

國立彰化師範大學115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）

科技與兒少英語研究所

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共7頁，第1頁

I. Vocabulary & Grammar (30%)

Total of 15 questions, 2 points per question. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

- The region's extreme climate makes it largely _____ to permanent human settlement.
(A) inhospitable (B) unmanageable (C) sustainable (D) arable
- The committee reached a consensus only after lengthy _____ among its members.
(A) deliberation (B) hesitation (C) circulation (D) confrontation
- The researcher was careful not to draw conclusions based _____ incomplete data.
(A) with (B) from (C) on (D) by
- The novel was praised for its vivid imagery but criticized for lacking narrative _____.
(A) redundancy (B) tolerance (C) conformity (D) coherence
- The CEO's remarks were widely interpreted as an attempt to _____ blame for the company's failure.
(A) deflect (B) extract (C) inherit (D) satiate
- Many residents opposed the plan _____ it promised economic growth.
(A) whereas (B) unless (C) due to (D) provided
- The scientist cautioned that the findings should be treated as _____ until further evidence is available.
(A) arbitrary (B) negligible (C) tentative (D) obsolete
- The athlete's recovery was slower than expected, largely _____ a lack of proper rehabilitation.
(A) due to (B) in contrast with (C) apart from (D) regardless of
- The speaker delivered her argument with such _____ that few in the audience questioned her authority.
(A) obligation (B) conviction (C) reservation (D) discretion
- The new regulations are expected to come _____ effect at the beginning of next year.
(A) into (B) in (C) to (D) for
- The professor encouraged students to engage _____ critical reflection rather than rote memorization.
(A) at (B) with (C) on (D) in
- The investigation revealed that the report had been _____ to support a predetermined conclusion.
(A) manipulated (B) moderated (C) mediated (D) minimized
- The journalist's account was praised for being both concise and _____.
(A) informative (B) redundant (C) ambiguous (D) speculative

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共7頁，第2頁

14. The author's tone shifts noticeably, _____ the reader to reassess earlier assumptions.
(A) compel (B) compelling (C) to compel (D) is compelled
15. The committee emphasized that any decision must be made _____ the long-term consequences in mind.
(A) under (B) by (C) with (D) upon

II. Reading Comprehension (30%)

Two readings, with a total of 15 questions, 2 points per question. Choose the best answer based on the reading.

Reading A

In the past few months, precious metals prices have been in the headlines, with the prices of silver, gold, and platinum increasing beyond what analysts had forecast and even what some of the most determined “stackers” had dreamed. The prices of silver, in particular, skyrocketed from an average of about \$30 per ounce (oz) at the beginning of 2025, to an unprecedented price of over \$120 on January 29, 2026. This spike was followed the next day by a contraction of over 30%. Nevertheless, the price of silver remains consistently above the psychological “breakout” price of \$50, suggesting that the fundamentals (including high levels of demand with limited supplies) are strong and that the price may continue to increase into 2026.

There are different types of silver investors. There are those who trade in “paper” silver on commodities markets, such as the COMEX or the Shanghai Futures Exchange. While individuals can invest in the markets, the majority of trading is conducted by large commercial banks and investment firms. The reason that this type of investment is called “paper” is that no exchange of physical metals takes place. This type of investment is risky for several reasons. One reason is the use of leverage, wherein investors need to only pay a percentage of the price, similar to a deposit. This allows for very large gains when the price of a commodity changes, but also the possibility of very large losses. Another risk factor is the position one takes in the market. For this reason, the term “futures exchange” is commonly heard, as trading involves making predictions about future moves. For those who expect prices to increase, they will hold a long position, also known as “buy low, sell high.” For investors who expect prices to fall, they will hold a short position, and will profit if the price falls.

Another type of investor focuses on buying physical silver. While it is technically possible for these individuals to purchase physical silver from the markets described above, the minimum purchase amount is usually far too high for the average investor, into the thousands of ounces. As such, the typical physical silver investor will buy from local coin shops, online bullion dealers, or directly from government dealers. The cost of physical silver, as compared to paper silver, is different. Coin shops, for example, will use the current spot price of silver to calculate how much they are willing to pay to buy physical silver or what price they will set in order to sell at a profit. Therefore, dealers will typically buy at less than spot and sell at above spot. However, this depends on the type of silver product, with more desirable forms of silver

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共7頁，第3頁

(particularly some government-issued silver currency) selling for a premium, while less desirable products include bullion, such as generic coins (called rounds), or bars.

No matter what type of silver investor you are, the current state of the market is extremely volatile, with prices fluctuating within a day or even within a few minutes. For investors in silver futures, this volatility may cause the silver exchanges to require higher margins, which is the dollar amount (or percentage) you are required to have invested. For investors who are highly leveraged, a margin call will require you to deposit additional cash or close your position, which involves selling a portion of your contracts. For those who hold physical silver, higher prices may bring about a high level of excitement; however, finding buyers willing to pay peak prices for your silver at these higher prices will become much more difficult. Given the increasing demand for silver in AI, solar panels, and electric vehicle applications and the relatively low available supply of silver, most experts anticipate the price to stay high or even increase over the next months.

