

國立彰化師範大學112學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所：英語學系、

科目：英文（含作文與翻譯）

兒童英語研究所

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共6頁，第1頁

I. Vocabulary and Grammar (30%; 2% for each item)

- The valley is dry, windy and _____, with a typical permafrost steppe climate.
(A) Inhabitable (B) inhospitable (C) inalienable (D) unnavigable
- When you travel to a remote place, remember to secure your accommodation in advance. What does accommodation mean here?
(A) hotel (B) fuel (C) transportation (D) restaurant
- The independent publishers thrive _____ the Covid pandemic.
(A) out of (B) even though (C) due to (D) despite
- I have never been able to _____ watching penalties as a fan of soccer.
(A) stomach (B) appease (C) fluster (D) mollify
- The band will have a gig tomorrow. It means the band will _____.
(A) hold an unplugged concert (B) hold a reception
(C) hold a live performance (D) hold a party with fans
- A: What's up with your date with Paul?
B: Don't mention it! I just found Paul is not _____.
(A) my dish (B) my piece of cake (C) my vegetable (D) my cup of tea
- I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads _____ in a wood, and I—
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.
(A) diverged (B) converged (C) diverted (D) converted
- Jessica decided to take Amtrak to visit her friends in Chicago. _____, her friends met her at the station.
(A) On arriving in Chicago (B) Arriving in Chicago
(C) On her arrival in Chicago (D) With her arrival in Chicago

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共6頁，第2頁

9. The toy factory _____ 2000 toys a month.
(A) turns up (B) turns up with (C) turns on (D) turns out
10. Jane _____ her father in her love for plants and horticulture.
(A) takes after (B) looks after (C) sees after (D) cares for
11. Mr. Johnson was acquitted _____ all the charges against him.
(A) about (B) for (C) with (D) of
12. The _____ boss would hand out raises one day and fire the entire staff the next.
(A) gullible (B) capricious (C) pragmatic (D) lethargic
13. While the police chief does not agree, the newspaper has deprecated the failure of the police in curbing the crime rate in the city, claiming that the problem has actually _____.
(A) aggrandized (B) aggregated (C) aggravated (D) aggressed
14. Lake Grace is surrounded by _____ mountains on three sides, and the water is turquoise like _____.
(A) snow-covered, diamond (B) snow-capped, emerald
(C) snow-clad, sapphire (D) snow-fallen, crystal
15. Upon visiting the remote island in the Pacific Ocean, the anthropologist was so _____ the ceremony that he wrote, in a letter to his publisher, that the ceremony alone made the trip worthwhile.
(A) taken aback by (B) beseeched by (C) overwhelmed by (D) enamored by

II. Reading Comprehension (30%; 3% for each item)

Questions 1-5 are based on the following passage.

Rose Nekesa's rice field in western Kenya has been invaded by huge swarms of the voracious red-billed quelea bird. "I'm losing my voice because I spend all day shouting, to chase the birds away. These birds are not afraid of anything," she tells the BBC, holding a huge lump of mud in one hand and a stick in the other. "They are already used to us and everything we throw at them."

Sometimes referred to as "feathered locusts", queleas are considered pests across East and Southern Africa. An average quelea bird can eat around 10g of grain a day. Not a huge amount, but as the flocks can number two million they can collectively consume as much as 20 tonnes of grain in 24 hours.

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共6頁，第3頁

The prolonged drought in the Horn of Africa, which has meant fewer seeds from wild grasses, a primary source of food for queleas, may be behind the invasion of cultivated land as the birds look for an alternative, some Kenyan scientists have suggested. Increased cereal crop production throughout Africa may have also increased the quelea populations as there is a larger source of food for their super-nomadic populations. Added to this is the fact that the birds breed very fast - three times a year with as many as nine chicks - allowing for a huge explosion in the population.

As mud, sticks and vuvuzelas have not worked to protect the crops, the authorities have turned to a mass cull through chemical spraying using the pesticide fenthion. Fenthion is highly toxic to other species which are not the main target. As a result, environmental scientists and animal group activists are warning that the spraying will have severe consequences on the ecosystem, other plant and animal species, as well as human health.

“The question is, how do you plan to coexist with the birds? Because you can’t kill everything,” argues Raphael Kapiyo, a professor of environment and earth science at Maseno University. “But more than that, we are saying the act of trying to control the birds with the chemicals is so dangerous.” The professor wants more traditional, environmentally friendly methods - such as scaring or trapping and eating the birds - to be employed instead to contain the quelea. Chemical spraying, he feels, just offers an easy way out. The alternatives, though, are seen as expensive and time-consuming.

Collins Marangu, director of crop protection services, acknowledges that killing the birds is not desirable but says it is necessary. “What we are doing is precision agriculture,” he says. “We spray the roosting grounds at night, precisely where the birds are. After that, we collect and burn them.”

But whatever method is used, for the farmers affected the control measures have come too late as some of the crop has already been eaten. Harvests are down by more than a half.

(Source: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-64596927>)

1. Which of the following is **not** given as a possible reason for quelea swarming?
 - (A) Increased cereal crop production.
 - (B) Prolonged droughts.
 - (C) The blaring of vuvuzelas.
 - (D) The birds breed very fast.
2. Why is the quelea such a serious problem?
 - (A) Each bird consumes a lot of food.
 - (B) The flocks can get extremely large.
 - (C) They destroy what they don’t eat.
 - (D) They physically resemble locusts.

