then examples are given.

Passage C

Like many other young people, Lin Chi-ying (Vicky) and Chiang Chiu-ping (Pinky) dreamed of traveling the world. What makes them special is that they actually did it; what's more, they did it on bicycles. Cycling was their preferred method of transportation because "bikes bring us closer to nature, local people, and the way they live," said Vicky. At 18, Vicky read the famous "cycling diary" of Hu Rong-hua. Always an active and outgoing girl, she was inspired to take a solo bike tour of southern Taiwan. Persuaded by her college friend, Vicky, Pinky was more conservative but had an adventurous spirit like Vicky's. She joined Vicky on a world cycling tour in 1998.

Starting from San Francisco, they headed north in summer, south in winter, like migratory birds chasing the sunshine. In cities, they would wander through colleges and libraries, "in need of air-conditioning," Pinky joked. Such facilities, in fact, "allow travelers to fill up on local information and take a break—physically and mentally." Vicky and Pinky spent 922 days cycling through 32 nations, in all five continents. By the end of November 2001, they had experienced the vast beauty of Alaska, the bright lights of Europe, rural life in Turkey, and the breathtaking African wilderness.

Passage B

Public goods are those commodities from whose enjoyment nobody can be effectively excluded. Everybody is free to enjoy the benefits of these commodities, and one person's utilization does not reduce the possibilities of anybody else's enjoying the same good.

Examples of public goods are not as rare as one might expect. A flood control dam is a public good. Once the dam is built, all persons living in the area will benefit—irrespective of their own contribution to the construction cost of the dam. The same holds true for highway signs or aids to navigation. Once a lighthouse is built, no ship of any nationality can be effectively excluded from the utilization of the lighthouse for navigational purposes. National defense is another example. Even a person who voted against military expenditures or did not pay any taxes will benefit from the protection afforded.

It is no easy task to determine the social costs and social benefits associated with a public good. There is no practicable way of charging drivers for looking at highway signs, sailors for watching a lighthouse, and citizens for the security provided to them through national defense. Because the market does not provide the necessary signals, economic analysis has to be substituted for the impersonal judgment of the marketplace.

31. What did Vicky and Pinky think was good about traveling by bicycle?
- (A) They could build up their strength and energy.
 - (B) It was good for the environment.
 - (C) They could be closer to nature and the local people.
 - (D) It solved their accommodation problems.
32. Which of the following would best describe Vicky's personality?
- (A) Friendly and social
 - (B) Shy and quiet
 - (C) Humorous and funny
 - (D) Conservative but adventurous
33. Which of the following was NOT an advantage of stopping and visiting colleges and libraries along their way on the journey?
- (A) These facilities were air-conditioned.
 - (B) They provided an opportunity for a welcome break.
 - (C) They provided useful information on the local area.
 - (D) They were great places from which to admire the fantastic scenery.
34. Which of the following was true about their bike tour?
- (A) Vicky was inspired by Hu's "cycling diary" to travel by bike.
 - (B) Vicky and pinky started their tour from South America in 1998.
 - (C) They have traveled 32 countries in five continents for more than four years.
 - (D) They experienced running after sunshine with wild birds in Africa.
35. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- (A) Bicycling with Thought
 - (B) Girls and Bicycles
 - (C) Inspiring Journeys
 - (D) Traveling Around the World

Passage D

Market prices may move up or down (or remain the same) in response to a host of factors causing shifts in supply (the whole supply curve) or demand (the whole demand curve) or both together.

Bad weather makes prices go up—not just the prices of agricultural products, but of a great many other goods ranging from steel to nightgowns—because of interruptions of production, breakdowns in transportation, power failures, etc.

Changes in technology cause shifts in supply curves; a more efficient way of making transistors brings down the prices of calculators, computers, radios, television sets, record down certain product prices.

Shrinking oil and mineral reserves contract supply, and prices move up. "Diseconomies" resulting from shrinking scales of production, as when the market for handmade pocketbooks, horsedrawn carriages, grandfather clocks, custom tailoring and handmade furniture contracts, push up the price of such products not only absolutely, but relatively far above what they were in the old

days, when skilled labor was cheaper and more abundant.

36. With which of the following topics is the author primarily concerned?
- (A) The effects of climate on the economy
 - (B) The relation between market prices and technological change
 - (C) The effect of shifts in supply and demand on market prices
 - (D) The increasing cost of skilled labor
37. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an effect of bad weather?
- (A) Power failures
 - (B) Illness among workers
 - (C) Transportation problems
 - (D) Production delays
38. In paragraph 2, why does the author use the phrase "from steel to nightgowns" when discussing adverse effects on production?
- (A) To indicate that a wide variety of goods are affected
 - (B) To describe the two products that suffer the most
 - (C) To show how increased prices for agricultural products affect other prices
 - (D) To support the argument that cities suffer more than agricultural areas
39. To what does the author attribute changes in the prices of goods such as handmade chairs and pocketbooks?
- (A) The fact that few are being made and so are more expensive to make
 - (B) The changes in technology that have made such goods cheaper
 - (C) The changes in power supply caused by shrinking oil and mineral reserves
 - (D) The fact that these articles are bought by museums
40. As used throughout the passage, the word "curve" refers to
- (A) the path of a thrown ball
 - (B) a winding road
 - (C) the edge of a bent surface
 - (D) a graphed line

IV. Translation (English – Chinese). (20 points, 5 points each)

1. I know little about Jordan other than it's a small country—just 5.5 million people—wedged between Israel and Iraq in one of the most troubled areas of the Middle East.
2. Personal relationships are a lot like the weather. Some are fair and warm, whereas others are stormy and cold; some are polluted, and others healthy. Some relationships have stable climates, whereas others change dramatically.
3. 關於台灣的人口結構變化，大家都熟知生育率下降、進入老年社會、新移民增加等幾個現象。
4. 人類排放大量二氧化碳等氣體導致全球氣溫與海平面上升，本世紀的升幅會比過去一千年還高。