16. What caused precious metals to receive increased attention in recent months?
 - (A) Governments introduced new regulations on metal trading.
 - (B) Mining production dramatically decreased worldwide.
 - (C) Prices rose beyond analysts' expectations.
 - (D) Investors shifted completely away from gold.
17. What happened immediately after silver reached over \$120 per ounce?
 - (A) Prices continued to rise steadily.
 - (B) Trading on futures exchanges was suspended.
 - (C) Prices dropped by more than 30%.
 - (D) Government dealers increased supply.
18. Why is silver traded on a "futures exchange"?
 - (A) To exchange physical metals internationally
 - (B) To predict and speculate on future price movements
 - (C) To avoid paying taxes on transactions
 - (D) To purchase government-issued currency
19. What is the main purpose of leverage in commodities trading?
 - (A) To reduce total investment returns
 - (B) To allow investors to control large positions with partial payment
 - (C) To eliminate the possibility of financial loss
 - (D) To prevent short selling
20. An investor who expects silver prices to fall would most likely:
 - (A) Take a long position.
 - (B) Purchase government-issued coins.
 - (C) Take a short position.
 - (D) Increase margin requirements.

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共7頁，第4頁

21. Why do most physical silver investors buy from coin shops or bullion dealers?
- (A) Futures markets prohibit individuals from participating.
 - (B) Physical purchases through futures contracts require large minimum amounts.
 - (C) Government dealers offer lower prices than exchanges.
 - (D) Futures contracts do not involve spot prices.
22. What may occur if a highly leveraged investor receives a margin call?
- (A) The investor automatically earns a profit.
 - (B) The investor must deposit additional funds or close part of the position.
 - (C) The exchange will cancel all contracts immediately.
 - (D) Physical silver will be delivered to the investor.
23. What is the author's overall perspective on investing in silver?
- (A) It guarantees profits for informed investors.
 - (B) It is inherently unsafe and should be avoided.
 - (C) It presents both opportunities and significant risks.
 - (D) It is only suitable for large commercial banks.

Reading B

School-based curricula (SBC) are developed based on a school's highlights or unique characteristics, with, as much as possible, a connection between these school-specific elements and students' needs and experiences. The goal of the SBC is to enhance learners' understanding and positive impression of their school. Scholars have pointed to four specific aspects to the development of a SBC, including localization, autonomy and flexibility, student involvement, and collaboration among teachers.

Localization (or indigenization) emphasizes adapting instruction to reflect the local features of a school and its surrounding community. Teaching materials and strategies are revised according to students' needs, teachers' instructional goals, faculty expertise, and available resources. Localization is closely connected to individualization and globalization. Together, these dimensions form a "triplization" perspective, which includes localized instruction (adapting to and enhancing community factors), globalized instruction (strengthening international relevance and participation), and individualized instruction (supporting self-actualization, creativity, and motivation based on learners' characteristics). This approach promotes lifelong, diversified, networked, and technologically aware learning.

In terms of autonomy and flexibility, Taiwan's national curriculum provides general guidelines rather than detailed rules, allowing schools and teachers to develop SBC autonomously in collaboration with local stakeholders. This autonomy fosters the flexibility necessary for innovation and reform. Educational decentralization has emphasized professional collaboration and school-based decision-making in curriculum design. As a result, SBC is designed according to student, community, and school development needs. Teachers are empowered as curriculum developers responsible for maintaining instructional quality, promoting student learning, and supporting school development and teacher professionalism.

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共7頁，第5頁

Another important dimension of SBC is the active role of students and parents in decision-making. Students' experiences provide valuable insight for designing meaningful learning activities. Although space has been allocated for school-designed and alternative curricula, student participation remains an area for improvement in most schools. Empowering students through inquiry-based and problem-based learning is essential for engagement. SBC is fundamentally participatory: content, materials, assessment, and learning contexts are tailored to students' needs and aligned with the school's vision in order to maximize learning outcomes.

Finally, teacher collaboration is crucial for effective SBC reform. Teachers adjust instruction based on classroom experience and student needs while working collaboratively to implement curriculum plans. They serve as curriculum designers, integrate subjects, develop interdisciplinary approaches, and use diverse assessments to cultivate learners' competencies. Collaboration also supports localization by enabling teachers to respond collectively to community needs. Effective implementation depends on both teacher autonomy and a strong sense of ownership, supported by reflective practices and input from multiple stakeholders, including administrators, subject teachers, and parents.

