國立臺灣師範大學115學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：英文　　適用系所：各系所

注意：本試題共 7 頁，請依序在答案卡上作答，否則不予計分。

I. Vocabulary: Choose the word that best completes the sentence.
(2 points each; 30 points in total)

1. Because their immune systems are weaker, young infants are much more _____ to common infections than healthy adults are.
   (A) sterling (B) susceptible (C) valiant (D) unamiable
2. The earthquake was devastating, resulting in thousands of _____ and leaving many homeless.
   (A) deteriorations (B) decrees (C) facets (D) casualties
3. The bank manager was arrested after it was discovered he had committed serious financial _____ by stealing from customer accounts.
   (A) treason (B) rectitude (C) fraud (D) prank
4. She is known as a _____ student who takes meticulous notes, studies hard, and always hands in her assignments on time.
   (A) conscientious (B) defiant (C) inebriated (D) statutory
5. The state needs to find new sources of _____ to fund the construction of the new highway system without raising taxes.
   (A) debris (B) judiciary (C) revenue (D) harness
6. The sudden _____ of the popular CEO shocked the stock market and caused the company's shares to drop.
   (A) demolition (B) premise (C) demise (D) precipitation
7. When the two coworkers couldn't agree on the project's direction, the manager had to step in and _____.
   (A) mediate (B) digress (C) migrate (D) detect
8. Working on the assembly line doing the exact same task for eight hours a day can be incredibly _____.
   (A) fertile (B) disruptive (C) monotonous (D) nominal
9. The CEO told the manager not to bother him with _____ details, but to focus only on the big-picture strategy.
   (A) eminent (B) latent (C) acronymic (D) trivial
10. The donor wished to remain _____, so her name was not engraved on the hospital wing she funded.
    (A) anonymous (B) ethical (C) deficient (D) blunt
11. The rate of technological change in the 21st century is _____; humanity has never seen such rapid progress before.
    (A) simultaneous (B) unprecedented (C) grave (D) applicative
12. The politician's controversial speech was designed to _____ his opponents into making an angry public response.

(A) amend (B) rave (C) provoke (D) deploy

13. This cold medication lists a common side effect: it might make you feel _____ and sleepy, so do not operate heavy machinery.
(A) dazzled (B) drowsy (C) dreary (D) dynamic

14. Although they were once the _____ force in the market, the company has recently lost its lead to younger competitors.
(A) agreeable (B) elastic (C) nutrient (D) dominant

15. We spent the entire afternoon _____ through the museum galleries without a specific plan, just looking at whatever caught our eye.
(A) wandering (B) processing (C) rebelling (D) devouring

II. Cloze: Choose the word that best completes the passages.
(2 points each; 30 points in total)

Passage A: Questions 16-20

As cities become more densely populated, the need for sustainable transportation becomes increasingly urgent. Urban planners are now moving away from car-centric designs and are instead focusing on infrastructure that prioritizes pedestrians and cyclists. This shift is not merely aesthetic; it is a __16__ necessity driven by climate change and public health concerns. By reducing the reliance on private vehicles, cities can significantly __17__ carbon emissions and improve air quality. Furthermore, the integration of smart technology into public transit systems has made commuting more efficient. Real-time data analysis allows for the optimization of bus and train schedules, ensuring that services __18__ with passenger demand. However, the transition is not without its challenges. Critics argue that the __19__ costs of overhauling existing infrastructure are too high. Despite this, proponents maintain that the long-term benefits, such as reduced traffic congestion and a healthier population, far __20__ the initial investment.

16. (A) pragmatic (B) cosmetic (C) fictional (D) superstitious
17. (A) mitigate (B) aggravate (C) instigate (D) duplicate
18. (A) collide (B) align (C) dispute (D) tamper
19. (A) upfront (B) buried (C) imaginary (D) patriotic
20. (A) outrun (B) outweigh (C) outlast (D) outwit

Passage B: Questions 21-25

Boredom is often viewed as a negative emotional state, characterized by a lack of interest and difficulty concentrating. However, recent psychological research suggests that boredom can actually serve a vital function. When we are bored, our brains are searching for neural stimulation, which can trigger creativity and problem-solving. It acts as a signal that our current situation is unfulfilling and __21__ us to seek new goals or explore different ideas. In a world of constant digital distraction, true boredom is becoming rare. We constantly fill every spare moment with mindless

scrolling and clicking, potentially __22__ our ability to think deeply. Experts warn that the __23__ of silence prevents our minds from wandering, a process necessary for innovation. Thus, instead of dreading boredom, we should embrace it as a(n) __24__ for change. Learning to sit with our thoughts, rather than immediately reaching for a phone, might be the key to unlocking our __25__ potential.

