

# 國立彰化師範大學 102 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所：共同

科目：英文

☆☆選擇題請在答案卡上作答，非選擇題請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共 6 頁，第 1 頁

## I. Vocabulary 字彙 (20%)

Please choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) to complete each of the following questions.

1. Oscar night 2013 was full of surprises – not all of them pleasant, judging from the responses of some of Hollywood's creative folks, students of American culture, and social media \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) personnel      (B) inspectors      (C) supervisors      (D) commentary
2. The unexpected appearance and explosion of a small asteroid over Russia's Ural Mountains on Friday \_\_\_\_\_ the challenges astronomers face.  
(A) exaggerates      (B) highlights      (C) undermines      (D) overrules
3. An understanding of the role of language education in economic development should begin with a \_\_\_\_\_ of the concept of development.  
(A) determination      (B) prescription      (C) definition      (D) specification
4. Premier Jiang Yi-huah (江宜樺) announced yesterday that the Cabinet is willing to accept a \_\_\_\_\_ on the fate of the Fourth Nuclear Power Plant.  
(A) referendum      (B) deliberation      (C) postponement      (D) formulation
5. Robert Gibbs, former press secretary, says that he was once instructed by the White House not to \_\_\_\_\_ the administration's use of drones.  
(A) appreciate      (B) acknowledge      (C) predicate      (D) extrapolate
6. A very large \_\_\_\_\_ of language use is made up of a small number of high frequency vocabulary.  
(A) proponent      (B) proposition      (C) proportion      (D) composition
7. "The potential costs of increased risk-taking in some financial markets are not seen as \_\_\_\_\_ the benefits of promoting a stronger economic recovery and more rapid job creation," Bernanke said recently.  
(A) outweighing      (B) accelerating      (C) differentiating      (D) supplementing
8. The rise of communicative \_\_\_\_\_ and especially task-based approaches to language teaching and learning have led to a focus on communication and away from instruction in grammatical rules.  
(A) consciousness      (B) accuracy      (C) engineering      (D) competence
9. The U.S. Army private accused of providing secret documents to the WikiLeaks website pleaded guilty on Thursday to \_\_\_\_\_ classified material  
(A) overestimating      (B) interpolating      (C) misusing      (D) extenuating
10. Google co-founder Sergey Brin, by all \_\_\_\_\_ a private guy and brilliant logician, took the stage at the TED Conference Wednesday in Long Beach, California.  
(A) accounts      (B) viewpoints      (C) endorsements      (D) calculations

國立彰化師範大學 102 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所：共同

科目：英文

☆☆選擇題請在答案卡上作答，非選擇題請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共 6 頁，第 2 頁

## II. Structure 結構(20%)

Choose the word or expression (A, B, C, or D) that best completes each of the following sentences.

# 國立彰化師範大學 102 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所：共同

科目：英文

☆☆選擇題請在答案卡上作答，非選擇題請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共 6 頁，第 3 頁

## III. Reading Comprehension 閱讀測驗(20%)

Please read the following passages and choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) for each question.

### Passage A (adapted from *Yahoo News*)

A **conclave** is a meeting of cardinals specifically to choose a new pope. Only cardinals who are under the age of 80 are eligible to vote. The word conclave originates from the Latin *cum clavi* – with a key – because cardinals used to literally be cloistered behind locked doors until they came to a decision.

Conclaves are held in the Sistine Chapel, in the heart of the Vatican. In the past, the process of choosing a new pope could take days, and cardinals had to sleep in the chapel, famous for its frescoes by Michelangelo, Botticelli, and other Renaissance masters.

These days they are permitted to spend the night in a Vatican residence, but they cannot leave the walls of the city-state until a decision is made. The conclave is held amid tight security – the chapel is swept for listening devices and cardinals must take a vow of secrecy, promising to reveal nothing to the outside world. The cardinals are denied access to radio and television and are not allowed to carry in their mobile phones. They are prohibited from talking to the media.

