

國立臺中教育大學 102 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

英文試題

適用學系：音樂學系碩士班（音樂教育組、音樂演奏與創作組）

Part 1: Vocabulary (10 Questions) (20%, 2% for each question)

In this section, please select the most appreciate answers for the following questions.

1. In today's world, many women enjoy dressing in _____ outfit to declare a message that there is no restriction of breaking the conventional dress code.
(A) sexist
(B) problematic
(C) masculine
(D) analogous
2. Steve Jobs was widely recognized as a world sensation with great _____. He himself and his "Apple" have changed the way people connect and communicate with each other.
(A) bonuses
(B) creativity
(C) discovery
(D) events
3. Melinda _____ in socializing with strangers; therefore when she lunches her career as a product consultant, she makes a fortune.
(A) tends
(B) represents
(C) exists
(D) specializes
4. Based on the latest study done by a group of scientists in Spain, meditation is proved to _____ patience and create a peaceful state of mind.
(A) cultivate
(B) overshadow
(C) tap
(D) trim

5. Christopher was regarded as an _____ person while he was in college because he always dressed in purple from head to toe every single day for four years.
- (A) ancient
 - (B) eccentric
 - (C) ordinary
 - (D) elaborate
6. Throughout the twentieth century, science and medication has played an _____ role in the progress of human civilization.
- (A) indispensable
 - (B) impractical
 - (C) original
 - (D) internal
7. The agents at the Customer Service were _____ with complaints when the new product was reported to have a major defect.
- (A) unrelated
 - (B) swamped
 - (C) illustrated
 - (D) flared
8. Since you could not afford a new apartment in downtown, _____, you may consider buying an old house in the suburban area.
- (A) chronically
 - (B) primarily
 - (C) alternatively
 - (D) possibly
9. To swiftly mastering a skill, the most effective way for you is to repeat utilizing such skill everyday until it is _____ in your mind.
- (A) internationalized
 - (B) clenched
 - (C) declared
 - (D) internalized
10. It is _____ that authorities concerned crack down on street violence.
- (A) syntactic
 - (B) essential
 - (C) potential
 - (D) neutral

Part 2: Grammar (10 Questions) (20%, 2% for each question)

In this section, please select the most appreciate answers for the following questions.

11. J. K. Rowling is recognized _____ a writer with great talent.
- (A) by
 - (B) as
 - (C) in
 - (D) to
12. After the recent decease of the CEO, the company is now faced with an uncertain future _____ how it will operate and who will run it.
- (A) in terms of
 - (B) in light of
 - (C) out of
 - (D) in that
13. Human beings tend to use body language when they communicate, _____ they are aware of it or not.
- (A) needless to say
 - (B) therefore
 - (C) whether
 - (D) no matter
14. It is worth _____ out that people rely on technology much more than before.
- (A) appointing
 - (B) pointing
 - (C) to appoint
 - (D) point
15. Many people crave for being famous. Those _____ fame have to work hard, develop their talents, and hope to build an audience or be discovered by someone big from the entertaining industry.
- (A) pursue
 - (B) who purposing
 - (C) in pursuit of
 - (D) pursued

16. There was once an “egg-tart fever” with many bakeries selling egg tarts. Yet, as time went by, it _____ to be just a fad.
- (A) turned down
 - (B) turned over
 - (C) turned up
 - (D) turned out
17. The shopping mall in downtown area plan to hold _____ campaign to attract a diversity of customers of all ages.
- (A) a series of
 - (B) instead of
 - (C) because of
 - (D) in terms of
18. Nowadays, a kid with a video camera and Youtube has access to an audience that _____ in the millions.
- (A) numbering
 - (B) numbers
 - (C) number
 - (D) is numbered
19. Digital camera uses memory cards _____ films to store a large quantity of images.
- (A) therefore
 - (B) instead
 - (C) other
 - (D) rather than
20. One may easily discover cultural differences when observing a classroom. When _____ to express their opinions, Western students are always outspoken while Asian students tend to remain silent throughout the class discussion.
- (A) they ask
 - (B) asking
 - (C) to ask
 - (D) asked

Part 3 : Reading Comprehension (10 Questions) (30%, 3% for each question)

In this session, please read the passages and choose the best answer to each question.