21. (A) compels	(B) deters	(C) forbids	(D) calibrates
22. (A) enhancing	(B) stifling	(C) broadcasting	(D) mimicking
23. (A) abundance	(B) absence	(C) brilliance	(D) guidance
24. (A) obstacle	(B) catalyst	(C) barrier	(D) illusion
25. (A) dormant	(B) vacant	(C) hostile	(D) messy

Passage C: Questions 26-30

The ocean is not the silent world many assume it to be; it is filled with the sounds of marine life communicating, navigating, and hunting. However, human activity has introduced a chaotic layer of noise that is __26__ to this underwater symphony. Shipping traffic, oil exploration, and military sonar create a cacophony that drowns out natural acoustic cues. For species like whales and dolphins, which rely heavily on sound for survival, this interference can be devastating. It causes high levels of stress, disrupts feeding patterns, and can even lead to mass strandings. Scientists are observing that some species are altering the pitch of their calls in an attempt to be heard over the __27__. This acoustic masking forces animals to expend more energy to communicate, potentially impacting their reproductive success. Conservationists are calling for stricter regulations on ocean noise, arguing that silence is a __28__ component of a healthy marine ecosystem. Without intervention, we risk causing __29__ damage to the biodiversity of our oceans. The challenge lies in balancing global economic needs with the __30__ of the natural environment.

26. (A) beneficial	(B) impartial	(C) essential	(D) detrimental
27. (A) whisper	(B) melody	(C) commotion	(D) void
28. (A) crucial	(B) optional	(C) decorative	(D) debatable
29. (A) reversible	(B) temporary	(C) irreversible	(D) miniature
30. (A) fabrication	(B) destruction	(C) isolation	(D) preservation

III. Reading Comprehension: Choose the most appropriate answer.
(2 points each; 40 points in total)

Passage A: Questions 31-35

In recent years, the concept of "fast fashion"—inexpensive clothing produced rapidly by mass-market retailers in response to the latest trends—has come under intense scrutiny. While it allows consumers to purchase trendy clothes at an affordable price, the environmental and social costs are becoming harder to ignore. To combat this, a new movement called "circular fashion" is gaining traction. Unlike the traditional linear model of "take-make-dispose," circular fashion is designed to be restorative and regenerative.

Proponents of this movement, such as environmental consultant Elena Rossi, argue that the industry must fundamentally change how clothes are designed. "We need to design for longevity and recyclability from the very start," Rossi explains. This means using non-toxic materials, ensuring fabrics are not blended in ways that make recycling impossible, and creating durable items that can be repaired. Furthermore, some forward-thinking brands are introducing "take-back" schemes where customers can return worn-out garments to be upcycled into new products. While the transition requires significant investment in new technologies, experts believe it is the only way to sustain the fashion industry without depleting the planet's resources.

31. What is the primary criticism of "fast fashion" mentioned in the passage?
    (A) The clothes are often too expensive for the average person.
    (B) It has negative impacts on the environment and society.
    (C) The designs are often outdated by the time they reach stores.
    (D) It relies too heavily on recycled materials.
32. How does "circular fashion" differ from the traditional linear model?
    (A) It focuses on producing clothes faster than before.
    (B) It prioritizes the disposal of clothes after a single use.
    (C) It aims to restore and regenerate rather than just dispose.
    (D) It relies exclusively on synthetic, human-made fabrics.
33. According to Elena Rossi, what is a key step in changing the fashion industry?
    (A) Lowering the cost of labor to make clothes cheaper.
    (B) Designing clothes specifically to be long-lasting and recyclable.
    (C) Ignoring the materials used and focusing only on style.
    (D) Stopping the production of all new clothing immediately.
34. What is the purpose of a "take-back" scheme?
    (A) To allow customers to get a full cash refund on any item.
    (B) To punish companies that produce low-quality goods.
    (C) To transport unsold clothes to landfills more quickly.
    (D) To collect old garments so they can be turned into new products.
35. What is implied about the future of the fashion industry?
    (A) It will likely collapse if it does not return to the linear model.
    (B) It needs to invest in technology to become sustainable.
    (C) It will stop producing clothes and focus on digital fashion.
    (D) It is already fully sustainable and needs no further changes.

Passage B: Questions 36-40

Urban noise pollution is often dismissed as a mere annoyance, but health experts are increasingly viewing it as a public health hazard. The constant hum of traffic, construction, and sirens triggers the body's stress response, releasing hormones like cortisol even when we are asleep.

Long-term exposure to high decibel levels has been linked to high blood pressure, heart disease, and cognitive impairment in children.

City planners are now looking for innovative ways to "turn down the volume." One approach is the use of sound-absorbing asphalt, which can reduce tire noise by several decibels. Another strategy involves "soundscaping," where pleasant sounds like running water or rustling leaves are introduced into public spaces to mask unpleasant urban noise. Dr. Aris Thorne, an urban acoustician, suggests that vegetation is a crucial tool. "Planting 'green walls' of ivy or dense hedges acts as a natural sound barrier," he notes. "It doesn't just block sound; it psychologically makes people feel like they are in a quieter place." As cities continue to grow, managing the acoustic environment will be just as important as managing waste or traffic.

