

國立清華大學 107 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：教育心理與諮商學系碩士班 乙組(專精心理組)

考試科目（代碼）：英文（6603）共 14 頁，第 1 頁 *請在【答案卡】作答

Choose the best answer.

I. Vocabulary (20%)

1. An air of expectation and holiday spirits _____ our office the day before Christmas.
A. permeated B. elicited C. infiltrated D. pervaded
2. John says he has enough money to last through the month if he is _____ in his spending.
A. instinctive B. frugal C. resolute D. fatuous
3. Anyone discovered tampering with survey results or the collection of data will be held _____ for their actions.
A. accountable B. accustomed C. accredited D. altered
4. As punctuality is a requirement of any good student, _____ will not be tolerated.
A. reverence B. diligence C. tardiness D. designation
5. One of the joys of a true friendship is that you can count on your friend's _____ answer to your questions.
A. candid B. gruff C. capricious D. competent
6. All personnel should reread the employee handbook as _____ changes have been made in key chapters.
A. substandard B. subtracted C. substantive D. subjected
7. Social distance refers to the cognitive and affective _____ of two cultures which come into contact within an individual.
A. velocity B. allegiance C. inclination D. proximity
8. _____ is valuable in science, even when a scientific idea is true, it can be misused through grandiosity.
A. Experimentation B. Exposure C. Humility D. Appraisal
9. Scenes of bustling streets full of well-dressed citizens going about their

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business _____ the growing hardship faced by all but the richest local residents.

A. betoken B. contradict C. quell D. forestall

10. Hemophilia is a hereditary illness in which the blood does not _____ in the usual way.

A. circulate B. coagulate C. dwindle D. surmount

II. Grammar (20%)

11. New research finds that mass bleaching of coral reefs, _____, now happens every six years on average. The reefs don't have time to recover.

- A. virtual known for
- B. virtually unknown for
- C. once virtually unknown
- D. once virtually unknowing

12. The vernal equinox is one of two points in Earth's orbit _____ equal periods of daytime and nighttime across the globe. Many mark it as the first day of the spring.

- A. as the sun creates
- B. how the sun creates
- C. as to the sun creating
- D. where the sun creates

13. In a lunar eclipse, the Earth blocks the sun, _____.

- A. to make the moon appear red
- B. made the moon appear redly
- C. making the moon appear reddish
- D. which makes the moon appear redly

14. More than 25 percent of the Earth will experience serious drought and desertification by the year 2050 if the attempts made by the Paris climate

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agreement to curb global warming _____, according to a new study by the journal *Nature Climate Change*.

- A. are not met
- B. will not met
- C. is not being met
- D. will not be met

15. This year's lineup of best new restaurants ranges from the high end to the very casual — reflecting _____.

- A. how to eat today
- B. how we eat today
- C. what we eat today
- D. whether we eat today

16. _____ 9.8 million people felt a magnitude 4.4 earthquake that rumbled across the Bay Area on January 4, 2018 according to the U.S. Geological Survey reported.

- A. An estimate
- B. An estimating
- C. An estimated
- D. Estimated as

17. Green iguanas are an invasive species in Florida _____ eating through landscaping and digging burrows that undermine infrastructure.

- A. known as
- B. known for
- C. knowing for
- D. for its knowing

18. Some people may have stronger immune systems than others, but there are things everyone can do to reduce _____.

- A. falling ill chance
- B. chances are falling ill
- C. their chances of ill falling

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D. their chances of falling ill

19. Some animals' droppings can be a potential source of salmonella bacteria, _____.

- A. then results in food poison
- B. which causes food poisoning
- C. where food poison causes them
- D. what are sources of food poisoning

20. _____ some of the strongest increases are in manual labor and service industries as employers vie for help.

- A. Over all, wages are grown sluggish
- B. Wages are growing sluggish over all,
- C. As wages are growing sluggishly over all
- D. Though wages are growing sluggishly over all,

III. Cloze (20%)

Passage A

Sometimes certain eras or events from our past receive little or no attention. This might be because ____21____ little information available on these subjects, or because the subjects are controversial or shameful, and we are reluctant to face ____22____. But when we ignore or deny a part of our past, we ____23____ learn the lessons that history can teach us, and we neglect people who are part of that history. These people – and their history – can become “invisible,” and ____24____ we can forget that they ought to be part of what we ____25____ as history.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 21. A. very | B. it is | C. a | D. there is |
| 22. A. with | B. them | C. on | D. it |
| 23. A. ought to | B. are forced to | C. completely | D. fail to |
| 24. A. in time | B. all the time | C. many times | D. on time |
| 25. A. have become | B. are created | C. think of | D. look for |