A placebo is an inert medical treatment that generally comes in the form of a sugar pill but can also be any “dummy treatment” such as an injection of a saline solution, a special diet

or exercise program, or “fake” surgery. Placebos were discovered in the 18th century and have fascinated the medical world for their uncanny ability to heal. In fact, one third of the people who take placebos for illness experience relief from their symptoms, a phenomenon known as “the placebo effect.”

There are several theories that attempt to explain why the placebo effect works. One idea is that a person’s expectations of certain improvements are powerful enough to bring about the desired results. Others believe that the placebo effect is merely coincidence, as many disorders treated with placebos are self-limiting, meaning that **they** will heal themselves naturally over a certain period of time. Some theorists suggest that taking a placebo may motivate people to take better care of themselves or reduce their fears and anxieties, explaining any improvements they may experience. Another theory says that the act of taking a placebo could also cause a patient to re-evaluate their symptoms as less severe.

Placebos have been known to cause certain side effects, including nausea, drowsiness, and skin rashes. In some cases, doctors have seen their patients become dependent on placebos, believing that they will fall ill as soon as they stop taking them. In other cases, patients who are convinced that a treatment will produce undesirable consequences may come to experience the feared symptoms. Thus phenomenon is called “the nocebo effect.” Healthy individuals who are prescribed placebos over a long period of time can also become convinced that they are indeed sick, triggering the onset of genuine symptoms.

21. According to the passage, what might placebo treatments be useful for?
- (A) clinical trials for new drugs
 - (B) traditional Chinese medicine
 - (C) life-saving surgeries
 - (D) certifying exams for physicians
22. The word **they** in paragraph 2 refers to which of the following?
- (A) disorders
 - (B) patients
 - (C) theorists
 - (D) placebos
23. The word **dependent** in paragraph 3 is closet in meaning to which of the following?
- (A) complementary
 - (B) hooked
 - (C) subjected
 - (D) descriptive

24. Based on the information you are given, which of the following is a side effect induced by placebos?

- (A) skin rashes
- (B) the nocebo effect
- (C) nausea and drowsiness
- (D) all the above

25. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the underlined sentence in the passage?

- (A) Doctors worry that patients could become obsessed with placebo treatments.
- (B) Some patients start to feel terrible as soon as they quit believing in placebos.
- (C) Most doctors say patients should continue to take placebos for their entire lives.
- (D) Sometimes people think they will get sick if they stop taking a prescribed placebo.

For centuries, farmers have used a method called selective breeding to produce more resilient crops. They do **this** by choosing seeds from plants that appear to be particularly resistant to pests and cold or dry weather and planting those seeds in place of weaker strains. Over time, the desirable strains come to dominate the genetic profiles of the farmers' crops.

In the 1980s, scientists developed a shortcut to the time-intensive and unpredictable selective breeding process. Using advanced laboratory equipment, they inserted genetic material directly into plant seeds, leading to the immediate adoption of desirable characteristics in the plants. These were the first GMOs. Additionally, the scientists discovered they could transfer genes from non-plant species, such as bacteria, to food crops.

Farmers enjoy higher crop yields with GMOs because fewer plants are lost to pests, cold spells, and droughts. Plants with pest-resistant genes also require fewer pesticide treatments, leading to safer produce for consumers and reducing the threat of environmental contamination. Moreover, many GMOs contain nutritious substances necessary to good health, as everything from vitamins to pharmaceutical drugs can be implanted in crop seeds, something that proponents of GMOs say could one day bring about the end of hunger in the underdeveloped world.