36. According to the passage, how does the body react to constant urban noise?
    (A) It releases stress hormones like cortisol.
    (B) It eventually adapts and ignores the sound.
    (C) It lowers its heart rate to compensate.
    (D) It improves its cognitive abilities to focus better.
37. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a health risk associated with noise pollution?
    (A) High blood pressure.
    (B) Heart disease.
    (C) Cognitive impairment in children.
    (D) Respiratory infections.
38. What is the function of "soundscaping"?
    (A) To eliminate all noise from a city environment.
    (B) To record urban noises for scientific study.
    (C) To use pleasant sounds to cover up or mask unpleasant ones.
    (D) To increase the volume of emergency sirens.
39. What solution does Dr. Aris Thorne recommend?
    (A) Banning cars from city centers entirely.
    (B) Using vegetation like green walls to block sound.
    (C) Replacing all asphalt with cobblestones.
    (D) Requiring citizens to wear earplugs in public.
40. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
    (A) Noise pollution is impossible to solve.
    (B) Health experts are worried about cortisol levels.
    (C) There are various engineering and natural strategies to reduce city noise.
    (D) Asphalt is the primary cause of all urban noise.

Passage C: Questions 41-45

The "Uncanny Valley" is a hypothesis in robotics and aesthetics which suggests that as a

robot's appearance becomes more human-like, our emotional response to it becomes increasingly positive, but only up to a specific point. When a robot looks almost, but not exactly, like a real human—perhaps possessing stiff movements or "dead" eyes—the observer's emotional response suddenly dips into strong revulsion rather than empathy. This dramatic dip is the so-called "valley." First coined by Japanese roboticist Masahiro Mori in 1970, the theory argues that this deep sense of unease is likely a biological defense mechanism, triggering our natural aversion to things that appear sickly or corpse-like. Consequently, many modern robot designers purposefully avoid hyper-realism, instead opting for stylized or cartoon-like faces to ensure users remain comfortable and engaged.

41. What is the main concept of the "Uncanny Valley"?
    (A) Robots should always look exactly like humans to be successful.
    (B) Humans prefer robots that look completely mechanical and industrial.
    (C) There is a point where near-human realism in robots creates a negative reaction.
    (D) Japanese robotics is far superior to robotics in other countries.
42. According to the passage, when does the emotional response "dip"?
    (A) When the robot looks completely like a cartoon.
    (B) When the robot looks almost human but has slight imperfections.
    (C) When the robot stops moving entirely.
    (D) When the robot begins to speak a foreign language.
43. Why does Masahiro Mori believe humans react this way?
    (A) Because we are jealous of the robot's capabilities.
    (B) Because we are naturally afraid of technology taking our jobs.
    (C) Because it triggers a biological instinct to avoid sickness or death.
    (D) Because the robots are often programmed to be aggressive.
44. In the passage, the word "revulsion" is closest in meaning to:
    (A) Intense disgust.
    (B) Mild curiosity.
    (C) Deep confusion.
    (D) Sudden joy.
45. How do designers often avoid the "Uncanny Valley"?
    (A) By making robots invisible.
    (B) By giving robots stylized or cartoon-like features.
    (C) By only building robots that look like animals.
    (D) By forcing users to wear blindfolds when interacting with robots.

Passage D: Questions 46-50

In the world of corporate management, the "open-plan office" was once hailed as a revolutionary design that would boost collaboration and break down hierarchies. By removing

walls and private offices, companies believed employees would talk more, share ideas freely, and build a stronger culture. However, a growing body of research suggests that this design often achieves the exact opposite.

A study by Harvard researchers found that when companies switched to open-plan offices, face-to-face interaction actually decreased by 70%. Instead of talking, employees put on large headphones to block out the noise and relied heavily on email and instant messaging to communicate with colleagues sitting just a few feet away. The lack of privacy creates a "fishbowl effect," where workers feel constantly watched, leading to anxiety and a reluctance to have sensitive conversations. As a result, many companies are now pivoting to "hybrid" designs. These spaces offer a mix of soundproof "phone booths" for private calls, quiet zones for deep work, and communal areas for socialization, attempting to balance the need for collaboration with the human need for privacy.

46. What was the original intention behind the open-plan office design?
    (A) To save money on electricity and heating.
    (B) To reduce the number of employees needed.
    (C) To allow managers to watch employees more easily.
    (D) To increase collaboration and remove hierarchy.
47. What surprising result did the Harvard study find?
    (A) Face-to-face interaction decreased significantly.
    (B) Employees became 70% more productive.
    (C) People stopped using email and instant messaging.
    (D) Employees refused to come to work.
48. Why do employees in open-plan offices often wear headphones?
    (A) To listen to instructions from their bosses.
    (B) To enjoy music during group meetings.
    (C) To look busy so they don't have to work.
    (D) To block out noise and focus on their work.
49. What is the "fishbowl effect" referring to?
    (A) The calming effect of having an aquarium in the office.
    (B) The feeling of being constantly observed by others.
    (C) The shape of the modern office building.
    (D) The tendency for employees to gather around the water cooler.
50. What characterizes the new "hybrid" office design mentioned?
    (A) It returns completely to the old style of private offices for everyone.
    (B) It removes all desks and asks employees to stand.
    (C) It combines private areas for focus with communal areas for socializing.
    (D) It requires employees to work from home permanently.