

國立臺中教育大學 106 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

英文（含閱讀、寫作）試題

適用學系：英語學系碩士班

I. Vocabulary and Grammar (each 2%, total 30%)

- () 1. Which of the following is **NOT** a method of language acquisition?
(A) Audio-lingual method
(B) Grammar translation method
(C) Innovation method
(D) Direct method
- () 2. In the word commitment, the letters “-ment” form the
(A) Base
(B) Root
(C) Prefix
(D) Suffix
- () 3. Which sentence is an example of a kind of figurative language called “hyperbole”?
(A) I told him a million times to be quiet.
(B) She is as quiet as a mouse.
(C) The leaves danced in the wind.
(D) Tom was over the moon.
- () 4. Match the following definition with one of the words below: a change in the form of a word to indicate a grammatical function such as tense, number, person, case, mood or gender.
(A) Cognate
(B) Inflection
(C) Derivation
(D) Compound
- () 5. The *zone of proximal development (ZPD)* is associated with which of the following theorists?
(A) Chomsky
(B) Piaget
(C) Krashen
(D) Vygotsky

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- () 6. Which of the words or phrases below is **NOT** associated with “constructivism”?
- (A) extrinsic reward
 - (B) discovery
 - (C) active learning
 - (D) assimilation and accommodation
- () 7. Which of the following words does **NOT** collocate with *lesson*?
- (A) preparation
 - (B) plan
 - (C) foreground
 - (D) delivery
- () 8. Phrases that help learners perform everyday tasks, such as giving advice or making requests, are often called _____.
- (A) encyclopedic language
 - (B) affirmative language
 - (C) surviving language
 - (D) functional language
- () 9. Which sentence is **NOT** a correct sentence?
- (A) Sarah could have gone home.
 - (B) Sarah can have gone home.
 - (C) Sarah will have gone home.
 - (D) Sarah would have gone home.
- () 10. Which sentence is correct?
- (A) If you’d remembered to cook, we wouldn’t have been hungry now.
 - (B) If you remembered to cook, we wouldn’t be hungry now.
 - (C) If you’d remembered to cook, we wouldn’t be hungry now.
 - (D) If you remembered to cook, we wouldn’t have been hungry now.
- () 11. Complete the sentence.
- If you _____ the light off and on again, it would have worked.
- (A) switch
 - (B) switched
 - (C) will switch
 - (D) had switched

- () 12. Which word or phrase **CANNOT** complete the sentence?
Students _____ helped when possible.
(A) should be
(B) want to
(C) are
(D) like being
- () 13. In which sentence can you **NOT** delete that?
(A) The movie that I'm watching is brilliant.
(B) The song that I'm listening to is near the end.
(C) I want to speak to the girl that drew this picture.
(D) The museum that we visited yesterday was excellent.
- () 14. Which sentence is **NOT** a correct sentence?
(A) Which of the two paintings are at the exhibition?
(B) Which painting is at the exhibition?
(C) Which paintings are at the exhibition?
(D) Which of the two paintings is at the exhibition?
- () 15. Report this sentence correctly: "*There was an accident on the road.*"
(A) She said there has been an accident on the road.
(B) She said there had been an accident on the road.
(C) She said there were accidents on the road.
(D) She said there would be an accident on the road.

II. Reading Comprehension (each 2%, total 30%)

In recent years our society has become increasingly aware that when researchers study people, they may inadvertently harm them---not just physically but emotionally, by embarrassing them or violating their privacy. So every college or university now has a Human Subjects Committee that reviews all research directly or indirectly involving people, when done by students or professional researchers. Its aim is to make sure that researchers follow the rule that should govern research as it does medicine: Do no harm. So check with that committee if you use people as sources of data---by interviewing them, surveying them, or even just observing them. You don't need clearance if you informally talk with a few dorm mates for a paper in a first-year writing class (to be polite, you should still tell them what you intend to do with the information they give you). You will likely need clearance if you are a graduate student and want to do a survey on campus that collects personal data of any kind. But

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if you are an advanced researcher, you must without fail get clearance before you do any kind of research that involves people. Going through these steps may be annoying, but if you don't, you could harm those who help you in ways you don't anticipate and your institution could pay a price.

- () 16. What is the topic of this passage?
- (A) Research methods
 - (B) Research ethics
 - (C) Data collection procedure
 - (D) Different types of researchers
- () 17. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- (A) There is a Human Subjects Committee in all levels of schools now.
 - (B) The Human Subjects Committee does not review research conducted by students.
 - (C) Research that involves people indirectly does not need clearance.
 - (D) You might hurt your research subjects by simply observing them.
- () 18. Which of the following is **NOT** true according to the passage?
- (A) The maxim of medicine is: do no harm to people.
 - (B) The maxim of research is: do no harm to your subjects.
 - (C) People were not aware that they might harm research subjects unconsciously.
 - (D) Many researchers believe that the process of seeking clearance is too simplistic.
- () 19. Which of the following research requires clearance from the Human Subjects Committee?
- (A) A survey of learning styles in the class you are teaching
 - (B) Informal talks with your dorm mates
 - (C) Frequency counts of certain English word
 - (D) Writing an autobiography
- () 20. For what purpose is a Human Subject Committee set up?
- (A) To avoid loss of research fund
 - (B) To reconcile theoretical conflicts of different research
 - (C) To prevent the unintentional damages to the studied people
 - (D) To avoid research projects being sabotaged

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the economic term that is of most interest to theorists of macroeconomy. GDP is the total value of all goods and services produced in the economy during a specified period of time. The specified period may range from one quarter to a year. However, the total value of goods and services may change over this fixed period, either because the quantities of goods and services are changing or because their prices are changing in this specified period. As a result, economists often prefer to use real gross domestic product (real GDP) as the measure of production. The adjective *real* means that we adjust the measure of production to account for changes in prices over time. Real GDP, also called output or production, is the most **comprehensive** measure of how well the economy is doing.

