

國立嘉義大學九十三年學年度

教育行政與政策發展研究所碩士班招生考試試題

科目：英文（含專業英文）

一、一般英文

I. Vocabulary (18%)

Instructions: Select the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. A *sincere* offer is one that is
A) threatening B) awful C) attractive D) honest.
2. The *empirical* method relies on
A) observation of facts B) logical thinking C) wild guesses D) deduction.
3. An *incident* is
A) an accident B) an unpleasant event C) a crime D) a wreck.
4. A *pessimistic* person sees things
A) thoughtfully B) happily C) negatively D) confidently.
5. Something that is *exotic* is
A) unusual B) ordinary C) tired D) dull.
6. A river *meanders* means the river
A) flows straightly B) flows this way and that C) flows backwards D) dries up.
7. A *reserved* person is usually
A) outgoing B) aggressive C) shy D) handy.
8. People *congregate* means people
A) hide B) protest C) rebel against something D) get together.
9. An *acronym* is
A) a word used to humiliate other people. B) a word used in computer technology.
C) a word formed from the first letters of several words. D) a coined word.

II. Reading comprehension (12%)

Passage A

The Environmental Protection Agency is studying the chemicals released into the air when a bag of microwave popcorn is popped or opened. Exposure to vapors from butter flavoring in microwave popcorn has been linked to a rare lung disease contacted by factory workers in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health has said it suspects the chemical diacetyl caused the illness. However, health officials insist people who microwave popcorn and eat it at home are not in danger.

1. What of popcorn is suspected to be harmful?
A) A lung disease. B) Stale corns.
C) Too much salt. D) The fluid mixture of water and butter.
2. The substance becomes harmful
A) when popcorn is manufactured. B) when it is digested in the stomach.
C) when it is heated and spread in the air. D) when it is mixed with the chemical diacetyl.
3. This suspected disease is found probably
A) on all factory workers.
B) on the factory workers who manufacture microwave popcorn.
C) on those who have had the lung disease.
D) on the factory workers and whoever eats microwave popcorn.

Passage B

A Texas man did the drinking and decided to let his 11-year-old son, who was barely able to see over the steering wheel, do the driving, police said. Robert Lee Crider was arrested on charges of child endangerment, public intoxication and having an open container of alcohol outside the town of Big Spring in the predawn hours of Saturday. A spokesman for the Texas Department of Public Safety said Crider apparently was taking his son home for the weekend as a part of a custody arrangement when he and a friend stopped off at a bar with the boy. When the two adults became too drunk to drive, they handed the keys of the rental car over to the boy.

1. Which statement is true?
A) Mostly this boy did not live with this Texas man.
B) The boy could not see over the steering wheel, and therefore he was not supposed to drive the car.
C) People were not allowed to get drunk on Saturdays.
D) This Texas man owned the car.
2. How many crimes was this Texas man charged of?
A) One. B) Two. C) Three. D) Four.
3. What will be the best title of this news?
A) Drunk Dad B) Irresponsible Dad C) Child Abusing D) 11-year-old drives Dad

III. Translation (20%)

1. *Instructions*: Translate (1) - (3) from English into Chinese and (4) from Chinese into English.

(1) A computer virus is a program that is specifically and maliciously designed to attack a computer system, destroying data. (5%)

(2) It is alarming to note that the source of nearly 30% of viruses cannot be determined. (5%)

(3) If no one receives a majority after the first round of voting, the election will go on again and again until there is a result. (5%)

(4) 我訂了一間雙人房，住三晚；訂金已經付了，這是收據。(5%)

二、專業英文

I. 請先將下述英文專有名詞譯為中文，再解釋該名詞

1. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
(UNESCO) (9%)

2. Local Educational Authorities (LEAs) (9%)

3. Bureaucracy (7%)

II. 請翻譯下段英文，再評論之：(25%)

In our attempts to understand education policies comparatively and globally the complex relationships between ideas, the dissemination of ideas and the recontextualization of ideas remain a central task. Recontextualization takes place within and between both 'official' and 'pedagogic' files, the former 'created and dominated by the state' and the latter consisting of 'pedagogues in schools and colleges, and departments of education, specialized journals, private research foundations'. These fields are constituted differently in different societies. The new orthodoxies of education policy are grafted onto and realized within very different national and cultural contexts and are affected, inflected and deflected by them.

Ball (1998), *Comparative Education*, 34(2).