

國立臺中教育大學100學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

英文試題

適用學系：語文教育學系、音樂學系、事業經營碩士學位學程、
永續觀光暨遊憩管理碩士學位學程

I. Cloze Test: Select the best answer for each item. (40%)

Today, hundreds of millions among the world's poor have 1 to micro-loans—small sums of money borrowed 2 financial firms, sometimes at sky-high 3 rates. What they haven't been able to acquire is something far more basic: a savings account. Few banks in developing countries have found ways to profit in poor, rural areas, 4 people with a dearth of safe options for accumulating cash. According to one recent survey, nearly 90 percent of adults in 5 markets store money at home, with friends, or with a local co-op.

1. (A) access (B) accessible (C) acquire (D) acquiring
2. (A) from (B) to (C) in (D) at
3. (A) inter (B) interest (C) interested (D) between
4. (A) leave (B) leaves (C) left (D) leaving
5. (A) emerge (B) emerges (C) emerging (D) emerged

China is the world's cigarette king. The mainland 6 more tobacco products than any 7 country in the world. The China National Tobacco Corporation, the 8 cash cow that holds an effective monopoly on the industry, is a source of good business for the party: in 2000, Big Tobacco paid \$75 billion 9 taxes to the Chinese government, according to the State Tobacco Monopoly Administration. More than 300 million Chinese adults smoke—among them more than half of all Chinese men. In 2009, it produced a 10 2.3 trillion cigarettes.

6. (A) produce (B) produces (C) product (D) products
7. (A) another (B) other (C) others (D) the other
8. (A) state-run (B) state-runs (C) states-ran (D) states-run
9. (A) in (B) with (C) on (D) for
10. (A) whop (B) whops (C) whopped (D) whopping

One of the great American writers of the twentieth century, Langston Hughes was born in 1902 11 Joplin, Missouri. His parents divorced while he was still an infant, and he was reared by his maternal grandmother, Mary Langston. His grandmother, 12 first husband died in the raid on Harpers Ferry as a 13 of John Brown, was an abiding influence 14 Hughes. Nonetheless, he suffered from parental absence; he later said that it was childhood 15 that led him to books “and the wonderful world in books.”

11. (A) with (B) on (C) in (D) as
12. (A) who (B) which (C) whose (D) whom
13. (A) follow (B) followed (C) following (D) follower
14. (A) with (B) on (C) in (D) as
15. (A) lone (B) alone (C) along (D) loneliness

A creative person, first, is not limited in his thinking 16 “what everyone knows.” “Everyone knows” that trees are green. The creative artist is able to see that in certain lights some trees look blue or purple or yellow. The creative person looks 17 the world with his or her own eyes, not with the eyes of others. The creative individual also knows his or her own feelings better than the average person. Most people don’t know the answer 18 the question, “How are you? How do you feel?” The reason they don’t know is that they are so busy 19 what they are supposed to feel, thinking what they are supposed to think, that they never get around to 20 their own deepest feelings.

16. (A) with (B) without (C) to (D) in
17. (A) at (B) on (C) for (D) in
18. (A) with (B) without (C) to (D) in
19. (A) feel (B) feeling (C) felt (D) to feel
20. (A) exam (B) examining (C) examined (D) exams

II. Reading Comprehension: Select the best answer for each item. (30%)

Attitudes toward work in the United States have been greatly influenced by the “work ethic.” Also called the “Puritan Ethic” or the “Protestant Ethic,” it motivates people to work hard in order to become successful. The “work ethic” **imbues** work with the quality of goodness. It originated with the Puritan colonists from England, who came to North America in the 1600’s. The ethic was an outcome of the religious belief that

material success was a sign of God’s favor, and that those who achieved this success were among God’s “chosen” and would go to heaven. Whether or not success was achieved, work attained religious and moral value as illustrated in the expression, “The devil makes work for idle hands.” For the seventeenth-century Puritan colonists in New England, work was a religious virtue. The work ethic is still important, particularly in the middle and upper classes, even though it has lost its religious significance. An outcome of this American work value is materialism: the tendency to be concerned with wealth and possessions.

21. The work ethic is

- (A) less important among the middle and upper classes today.
- (B) mainly a religious code restricted to the Puritan colonists.
- (C) an influencing work attitude in the United States.
- (D) prevailing in the United States as well as in many other countries.

22. Why do you think the term “work ethic” would be preferable to “Puritan Ethic” or “Protestant Ethic”?

- (A) There are no more Protestants who believe in the work ethic.
- (B) The United States is not a religious society.
- (C) People of many religions in the United States have been influenced by this ethic.
- (D) The early Protestant settlers in New England coined this term.

23. One outcome of the work ethic is a concern with

- (A) spiritualism.
- (B) materialism.
- (C) religion.
- (D) colonialism.

24. The word **imbue** (line 3) means to

- (A) obtain.
- (B) fill.
- (C) change.
- (D) force.

25. Which of the following is NOT true?

- (A) The Puritan colonists considered material success a sign of greed and selfishness.
- (B) The origin of the work ethic is closely connected with the early Puritan colonists in the American history.
- (C) The Americans consider being lazy and idle immoral.
- (D) Today the work ethic has lost its original religious significance.

