

國立屏東教育大學 103 學年度研究所博士班入學考試

英文 試題

(教育行政研究所 博士班)

※請注意：答案須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。

I. Cloze (28%)

Passage One

Directions: Choose the best word or phrase to fill in each blank.

Craft making is a way to celebrate shared history. In the Netherlands, artists keep their ____(1)___ alive by carving clogs from blocks of wood. While the invention of leather footwear ____(2)___ made these wooden shoes outdated, a small market still exists. Dutch farmers and gardeners wear them while working, and tourists take them home as souvenirs. Persian rugs may belong on the ground, but they are not mere floor mats; traditional handcrafted rugs often fetch lofty prices. They are noted for their individuality and ____(3)___ design, two factors that make the sophisticated weaving ____(4)___ so challenging to master. Despite the difficulty, more than two million workers are employed to manufacture them in Iran, where the bulk of the rugs are made. Native Americans have long resisted complete ____(5)___ by proudly wearing jewelry of their own design. Nowadays, these artistic handicrafts are desired by many types of people outside that culture. The next time you buy a craft, remember: you're not just purchasing something for decoration, but you're also preserving culture by funding those who ____(6)___ their traditions.

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|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1.(A) ethic | (B) accordance | (C) heritage | (D) descendant |
| 2. (A) necessarily | (B) essentially | (C) questionably | (D) internally |
| 3. (A) monotonous | (B) foremost | (C) intricate | (D) transparent |
| 4. (A) formulas | (B) coincidences | (C) techniques | (D) outlooks |
| 5. (A) to become assimilated | (B) assimilation | (C) assimilating | (D) assimilated |
| 6. (A) cling to | (B) conform to | (C) consent to | (D) correspond to |

Passage Two

Directions: Fill in each blank with the best word or phrase listed below.

A. <i>be brought up</i>	B. <i>tributes</i>	C. <i>contribution</i>	D. <i>catchphrases</i>	E. <i>decency</i>
F. <i>poke fun at</i>	G. <i>embarrassment</i>	H. <i>faint of heart</i>	I. <i>praise</i>	J. <i>get through</i>
K. <i>stay clear of</i>	L. <i>insult</i>	M. <i>tournament</i>	N. <i>delicacy</i>	O. <i>kick off</i>

The party is about to begin. The guest of honor is seated at a banquet table, surrounded by friends and family members. The festivities __ (7) __, and one by one, individuals step up to the microphone and __ (8) __ the guest of honor. Surprisingly, the person of the night is not upset. In fact, this person laughs at the jokes right along with everyone else. In America, these events are known as roasts, and they are popular activities for honoring celebrities and politicians.

Said to have found their beginning at the Friars Club in New York City, most roasts are not for the __ (9) __. A star’s bad behavior or a scandal that made the news will almost certainly __ (10) __ during the roast. These comments ride along the edge of __ (11) __, and anything about the guest of honor is fair game.

In 2002, Comedy Central began to air a whole new series of comedy roasts. These shows featured funny __ (12) __ to such stars as Chevy Chase, William Shatner, and Donald Trump. Most recently, a roast of Charlie Sheen had presenters lining up to __ (13) __ Sheen’s strange behavior and make fun of his __ (14) __, like “Winning!”

II. Reading Comprehension (27%)

Directions: Choose the best answer to answer each question.

Passage One

From the top of “The Tower”, you can see the dense forest of the Yucatan Peninsula for miles. For centuries, this jungle *cloaked* a thousand year-old Mayan secret—Ek Balam—from *looters*, Spanish *conquistadors*, and scientists. In 1986, Bill Ringle, who was finishing up his work for an anthropology PhD, specializing in Mayan culture, sat down for lunch. Ringle climbed up to the top of the highest mound to enjoy a nice view as he ate. Suddenly, Ringle looked down into a *shaft* that went straight down into the mound. And all around were pieces of stone covered with plaster—not something that happens naturally. He and his academic colleague, George Bey, decided to investigate the area. They *unearthed* a hidden Mayan City. The mound they lunched on was a huge temple, and the jungle surrounding it was home to thousands of residents.

A year later, Ringle, Bey, a team of students, and some local farmers began work that still continues today. The reward is the largest ancient Mayan city ever found, and still *remarkably intact*; a once-in-a-lifetime dream for Ringle and Bey. And the responsibility that comes with such a find is preserving this ‘lost’ city for at least another thousand years.