Two votes are held each morning and two each afternoon in the Sistine Chapel. Any cardinal can vote for any other cardinal, and then they narrow it down, bit by bit. A two-thirds majority is required before it is decided who will be pope. Benedict's predecessor, Pope John Paul II, changed the rules during his papacy, so that a simple majority was deemed sufficient if no clear choice had been made after 12 days. But Pope Benedict reverted to the old rules in 2007 – he feared that a bloc of cardinals might deliberately stall for 12 days and then elect a cardinal with only a slim majority.

Cardinals write their choice on a ballot paper, then fold up the pieces of paper and walk to the altar. They put the votes into a paten – the shallow metal plate used to hold communion wafers during mass – and then slide them into a large chalice.

The ballots are burned in a stove after every second vote. The smoke from the stove comes out of a special chimney erected on top of the chapel in the days before the conclave starts. Black smoke means no decision has been made. White smoke signals that cardinals have chosen a new pope. The bells of Saint Peter's Basilica will also ring, to help avoid possible confusion if the color of the smoke is gray. In times past, damp straw was added to the stove fire to create dark smoke, but since the 1960s chemicals have been used to create the effect.

The senior deacon of the College of Cardinals, a body that represents all cardinals in the Catholic Church, asks the chosen cardinal if he accepts the decision to become pope. While those chosen are, in theory, free to decline, it doesn't really happen at this stage in the process because any potential pope elect who doesn't want the office will state that before he has been given a sufficient number of votes to become pope. Once the chosen answers yes, the senior deacon then steps out onto the balcony of the Vatican and shouts in Latin: "*Habemus Papam*" ("We have a pope!"). The new pope chooses the name by which he wishes to be called, pulls on his new robes and steps on to the balcony himself. He then gives his first blessing, watched on television by millions of people around the world.

# 國立彰化師範大學 102 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所：共同

科目：英文

☆☆選擇題請在答案卡上作答，非選擇題請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共 6 頁，第 4 頁

21. Which of the following statement is TRUE?

- (A) Botticelli Michelangelo was one of the famous popes in the history.
- (B) The rule, "a two-thirds majority is required," was set up by Pope John Paul II.
- (C) The chosen cardinal is free to decline to become a pope at the end of election.
- (D) The senior deacon names a new pope and dismisses the election meeting in public.

22. The best title for the article is:

- (A) How much influence will a pope have over the conclave?
- (B) How does the rest of the world know when a new pope has been selected?
- (C) How is the new pope presented to the world?
- (D) How does the Vatican elect a new pope?

23. Which of the following statement is NOT TRUE?

- (A) Cardinals cannot leave Vatican until a new pope is decided.
- (B) There are four votes every day during 12 days.
- (C) Any conclave is held under protection and secrecy.
- (D) Cardinals' ballot paper should go from a paten to a chalice.

24. According to the passage, the smoke

- (A) is from the chimney to signal a conclave to start.
- (B) results from the burning of ballots every day.
- (C) normally can be black, white or gray as planned.
- (D) has turned to be darker due to damp straw since 1960s.

25. The word **conclave** means?

- |                                    |                                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) a private and secret meeting   | (B) a pope's secret home       |
| (C) a cardinals' temporally prison | (D) a king's palace in Vatican |

## Passage B (adapted from *The Economist*)

The New York Times lost its top spot in comScore's ranking of the world's biggest newspaper websites to Britain's Daily Mail. The Times sniffed at the accuracy of comScore's figures, which exaggerate the Mail's online audience by including a personal-finance site that the paper owns. But the battle to be biggest reflects a growing phenomenon: national news publications going global.

A mere one-quarter of the Mail's online readers are in Britain. The Guardian, which caters to those who like their news left-leaning and serious in contrast to the Mail's right-wing raciness, has one-third in Britain and another third in America. Their chief competitors are two American publications: the New York Times, which like the Guardian aims at readers of serious news, and the Huffington Post, which since its launch in 2005 has become the biggest site of the four (it is not in comScore's "newspaper" category).