24. What underlying principle appears to guide the design of a school-based curriculum (SBC)?
- (A) Alignment with international benchmarking standards
 - (B) Responsiveness to contextual and learner-specific factors
 - (C) Standardization across all schools within a region
 - (D) Emphasis on administrative efficiency
25. The description of Taiwan's national curriculum implies that reform efforts aim to:
- (A) Strengthen centralized regulatory control
 - (B) Transfer decision-making authority closer to schools
 - (C) Provide specific guidance on experimentation in curriculum design
 - (D) Train and assess teacher accountability
26. The passage suggests that teachers' professional roles within SBC reform are best described as:
- (A) Technicians implementing externally designed materials
 - (B) Evaluators responsible assessing students' linguistic needs
 - (C) Active agents shaping and refining educational programs
 - (D) Facilitators of extracurricular, cross-cultural activities
27. The passage implies that student participation in SBC remains limited primarily because:
- (A) Schools lack interest in curricular reform
 - (B) Decision-making structures may still prioritize adults
 - (C) Inquiry-based learning has been proven ineffective
 - (D) Classroom resources have not been sufficiently allocated

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共7頁，第6頁

28. Teacher collaboration is presented as essential partly because it:
- (A) Ensures consistency in teaching methods across all institutions
 - (B) Encourages teachers to adopt idiosyncratic pedagogical approaches
 - (C) Enables collective adaptation to community-specific contexts
 - (D) Reduces the burden of interdisciplinary approaches
29. The emphasis on “reflective practices” suggests that effective SBC implementation requires:
- (A) Alignment of project design to national guidelines
 - (B) Continuous evaluation and reconsideration of teaching practices
 - (C) Increased administrative inspection and involvement
 - (D) Reduction in stakeholder contributions
30. Which of the following best captures the relationship between autonomy and accountability implied in the passage?
- (A) Greater autonomy reduces responsibility for academic outcomes
 - (B) Accountability narrows the focus of professional decision-making
 - (C) Autonomy requires teachers to assume responsibility for quality and development
 - (D) Accountability is largely unrelated to a school’s curriculum design

III. Translation (20%)

(注意：請考生勿翻譯括弧內文字)

一、英翻中 (10%)

He is a dark-skinned gypsy in aspect, in dress and manners a gentleman, that is, as much a gentleman as many a country squire: rather slovenly, perhaps, yet not looking amiss with his negligence, because he has an erect and handsome figure—and rather morose. Possibly, some people might suspect him of a degree of under-bred pride; I have a sympathetic chord within that tells me it is nothing of the sort: I know, by instinct, his reserve springs from an aversion to showy displays of feeling—to manifestations of mutual kindness. (From Emily Brontë’s *Wuthering Heights*)

二、中翻英 (10%)

美國著名攀岩家艾力克斯·霍諾德 (Alex Honnold) 攀爬台灣地標「台北 101」，串流平台 Netflix 全球直播。他全程徒手獨攀，沒有使用任何繩索或安全護具，一旦失誤可致命。他週日僅用 91 分鐘登頂，比原本預計的兩小時快，完成挑戰後在大樓最高點的避雷針拿出手機自拍。霍諾德結束攀爬後在記者會上表示，完成夢想非常開心，這次最大挑戰是保持鎮定，「一開始比較緊張，但越爬越放鬆、冷靜」，看到很多人為自己打氣，也讓他更加興奮。

(From BBC: <https://www.bbc.com/zhongwen/articles/cy053ene334o/trad>)

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IV. English Composition (20%)

Please write a well-organized essay as a response to the following passage.

At first, Ego thinks it's a joke, but as Linguini explains, Ego's smile disappears. He doesn't react beyond asking an occasional question. And when the story is done, Ego stands, thanks us for the meal, and leaves without another word. The following day, his review appears.

In many ways, the work of a critic is easy. We risk very little, yet enjoy a position of those who offer up their work and their selves to our judgement. We thrive on negative criticism. Which is fun to write and to read. But the bitter truth we critics must face, is that in the grand scheme of things, the average piece of junk, is probably more meaningful than our criticism designating it so. But there are times when a critic truly risks something, and that is in the discovery and defense of the new. The world is often unkind to new talent, new creations. The new needs friends.

Last night I experienced something new. An extraordinary meal, from a singularly unexpected source. To say that both the meal and its maker challenged my preconceived conceptions about fine cooking is a gross understatement. They have rocked me to my core. In the past, I have made no secret of my disdain for Chef Gusteau's famous motto: "Anyone can cook." But I realize only now, I truly understand what he meant. Not everyone can become a great artist. But a great artist can come from anywhere. It is difficult to imagine more humble origins than those genius now cooking at Gusteau's, who is, in this critic's opinion, nothing less than the finest chef in France. I would be returning to Gusteau's soon, hungry for more. It was a great night.

(From Ratatouille 《料理鼠王》)