- () 21. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) to describe the daily-life interests shared by most macroeconomists.
 - (B) to describe how an enterprise can provide good manufactures and services.
 - (C) to provide the domestic companies with economical strategies of making profits.
 - (D) to define the economical terms: gross domestic product and real gross domestic product.
- () 22. What is GDP according to the above passage?
- (A) the total profits made by all companies during a given period of time
 - (B) the total worth of all goods and services produced in the economy during a given period of time
 - (C) the average monthly wages paid to workers or employees in a single country during a given period of time
 - (D) the trade surplus or deficits made by a single country during a given period of time
- () 23. What does **comprehensive** mean in this passage?
- (A) thorough
 - (B) understandable
 - (C) large
 - (D) popular
- () 24. What is the difference between GDP and real GDP?
- (A) Real GDP is the economic measure of production that we adjust to account for changes in prices over time, while GDP does not take changes into consideration.

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- (B) GDP is the economic measure of production that we adjust to account for changes in prices over time, while real GDP does not take the changes into consideration.
- (C) Real GDP is the economic measure of production that includes interests of most economists, while GDP does not.
- (D) GDP is the economic measure of production that includes interests of most economists, while real GDP does not.
- () 25. According to the above passage, which statement in the following is true?
- (A) The economists prefer to use real GDP because the estimated time is specified.
- (B) The economists prefer to use real GDP because the changes of productions and services in economy can be ignored.
- (C) The economists prefer to use real GDP because this measure is adjusted to the real changes.
- (D) The economists prefer to use real GDP because it describes the input productions also.

The report by the London-based human rights group sheds light on an area of Chinese foreign policy that its government does not disclose: assistance to regimes **embroiled** in international conflicts and often **shunned** by the West. The group said China had shipped hundreds of military trucks to Sudan and Myanmar's military, and rifles and grenades to Nepal's security forces.

China rarely confirms sales of weapons and military equipment abroad, a secrecy that is compounding U.S. concerns about how it is using its rapidly rising economic and diplomatic power abroad. Also, senior U.S. government officials have publicly criticized China for a robust military buildup at home and a lack of transparency in its defense policies. It seems that more sales of weapons conducted in secrecy will be disclosed in the near future.

- () 26. Which in the following choices can best entitle this passage?
- (A) The International Embroiled Area
- (B) U.S. Slams China Military Sales
- (C) Secret China Military Sales to the Conflicted Political Powers
- (D) Chinese Studies in British

- () 27. Which of the following answers explains “regimes **embroiled** in international conflicts?”
- (A) countries exporting embroideries.
 - (B) countries getting involved with the messy inter-country relationships
 - (C) countries boiling in the natural disasters
 - (D) the political powers decreasing the conflicts
- () 28. Which of the following answers explains regimes “**shunned** by the West?”
- (A) avoided by the West countries
 - (B) praised by the West countries
 - (C) assisted by the West countries
 - (D) stepped in by the West countries
- () 29. Which of the following statements is inferred in the above passage?
- (A) China openly announced that they shipped military sales to the conflicted areas.
 - (B) The U.S. governments happily recognized that China had been assisting those countries in need.
 - (C) In this China military event, the U.K. and the U.S. did not take the same stance.
 - (D) Some defense polices as well as foreign policies of the Chinese governments were conducted in secrecy.
- () 30. According to the above passage, the U.S. governments concerns about:
- (A) human rights in China
 - (B) the growing economic power of China
 - (C) the rising diplomatic influence of China
 - (D) China Governments’ misuse of its rising economic and diplomatic powers to sell military equipment

III. Writing (40%)

Think of a controversial topic or an issue on which there are differences of opinions. Please write about the argument from both sides, and decide where you stand on the matter. You must provide strong evidence and use examples to back up your opinions.

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英語教學試題

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I. Definition (each 5%, total 50%)

Part 1: Define the following terms. Limit your definition of each term to less than 100 words.

1. Critical period hypothesis
2. Linguistic overgeneralization
3. English for specific purposes (ESP)
4. Content and language integrated learning (CLIL)
5. Inquiry based learning

Part 2: Explain the paired concepts. Limit your answer to each pair to less than 100 words.

6. Phonological awareness vs. phonemic awareness
7. Proficiency test vs. achievement test
8. Process oriented vs. product oriented writing instruction
9. Comprehensible input vs. comprehensible output hypotheses
10. Input vs. intake

II. Essay (50%)

1. Please describe what phonics instruction is. In your description, please include the goals of phonics instruction, the importance of teaching phonics, and the relationship between phonemic awareness and phonics instruction. Also, please provide examples of activities that can help children develop phonics skills. (20%)
2. Please define “English as an international language” and elaborate on its implications for English language teaching. (20%)
3. In what ways are culture learning and language learning inseparable? Please provide at least one example. (10%)