# 國立彰化師範大學 102 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所：共同

科目：英文

☆☆選擇題請在答案卡上作答，非選擇題請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共 6 頁，第 5 頁

That the HuffPo is beating papers with a history stretching back to the 19th century is a sign of just how differently news works online. The HuffPo is designed for the wired generation's short attention spans and addiction to social media; alone of the four, it has managed recently to increase its "stickiness", the number of stories each visitor reads. And it mixes both hard and **frothy** news (much of it rewritten from other sources, though an increasing amount is original) with generous dollops of opinion by guest bloggers.

Global news outlets are of course nothing new: the BBC, CNN and Al-Jazeera, as well as the Financial Times, the Wall Street Journal and indeed The Economist, have long aimed at a worldwide audience, and newswires like Reuters and Bloomberg have big, free online offerings. But in future, argues Ken Doctor, a media analyst at Outsell, a consultancy, there will be fewer national news outlets online. More will either look for new ways to make money from a small local audience, or try to get as big a global one as possible.

The reason is the grim economics of online news. Only a few, business-oriented newspapers are making money by charging readers for access. For most papers, what they publish is too similar to what people can get free elsewhere. Advertising, the other chief source of revenue, is worth far less per reader online than in print. So their best bet for making money is to pull in more readers for the same content.

What is at stake for all four of these news giants, however, is very different. The Mail's print circulation of 2m is second only to that of the tabloid Sun in Britain and is falling more slowly than that of most other papers. It also remains decently profitable. The Guardian and New York Times are losing readers faster, their heavyweight journalism costs more, and although their holding companies recently posted profits, revenues have been falling alarmingly. Both are hoping to increase digital revenues sharply through their tablet and smartphone apps, where readers must pay for news (the Times now charges on its website too; the Guardian does not plan to). Even so, in the medium term they may not be able to sustain their big newsrooms, making it harder to do the journalism that distinguishes them.

26. The main idea of the article is:

- (A) To survive online, newspapers are seeking a worldwide audience.
- (B) New York Times disagreed the ranking of comScore's survey.
- (C) News readers tend to have a political slant.
- (D) Advertising squeezes because of poor economics.

27. Which of the following statement is **TRUE**?

- (A) The Daily Mail and the Guardian are American publications.
- (B) The Daily Mail caters to those who like serious news.
- (C) Huffington Post actually is the top spot of the world's biggest newspaper websites.
- (D) The news in the New York Times is right-wing raciness.

# 國立彰化師範大學 102 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所：共同

科目：英文

☆☆選擇題請在答案卡上作答，非選擇題請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共 6 頁，第 6 頁

28. Which of the following statement is NOT TRUE?

- (A) In comparison to the Mail, the Times and Guardian are losing readers faster.
- (B) Any news of the Times on the tablet and smartphone apps is charged.
- (C) The Daily Mail's print circulation is more than that of the tabloid Sun.
- (D) The journalist isn't positive to the development of the New York Times.

29. In paragraph 3, what does **frothy** mean?

- (A) of rich substance
- (B) light and entertaining
- (C) opinionate comments
- (D) illegal and copied

30. According to the passage, which suggestion to increase digital revenues is appropriate for "news giants" nowadays?

- (A) The best way is to sustain big newsrooms.
- (B) The best way is to invite more guest bloggers to write stories.
- (C) The best way is to cooperate with more newswires and offer free offerings.
- (D) The best way is to make money from both local and global readers.

## IV. Translation 英翻中 (20 %)

Please translate the following English passage into Chinese and write your answer on the writing test answer sheet. 請將下列英文小段落翻成中文並在答案紙上作答

What is more surprising is how much extensive reading improves students' writing skills. In one study on extensive reading, students in extensive reading programmes were evaluated as 2-3 times better in writing when compared with students who did not read much yet actually practiced writing more! Surprisingly, extensive reading can also help speaking skills, as well as listening skills to a lesser extent.

(摘錄自 Scott Miles "Essential Reading")

## V. English Composition 英文作文 (20%)

Please write your composition on the writing test answer sheet. 請在答案紙上作答

Facebook is one of the most successful social media sites of all time. However, even though many people like using Facebook , some people have criticized the site. Please give TWO REASONS, and TWO REASONS ONLY, explaining why you think Facebook has or has not made a positive impact throughout the world. Please write at least 350 words, but no more than 400 words to express your opinion.