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共6頁，第4頁

3. What measures has the government taken to solve the quelea issue?
 - (A) Trapping the birds.
 - (B) Scaring the birds away.
 - (C) Chemical spraying.
 - (D) All of the above.
4. Why is chemical spraying seen by some as “an easy way out”?
 - (A) It is expensive and time-consuming.
 - (B) It is unethical.
 - (C) Chemical spraying will completely eradicate the quelea.
 - (D) It is more effective, but may have unintended consequences.
5. What is meant by “precision agriculture”?
 - (A) Burning the birds.
 - (B) Spraying at night.
 - (C) Killing only undesirable quelea.
 - (D) Minimizing the environmental impact of spraying.

Questions 6-10 are based on the following passage.

Clarissa Holleman had always felt like teaching was her calling. But just more than a year into her first job caring for children with special needs, the 24-year-old from Hinesville, Georgia, US, was burnt out from what she calls the “high stakes” and “compassion fatigue”. She had “no life” of her own outside work, and was struggling to see a future within the education field.

So, in January 2022, after spending months upskilling via free LinkedIn courses, Holleman quit what had been her “dream career”. She’s now a tech recruiter at a millennial-run company, and although she doesn’t identify with her work as much anymore, she prefers it that way. Holleman has unlimited (and culturally permitted) paid time off, great work-life balance that allows for established hobbies and a better salary. “I definitely see myself staying there really long term,” she says.

But increasingly, Generation Z workers like Holleman – those born between 1997 and 2012 – are insisting we write a new script for work. Having observed older workers experience burnout, time poverty and economic insecurity at the grindstone, they’re demanding more from workplaces: bigger pay cheques, more time off, the flexibility to work remotely and greater social and environmental responsibility. Many of these values were millennial preferences, but for Gen Zers, they’ve become expectations – and they’re willing to walk away from employers if their needs aren’t met.

While there are, of course, Gen Zers aspiring to all sorts of lives, the top priority for this cohort of workers as a whole is higher pay. It makes sense that wages are in sharper focus now. Gen Z is entering a workforce and economic landscape that is very different than before. While young workers across

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共6頁，第5頁

generations tend to struggle financially early on in their careers, Gen Z faces particularly acute stressors, especially as rising inflation outpaces salary growth.

With both salary and work-life balance front and centre, Gen Zers also come with another stand-out characteristic: they are the cohort most likely to quit if they're unsatisfied at work. And Gen Zers already spend less time in a role than millennials. Quitting or changing careers might seem likely to nudge higher salaries further out of reach, but research finds that's not the case. In comparison to those who stay put, the UK's Office for National Statistics found higher wages were a key perk of job hopping for all workers.

Gen Z is erupting into the workforce at a time of major upheaval. In the wake of the pandemic, we're experiencing something of a power struggle between workplaces and their employees, as workers push for better conditions and many companies resist their efforts. Naturally, conversations around flexibility, work-life balance and social and environmental justice are louder than ever.

(Source: <https://www.bbc.com/worklife/article/20220613-gen-z-the-workers-who-want-it-all>)

6. What is the main difference between Gen Z and millennial workers, according to the article?
 - (A) Gen Z desire higher pay and more time off.
 - (B) Gen Z pay more attention to environmental issues.
 - (C) Millennials are more likely to suffer from burnout.
 - (D) Gen Z are more likely to quit their jobs.
7. Why are salaries such a high priority for Gen Z workers?
 - (A) Nowadays, the costs of living grow faster than the average salary.
 - (B) They have a high opinion of themselves.
 - (C) They spend more money than previous generations.
 - (D) They tend to work longer hours.
8. How does quitting their jobs affect Gen Z workers' pay?
 - (A) They tend to get paid less.
 - (B) They tend to get paid more.
 - (C) They tend to get paid about the same.
 - (D) There is no correlation.
9. Deduce the meaning of the word 'upskilling' in paragraph 2 from context.
 - (A) Leveling up in a video game.
 - (B) Honing the skills you already have.
 - (C) Learning new skills.
 - (D) Becoming an expert in something.

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10. Why does paragraph 2 emphasize that Clarissa Holleman’s unlimited time off is “culturally permitted”?

- (A) How much time off is allowed depends on the culture of the country.
- (B) How much time off is allowed depends on the employee’s cultural background.
- (C) Her company allows their employees to take as much time off as they need.
- (D) Her company frowns upon taking too much time off.

III. Translation (20%)

(注意：請考生勿翻譯刮弧內文字。)

一、英翻中

At the Cabinet’s weekly meeting Thursday, Premier Chen Chien-jen received briefings from the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Culture regarding a special bill to boost economic and social resilience and share the proceeds of growth in the post-pandemic era. The government is providing the people with support and assistance in the wake of the pandemic, the premier said. As such, the special post-pandemic recovery bill proposes subsidy programs for housing loans and student loans to alleviate living costs and strengthen care for disadvantaged students, as well as cultural revitalization projects aimed at swiftly restoring the vitality of Taiwan’s arts and cultural industries.

(文出中華民國行政院全球資訊網，10%)

二、中翻英

1. 喜怒哀樂之未發，謂之中；發而皆中節，謂之和；中也者，天下之大本也；和也者，天下之達道也。(語出《中庸》，5%)
2. 台灣積體電路製造股份有限公司今(2023/1/18)日宣布2022年台積公司優良供應商卓越表現獎得主，表彰在技術合作、材料開發、量產支援、建廠管理、品質控管等方面表現優良之供應商。(文出台灣積體電路製造股份有限公司官網，5%)

IV. English Composition (20%)

Setbacks, disappointments and failure are part of the human experience. Many argue that, however unpleasant, experiencing difficulties in life contributes to personal growth and, ultimately makes us stronger, better, and/or more grounded. To what extent do you agree with this point of view? Please write a well-argued essay explaining your position.

(You may, if you choose, make reference to your personal experiences on the subject).