Not everyone is supportive of the technology, however. Critics argue that GM foods are simply too new to be **embraced**, alleging that long-term health risks could exist that have yet to surface. They also doubt that GM foods could help end hunger, saying the seeds of these plants are patent-protected and much too expensive for farmers in poor regions to afford.

26. The word **this** in paragraph 1 refers to

- (A) control weather conditions
- (B) organically harvest crops
- (C) cultivate stronger plants
- (D) invent new farming methods

27. What is not indicated in the paragraph as something that could reduce a farmer's crop yield?
- (A) a lack of essential nutrients
 - (B) hostile weather conditions
 - (C) disease and insect problems
 - (D) an insufficient water supply
28. The word **embraced** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- (A) criticized
 - (B) adopted
 - (C) appreciated
 - (D) understood
29. Which of the following is not a declared benefit of using GMOs?
- (A) nutritious substances are contained in crops
 - (B) plants are pest-resistant
 - (C) environmental contamination is reduced
 - (D) immediate relief of hunger in under-resourced regions.
30. Which of the sentences below best describe the essential information in the underlined sentence in the above passage?
- (A) Critics think GMOs cost too much to be used to stop world hunger
 - (B) GM foods are not available to agricultural workers in starving countries
 - (C) Poor farmers do not support the technology used to produce GM foods
 - (D) GMOs are ineffectual as plant seeds naturally try to preserve their DNA

Part 4 : Writing (30%)

In your opinion, what is the most important characteristic (for example, honesty, intelligence, a sense of humor) that a person can have to be successful in life? Use specific reasons and examples to explain your answer.

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音樂史試題

適用學系：音樂學系碩士班（音樂學組）

※下面有五大題，請選擇其中四大題回答（請衡量考試時間，適度回答考題）。

一、申論題（共四題，每題 25%）

- 1、古人說：「樂者，德之華」，西哲也說道：「風格就是本人」（Style is the man）。請從音樂的角度切入，舉例說明此種觀點。（25%）
- 2、中國音樂與西方音樂的關係，有人認為是橫的關係，也就是說，中、西方音樂本來就同時存在，分途發展，河水不犯井水；亦有人認為，是縱的關係，有落後與進步的落差，而主張中國音樂應以西方為模範，急起直追，迎頭趕上。就此兩種看法，表示您個人的觀點。（25%）
- 3、請回答下列各問題。（25%）
 - (1)「奏鳴曲」與「奏鳴曲式」有什麼區別？（12%）
 - (2)「浪漫派音樂」與「古典派音樂」有什麼區別？（13%）
- 4、臺灣的北管亂彈戲與南管七子戲、高甲戲等傳統戲曲，在歌仔戲興起並廣受歡迎後，即逐漸衰退，乃至失去演出舞臺。請分析箇中因素。（25%）
- 5、現今，網際網路的高度發展，讓音樂乘著網路的翅膀，能更迅速地傳播出去。請您從音樂史的發展過程，舉例說明創作（creation）—表演（performance）—聽眾（audience）三者之間的互動情況。（25%）

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音樂教育學試題

適用學系：音樂學系碩士班（音樂教育組）

一、名詞釋義（15%，每題 5%）

1、Validity

2、Reliability

3、Qualitative Research

二、申論題（85%）

- 1、以戈登（Gordon）音樂學習理論的辨識學習（discrimination learning），分別舉例說明如何應用於國小中年級學童的節奏學習與高年級學童的和絃（C 大調一級與五級）辨認。（30%）
- 2、以多元音樂智能（multiple musical intelligences）之哲學觀點，說明國小中年級藝術與人文領域音樂課程編選之原則。（25%）
- 3、請說明九年一貫課程綱要第三階段的教材內容，在音樂部分的基本概念內涵為何？並舉例說明其中一項概念之教學方式。（30%）

國立臺中教育大學 102 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試
樂曲分析試題

適用學系:音樂學系碩士班 (音樂演奏與創作組)

(說明: 試題共 5 頁, 可用鉛筆直接在試題卷上作答)

- 一、請為下列指定數字低音及女高音曲調配入連貫的聖詠式四部和聲, 並寫出和絃級數 (羅馬級數) 或功能代號。(30%)

The image shows two systems of musical notation. The top system consists of a bass staff with a treble clef and a bass staff with a bass clef, both in 4/4 time and two flats key signature. The bass staff contains a melodic line with figured bass notation below it. The bottom system consists of a treble staff with a treble clef and a bass staff with a bass clef, both in 4/4 time and two flats key signature. The treble staff contains a melodic line, and the bass staff is empty for accompaniment.