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Passage B

Denise Breitburg, a marine ecologist, talked about coral bleaching in this article. Global warming is making the world's oceans sicker, depleting them of oxygen and harming delicate coral reefs more often. The lower oxygen levels are making marine life far more __26__. Oxygen is __27__ nearly all life in the oceans, except for a few microbes. As seas are losing oxygen, those areas are __28__ habitable by many organisms. As indicated, the drop in oxygen levels is getting worse, __29__ large areas, and is more of a complex problem than previously thought. Severe bleaching caused by warmer waters is hitting once-colorful coral reefs __30__ they used to a few decades ago.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 26. A. vulnerable | B. vulnerably more than | | |
| C. be vulnerable | D. being vulnerable | | |
| 27. A. crucial | B. crucially | C. crucial for | D. crucially for |
| 28. A. in essence | B. above all | C. in the end | D. no longer |
| 29. A. chock | B. chokes | C. choking | D. choked |
| 30. A. more often four times than | B. four times often more than | | |
| C. more four times often than | D. four times more often than | | |

IV. Reading Comprehension (40%)

Passage A

The most important question facing political and economic planner in the coming years will be how to reconcile the desire of people everywhere for a higher standard of living with the Earth's limited capacity to provide it. The future will be a world where the majority of the population – two-thirds of the planet's 10 billion people – will live in cities; cities with enormous appetite for energy, clean water, sanitation, housing, transportation and all the other necessities of modern urban life.

Unless we can succeed in making economic development consistent with maintaining a healthy environment, the bulk of the world's

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population will have no chance of achieving living standards similar to those enjoyed by many today. Not only will the impoverished have little chance of improving their circumstances, but many who today benefit from a high standard of living will inevitably see it begin to decline as the planet becomes overstressed by the intensifying demand for resources – demand that could lead to political and even military conflict.

There are new technologies on the horizon that do offer some hope of allowing us to avoid a gloomy future of poverty, want and conflict. But more needs to be done to accelerate the development and deployment of these technological solutions and to combine them with the political and economic measures needed to change the way we presently live. Time is not on our side and the cost of doing too little or moving too slowly is far too great.

31. The purpose of this report is to do which of the following?
- A. To reassure its readers.
 - B. To entertain its readers.
 - C. To persuade its readers.
 - D. To calm its readers.
32. What does the report predict for the future?
- A. The standard of living will be higher than it is today.
 - B. Many people will have little hope of improving their lives.
 - C. The world population will stabilize.
 - D. Technology will be unable to solve our environmental problems.
33. What issue is not of major concerns in the report?
- A. The Earth's limited capacity in providing a higher standard of living.
 - B. Possible wars due to intensive demand of resources.
 - C. Time for a resolution is in urgent.
 - D. The declination of economic development.

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34. According to the report, what are in great amount of need for living in an over-populated city?
- A. Housing, transportation, and public health facilitation.
 - B. Clean water, electricity, and leisure activities.
 - C. Energy, sanitation, and education.
 - D. Transportation, accommodation, and public space.
35. What does the report recommend?
- A. Strict measures to control the world's population.
 - B. Lowering living standard.
 - C. Quicker adoption of new technologies.
 - D. Careful evaluation of technology before it comes into use.

Passage B

In April 1803 Napoleon Bonaparte negotiated the sale of the Louisiana Territory with the envoys of President Thomas Jefferson. For the fifteen million dollars needed to continue his war in Europe, Napoleon turned the entire Louisiana Territory over to the United States. Neither the French nor the Americans were aware of the vast amount of land the sale involved. It was later discovered to include over eight hundred thousand square miles.

Only a short time before the agreement was reached, Napoleon had acquired Louisiana from Spain with the intention of making Louisiana the center of a great French-American empire. However, when President Jefferson sent word that he was interested in buying New Orleans, Napoleon gave up his dream. The envoys were offered all of Louisiana or nothing, and they gladly took it all. At one stroke of the pen and without even a threat of war, the Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the United States, pushed back the frontier, and secured the Mississippi River as a highway for Western trade. It was by far the best bargain in American diplomatic history.