1. Who lived at Ek Balam?
 - (A) The French scientist Desire' Charnay.
 - (B) People indigenous to the Yucatan Peninsula.
 - (C) Bill Ringle and George Bey.
 - (D) The first Spanish explorers to Mexico.
2. What happened when Bill Ringle had lunch on top of a big mound?
 - (A) He turned on a bright light to see better.
 - (B) He climbed down the shaft to explore it.
 - (C) He looked around and took many photographs.
 - (D) He realized that something special was there.
3. Why was Bill Ringle originally in the Yucatan?
 - (A) Finalizing his doctoral studies.
 - (B) Looking for clues about looters.
 - (C) Conducting research with the South American farmers.
 - (D) Writing a paper on Spanish conquistadors.
4. What did Ringle and Bey get by discovering Ek Balam?
 - (A) The keys to buildings that had been locked.
 - (B) Academic satisfaction and career fulfillment.
 - (C) Lots of ancient money that was left behind.
 - (D) Steady employment for thirteen years.
5. What is the long-term goal of researchers at Ek Balam?
 - (A) To peel away the plaster that covers the buildings.
 - (B) To attract many tourists to the area in order to make money.
 - (C) To keep it in good condition for centuries to come.
 - (D) To finish the construction that the original residents didn't.

Passage Two

Figuring out what causes lifelong sickness isn't a pipe dream anymore. Thanks to the Wellcome Trust Center for Human Genetics in the UK, scientists are now aware of genes that could be responsible. The project was extensive, involving 200 scientists and 17,000 subjects with a total expenditure of £9 million! But the cost paid off. Scientists analyzed the DNA samples, searching for genes that could be linked to disease. Amazingly, they discovered genetic variations for seven devastating illnesses: depression, Crohn's disease (affects the digestive tract), heart disease, high blood pressure, arthritis, and both type 1 and 2 diabetes. With this knowledge, it may be possible to test people's genes at an early age to determine their chances of having any of these seven ailments. Once people know they're at risk, they can modify their lifestyle to prevent developing the conditions and undergo regular screenings to monitor their health. In time, researchers hope to produce more effective cures and even personalize treatments for each person's specific needs. Who knows? Maybe scientists will be able to eliminate health disorders altogether!

6. Why were scientists motivated to conduct the study?
- (A) They wished to get rid of genes that cause illness from people's DNA.
 - (B) They hoped to find relationships between seven diseases and age.
 - (C) They needed to put the extra money in their budget to good use.
 - (D) They wanted to find the parts of DNA that affect people's health.
7. What does "pipe dream" mean in the context of the passage?
- (A) A difficult but achievable dream
 - (B) A beautiful daydream
 - (C) An impractical hope or desire
 - (D) A useful hobby or pastime
8. How may patients benefit from these findings in the future?
- (A) Effective, individualized medical care will be more affordable for patients.
 - (B) Patients can visit the doctor less since they already know which diseases they have.
 - (C) Patients can be aware of potential illnesses and take precautionary measures.
 - (D) Eventually, patients will never become afflicted with these seven illnesses.
9. Which of the following statements would the writer NOT agree with?
- (A) Identifying disease-causing genes is an amazing scientific achievement.
 - (B) Early testing could drastically improve a sick person's life.
 - (C) It's possible that the seven illnesses will be wiped out in the future.
 - (D) The total cost of the study was much too extravagant.

III. 中翻英 (25%)

屏東縣政府農業處表示，屏東熱帶水果種類眾多、品質優，不但國內消費者喜愛，還外銷世界各地，是老饕們的最愛。屏東縣政府本週在農民市集集合了當令最好的水果以及最優質的農漁特產，有鳳梨、木瓜、蓮霧、香蕉、紅豆，及漁民揮汗養殖的石斑魚、午仔魚等，吃起來別有一種感動及幸福的滿足感，歡迎民眾踴躍前來選購。

IV. 英翻中 (20%)

We are less credulous than we used to be. In the nineteenth century, a novelist would bring his story to a conclusion by presenting his readers with a series of coincidences—most of them wildly improbable. Readers happily accepted the fact that an obscure maid-servant was really the hero's mother. A long-lost brother, who was presumed dead, was really alive all the time and wickedly plotting to bring about the hero's downfall. And so on. Modern readers would find such naïve solutions totally unacceptable.