Figured bass notation for the top system:

4♯₂ 6 4₂ 6 6^b 6[#] 6 6 5 6 4♯₃ 6[#]₅ 6

- 二、樂曲分析:【譜例一】(計 3 小題, 共 35%)

- 1、解說其創作技法。(15%)
- 2、簡述此作品之曲式結構為何?(15%)
- 3、此首的作曲家是何人?(5%)

【譜例一】

The musical score is divided into five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system (measures 1-5) features a melody in the treble staff with dynamics *f* and *dim.*, and a bass line with *(con ped)*. The second system (measures 6-12) includes *rit.*, *a tempo*, *p*, *pp*, and *(quasi staccato)*. The third system (measures 13-18) contains *poco cresc.*, *mf*, *dim.*, and *pp*. The fourth system (measures 19-26) has *a tempo*, *f ma dolce*, *m.d.*, and *p m.s.*. The fifth system (measures 27-32) includes *rit.*, *Meno mosso*, *pp*, *m.d.*, *pp m.s.*, and *ppp*. Fingerings and articulation marks are present throughout the score.

三、樂曲分析：【譜例二】（計 3 小題，共 35%）

- 1、說明此作品之曲式結構為何？請說明。（10%）
- 2、分析此樂曲之樂句、樂段所在（以小節數說明），並解釋依據甚麼觀點來劃分？（15%）
- 3、說明此作品之作曲者，是從哪些現象看出？（10%）

【譜例二】

The image shows a page of a musical score for a piece titled "Allegretto (♩ = 60)". The score is written for piano and consists of five systems of music, each with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked "Allegretto" with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute. The score includes various dynamics such as *p* (piano), *fp* (fortissimo piano), *f* (forte), and *pp* (pianissimo). The music features a mix of chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines, with some passages marked with accents and slurs. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 8, 15, 22, and 29 indicated at the beginning of their respective systems.

36

36

fp *pp* *pp*

This system contains measures 36 through 42. It features a treble and bass clef with a key signature of two flats. The music includes dynamic markings of *fp* (fortissimo piano) and *pp* (pianissimo). A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' above it in measure 37. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

43

43

cresc. *f*

This system contains measures 43 through 49. It continues with the same key signature and clefs. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present in measure 44, and a *f* (forte) marking is in measure 48. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

50

50

p *pp*

This system contains measures 50 through 56. The music is characterized by sustained chords and a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking in measure 54. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

57

57

f

This system contains measures 57 through 63. It features a *f* (forte) dynamic marking in measure 60. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

64

64

ff *p* *fp*

This system contains measures 64 through 70. It includes dynamic markings of *ff* (fortissimo) in measure 65, *p* (piano) in measure 69, and *fp* (fortissimo piano) in measure 70. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

71

71

pp *Fine*

This system contains measures 71 through 77. It features a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking in measure 74 and concludes with the word *Fine* at the end of the piece.

Trio

78

pp

84

90

cresc.

96

pp

102

109

D.C. al Fine

The image shows a page of musical notation for a piano piece. It consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The piece is marked 'Trio' at the top. Measure numbers 78, 84, 90, 96, 102, and 109 are indicated at the start of their respective systems. Dynamic markings include 'pp' (pianissimo) at measures 78 and 96, and 'cresc.' (crescendo) at measure 90. The piece concludes with 'D.C. al Fine' at the end of measure 109.