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36. The most unusual feature of the sale was that
- A. it involved a very valuable piece of land.
 - B. no one really wanted most of the land.
 - C. neither country knew how much land was involved.
 - D. it was negotiated in a very short period of time.
37. With whom did Napoleon negotiate the sale of Louisiana?
- A. President Jefferson personally.
 - B. An American delegation.
 - C. The Spanish.
 - D. Citizens of New Orleans.
38. One of the significant aspects of the Louisiana Purchase was that it
- A. expanded the United States without a war.
 - B. cost less than had originally been offered.
 - C. removed all foreign powers from the United States.
 - D. resulted from a direct negotiation with France.
39. Acquisition of the Mississippi River was important to the United States because it
- A. was a recognizable frontier.
 - B. expanded American power.
 - C. made New Orleans an international port.
 - D. provided a route for trade with the west.
40. What did the Louisiana Purchase do for the United States?
- A. It lessened the threat of war with Spain.
 - B. It made the country twice as large.
 - C. It provided a border on the Pacific Ocean.

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D. It added 80,000 square miles.

Passage C

Researchers see clear benefits of shared book reading for child development. Shared book reading with young children is good for language and cognitive development, increasing vocabulary and pre-reading skills and honing conceptual development. Shared book reading also likely enhances the quality of the parent-infant relationship by encouraging reciprocal interactions—the back-and-forth dance between parents and infants. Certainly not least of all, it gives infants and parents a consistent daily time to cuddle. The more books parents read, and the more time they had spent reading, the greater the developmental benefits in their 4-year-old children.

The following paragraphs are an excerpt from a research report by Lisa Scott, associate professor in psychology, University of Florida. She writes,

In order to guide parents on how to create a high-quality book-reading experience for their infants, my psychology research lab has conducted a series of baby learning studies. In our investigations, my colleagues and I followed infants across the second six months of life. We've found that when parents showed babies books with faces or objects that were individually named, they learn more, generalize what they learn to new situations and show more specialized brain responses. This is in contrast to books with no labels or books with the same generic label under each image in the book.

Our most recent addition to this series of studies was funded by the National Science Foundation and just published in the journal *Child Development*. Here's what we did. First, we brought six-month-old infants into our lab, where we could see how much attention they paid to story characters they'd never seen before. We used electroencephalography (EEG) to measure their brain responses. Infants wear a cap-like net of 128 sensors that let us record the electricity naturally emitted from the scalp as the brain works. We measured these neural responses while infants looked at and paid attention to pictures on a computer screen. These brain measurements can tell us about what

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infants know and whether they can tell the difference between the characters we show them. We also tracked the infants' gaze using eye-tracking technology to see what parts of the characters they focused on and how long they paid attention.

The data we collected at this first visit to our lab served as a baseline. We wanted to compare their initial measurements with future measurements we'd take, after we sent them home with storybooks featuring these same characters. We divided up our volunteers into three groups. One group of parents read their infants storybooks that contained six individually named characters that they'd never seen before. Another group were given the same storybooks but instead of individually naming the characters, a generic and made-up label was used to refer to all the characters (such as "Hitchel"). Finally, we had a third comparison group of infants whose parents didn't read them anything special for the study.

After three months passed, the families returned to our lab so we could again measure the infants' attention to our storybook characters. It turned out that only those who received books with individually labeled characters showed enhanced attention compared to their earlier visit. And the brain activity of babies who learned individual labels also showed that they could distinguish between different individual characters. We didn't see these effects for infants in the comparison group or for infants who received books with generic labels. These findings suggest that very young infants are able to use labels to learn about the world around them and that shared book reading is an effective tool for supporting development in the first year of life.

So what do our results from the lab mean for parents who want to maximize the benefits of storytime? Not all books are created equal. The books that parents should read to six- and nine-month-olds will likely be different than those they read to two-year-olds, which will likely be different than those appropriate for four-year-olds who are getting ready to read on their own. In other words, to reap the benefits of shared book reading during infancy, we need to be reading our little ones the right books at the right time. For infants, finding books that name different characters may lead to higher-quality shared book reading experiences

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and result in the learning and brain development benefits we find in our studies. If names weren't in the book, simply make them up. It's possible that books that include named characters simply increase the amount of parent talking. We know that talking to babies is important for their development.

So parents of infants: Add shared book reading to your daily routines and name the characters in the books you read. Talk to your babies early and often to guide them through their amazing new world—and let storytime help.

41. Which is NOT mentioned as the benefits of shared book reading?

- A. It contributes to filial piety.
- B. It promotes children's language development.
- C. It facilitates children's conceptual understanding.
- D. It creates the chances for hugging between parents and children.