Your eyes are about three inches apart. That's more than trivia --- it's the reason you see the world in three dimensions. The separation gives your eyes two slightly different views of every scene you encounter. In the brain's visual cortex, these views are compared, and the overlap is translated into a **stereoptic** picture. To estimate relative distances, your brain takes a reading of the tension in your eye muscles. But you only see in 3-D up to about 200 feet. Beyond that, you might as well be one-eyed --- your eyes aren't far enough apart to give two very different views over long distances. Instead, you rely on experience to judge where things are; the brain looks for clues and makes its best guess. For example, it knows that near objects overlap far ones; that bright objects are closer than dim ones; and that large objects are nearer than small ones. All of this is second nature to us, but it is learned. "Other cultures don't perceive pictures the same way we do," says J. Anthony Movshon, Ph.D., associate professor of psychology at New York University. "For example, primitive people don't always think bigger means nearer. It's our Western way of seeing things, and it's a way of seeing that we've learned."

26. The primary purpose of the passage is to explain

- (A) how we see in three dimensions.
- (B) the difference between Western and primitive cultures.
- (C) the use of 3-D paintings.
- (D) why your eyes are three inches apart.

27. As used in the passage, **stereoptic** (line 4) means

- (A) reversed.
- (B) three-dimensional.
- (C) monocular.
- (D) upside-down.

28. 3-D vision would be most useful in looking at which of the following?
- (A) a distant mountain range
 - (B) a flower arrangement
 - (C) clouds
 - (D) paintings
29. The author mentions cultural differences in perception to support his point that
- (A) bigger means nearer.
 - (B) fancy eyework is second nature.
 - (C) we get mixed signals from paintings.
 - (D) perception is learned.
30. The language used in this passage can best be described as
- (A) argumentative.
 - (B) humorous.
 - (C) impersonal.
 - (D) informal.

After the initial surge of interest in the education of children who were deaf and blind and had mental retardation in the United States, school services for children with disabilities **plateaued** for many years. It was not until the 1960s that two events converged to reignite national interest in the needs of children of disabilities. The first of these was the election of John F. Kennedy as president in 1960. Kennedy had a sister, Rosemary, with mental retardation, and he was openly committed to improving the quality of life for people with mental retardation. He set up the President's Commission on Mental Retardation and he supported the use of federal funds to education teachers of children with disabilities. The other event of the 1960s that influences advocates of children with disabilities was the civil rights movement. The political and social demands of African Americans for equal rights and access to opportunities at all levels of society provided an example of what could be accomplished on behalf of disenfranchised groups. In 1972, Wolf Wolfensberger articulated the principle of normalization that people with disabilities should have the same opportunity to live as close to a normal life as possible.

31. The main organizational pattern of this passage is
- (A) chronological order.
 - (B) simple list.

- (C) comparison/contrast.
(D) clarification.
32. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to
- (A) entertain.
(B) confirm.
(C) inform.
(D) persuade.
33. After reading this passage, you can conclude that
- (A) children with disabilities were not educated before the 1960s.
(B) education for children with disabilities has improved since 1960s.
(C) President Kennedy's successors disapproved of education for children with disabilities.
(D) efforts to improve education for children with disabilities in the 1960s were not as successful as in the initial surge.
34. According to the author, the second surge that reignited interest in education of children with disabilities was
- (A) establishment of the President's Commission on Mental Retardation.
(B) election of John F. Kennedy as president.
(C) use of federal funds to education teachers.
(D) beginning of the civil rights movement.
35. The word **plateau** (line 3) means to
- (A) accelerate.
(B) halt.
(C) diminish.
(D) mutate.

III. English Composition (30%)

Life is full of ups and downs. Ninety percent of the time, you are not satisfied with the outcome you have strived for. When you encounter a situation like this, how are you going to deal with it? If possible, describe specific approaches you could use to successfully achieve your goal.

國立臺中教育大學 100 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

國文試題

適用學系：語文教育學系

一、翻譯(50% 每題二十五分)

1. 夫稱君子者心無措乎是非而行不違乎道者也何以言之夫氣靜神虛者心不存乎矜尚體諒心達者情不繫乎所欲矜尚不存乎心故能越名教而任自然情不繫乎所欲故能審貴賤而通物情物情順通故大道無違越名任心故是非無措也(嵇康〈釋私論〉)
2. 凡授書不在徒多但貴精熟量其資稟能二百字者止可受一百字常使精神力量有餘則無厭苦之患而有自得之美諷誦之際務令專心一志口誦心維字字句句紬繹反復抑揚其音節寬虛其心意久則義禮浹洽聰明日開矣(王文成公〈訓蒙教約〉)

二、命題作文(50%)

題目：論語文教育的「常」與「變」

國立臺中教育大學 100 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

語文教學試題

適用學系：語文教育學系

問答題四題，每題二十五分

- 一、語文聆聽的「DLTA」教學法為何？請列舉其教學的流程，並以實例輔助說明之。(25%)
- 二、經典閱讀於近期掀起熱潮，有人看重它為語文學習奠基之成效，有人著眼於品德與人格之薰陶，也有家長純為增強孩子的記憶力而施行。請以教學原理、學習心理等研究為根基，結合自身實際教、學的經驗，嘗試由多元角度評析經典教育的意義如何確立？及在各級學校推動的可能性如何？(25%)
- 三、根據現行課綱所見，請擇要敘述國小階段的說話能力應有哪些學習重點？為增強學習成效，將如何與其他國語文的能力作橫向的配合，並融入各科之教學評量？亦請具體陳述。(25%)
- 四、日前大學學測的作文題引《大學法》釋憲文與台大校長的言論後，定題名為：「學校與學生的關係」，消息一出，舉國譁然，正反意見不一。請概述正反兩方的意見為何？並討論這個事件對國內作文教學將會產生何種影響？在作文教學的實務工作上又應該如何因應呢？(25%)