42. Which statement is TRUE?

- A. Interactive books are the best choice for reading to babies.
- B. All books are created equal when it comes to early shared-book reading.
- C. The best books for babies are not different from the best books for toddlers.
- D. During early shared-book reading, what's on the book is as important as the reading experience.

43. About the experiment, which is NOT mentioned?

- A. Stories were read to infants by their parents.
- B. Equipment to measure brain responses was used.
- C. Infants' responses to picture via voices were recorded.
- D. The technology to measure infants' attention on pictures was used.

44. Regarding choosing books to read to infants, which of the following is best suggested?

- A. Animal books are easy for parents to start.
- B. Generic label books help parents to talk about concepts.

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- C. Characters with names in the books can help parent talking.
- D. Wordless books help parents to practice talking to infants.

45. What might be the title of the article?

- A. Early Shared-book Reading is On the Rise
- B. Quality Shared-book Reading during Infancy Matters
- C. Want a Brilliant Child: Come and Join a Reading Club
- D. High-Quantity Earlier Book-reading Experiences Count

Passage D

The old adage is true: When in Rome, do as the Romans do. Frederick Hawkins, cultural ambassador of the Waldorf Astoria Rome Cavalieri, shares five easy ways to spot a tourist—and what to do to look like a local.

Number 1. Ordering coffee to go

There is no such thing as coffee to-go in Italy, and there's an unwritten rule of no milk in your coffee past noon. You will never find an Italian walking around with a coffee in a paper cup. It's meant to be consumed the moment it's prepared, at the counter where it was prepared.

Number 2. Dressing like no one's looking

When it comes to dressing in Rome, fit is king. Avoid the Hawaiian print, Under Armour T-shirt, or golf shirt with flip-flops and baseball caps. Though the Milanese have made fashion their business and way of life, Romans also pay close attention to fit and quality: Even in scorching summer heat, you will still find a Roman man dressed in a button-down shirt and well-fitted trousers. Also, women should cover their shoulders and knees in a church. You may not be admitted into St. Peter's Basilica if either is exposed.

Number 3. Forgetting to air kiss

Men who are close friends, and women, will greet you with an air kiss on each cheek—though it's hotly debated whether you start on the right or

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the left. In many cases, the woman will dictate which side by offering her preferred cheek and the man will adapt accordingly. It really doesn't matter as long as you adapt to where the other is going and you don't bump noses.

Number 4. Ordering three or four courses—at every meal

Most Italians don't eat an antipasto, primo, secondo, and dolce at every meal—and you don't have to, either. Breakfast usually consists of a cornetti and cappuccino, not eggs, cereal, and fruit (which you will surely find at a hotel). Feel free just to pick a primo or secondo for your lunch and maybe splurge at dinner with a more robust meal. Also know that menu substitutions are frowned upon. If you are allergic to a particular ingredient, you will be advised to order another dish on the menu.

Number 5. Hesitating when you drive or cross a street.

Driving scooters—and driving in general—is not for the faint of heart. The style is aggressive. This holds true with pedestrian crossings, too. (Roman drivers are like dogs—they sense fear.) Just look convinced that you want to cross the street or you never will, and use crosswalks when possible. You may also notice that parking is very creative and traffic is chaotic. People will inevitably honk, shout, and glare—just ignore them, try not to get flustered, and stay your course.

46. Which is closest in meaning to the word *adage*?

- A. old saying
- B. pop culture
- C. national heritage
- D. a pseudoscientific formula

47. About dressing in Rome, what is NOT correct?

- A. No matter men or women, fit is a top priority.
- B. Trendy T-shirts are not favored by men and women in summer.
- C. The fashion style of Roman citizens cannot be compared to that of

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the Milanese.

D. In hot summer days, women wearing shorts may not be permitted to enter a church.

48. About meals for Romans, which statement is TRUE?

- A. During daytime, Romans eat light.
- B. Romans usually eat a big meal for lunch.
- C. Late-night eating is common for Romans.
- D. The breakfast style you see in a hotel restaurant is usually the style Romans have at home.

49. If you do menu substitutions in a Roman restaurant, what will happen?

- A. You need to pay extra money.
- B. You can get a treat by the owner.
- C. You will get a facial expression indicating displeasure.
- D. You will have to choose your own ingredient in that dish.

50. When crossing a street, what is advised?

- A. Using pedestrian crossings is suggested.
- B. Hesitating for a couple of times is safer.
- C. Driving a car is reserved for the faint of heart in Rome.
- D. Scooter drivers are usually in a rush so stop them to allow you to cross a street.