# 國立台中教育大學九十五學年度研究所碩士在職進修專班考試

# 英文 科試題

語教 用

Pl	ease select the word or pl rrect answer to each sent	hrase that best comp	letes the sentence. T	There is only one
1.	Sheher weddi	ing ring for \$20,000		
	A. discovered			D. esteemed
2.	The of this train is Taichung.			
	A. destination		C. stop	D. section
3.	Our time is ar	nd we stop talking.		
	A. on	B. of	C. up	D. down
4.	After ten minutes, the te	rrorists th	ne plane.	
			C. hinged	D. shooting
5.	He has a lot of	_ up his sleeve.		
	A. tips	B. fingers		D. hair
6.	Driving lessons very important to all of us.			
	A. is	B. are	C. being	D. be
7.	A. is B. are C. being D. be The young child was not what was going on around him.			
	A. aware of	B. beware of	C. care of	D. awake to
8.	This computer program what it is like to ride a horse.			
			C. improves	
9.	We were bored by the pl	ay, but stuck it	for three hour	S.
	A. in			
10. All Mary's hard work paid when she got a promotion.				
			C. off	D. down
11. Amy her car a number of times within a month.				
A. has repaired B. has been repaired				
C. has been repairing D. had repairing				
12.	Tap water is not clean; I	would suggest that	you drink only	water.
	A. boils	B. boiling	C. boiled	D. boil
13.	Tourism is the	_ industry in Korea.		
			C. growing-fast	D. growing-fastes
14. I bought a van at a price lower than expected.  A. some B. somewhat C. so D. a certain				
15.	The doctor said Susan h			
	A. definite	B. deficiency	C. defect	D. defiance

. Translate the following passages into Chinese. (30%)

A person who is not accustomed to writing formal compositions may think they call for dressed up language. Indeed, some care with language needs to be taken. Heavy dependence on slang or the most colloquial language is inappropriate. The language of a composition is somewhat formal, elevated above the level of the most casual conversation. However, it is not fancy like putting on a top hat and tails or a party dress. The degree of formality, or the level of language appropriate for formal compositions, is not exact or easy to measure. Practice and experience tend to build, over time, a sense of what is needed.

. English writing: (40%)

As an elementary school teacher, which aspect of education is more important to you? Is it academic training or moral education? Is it knowledge accumulation or character building? Why? Please elaborate your choice(s) and reasons in 200 words.

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### 國文(評述作文) 科試題

教育系行碩班 科學 教育碩班、語教 用

成熟是一種明亮而不刺眼的光輝,一種圓潤而不膩耳的音響,一種不再需要對別人察言觀色的從容,一種終於停止向周圍申訴求告的大氣,一種不理會哄鬧的微笑,一種洗刷了偏激的淡漠,一種無須聲張的厚實,一種並不陡峭的高度。(摘自余秋雨《山居筆記.蘇東坡突圍》)

余氏這段文字,運用排比的修辭技巧,概述他對成熟的看法。請評論余 氏對成熟的理解。(文長二百字以內的白話散文)。(25%)

蘇軾為中國文學史上閃耀的明星,集文、詩、詞、書、畫於一身,文藝雙全,風格多樣,欣賞陶詩、學習屈賦、脫胎於莊子 。每每於作品體現著深刻的思想,如「寄蜉蝣於天地,渺滄海之一粟,哀吾生之須臾,羨長江之無窮」「自其變者而觀之,則天地曾不能以一瞬;自其不變者而觀之,則物與我皆無盡也」、「世事一場大夢,人生幾度新涼,夜來風葉已鳴廊,看取眉頭鬢上」、「常恨此身非我有,何時忘卻營營」、「回首向來蕭瑟處,歸去,也無風雨也無晴」、「老夫聊發少年狂 鬢微霜又何妨」、「驚起卻回頭,有恨無人省,揀盡寒枝不肯棲,寂寞沙洲冷」諸如此皆是。

試以你所讀過的蘇軾作品,評述蘇軾的人生觀。(25%)

三、

李漁《閑情偶寄.止身外不測之憂》:「不測之憂,其未發也,必先有兆。現乎蓍龜,動乎四體者,猶未必果驗。其必驗之兆,不在凶信之頻來,而反在吉祥之事之太過。樂極生悲,否伏于泰,此一定不移之數也。命薄之人,有奇福便有奇禍。即厚德載神之人,極祥之內亦必釀出小災。蓋天道好還,不敢盡私其人,微示公道于一線耳。」請就上文所論,自擬一題以評述之。(50%)

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### 語文教學 科試題

語教 用

- 一、試述識字多寡與閱讀理解之相關。(20%)
- 二、人類許多語詞所表達的概念往往是不精確的,例如 "一會兒"、"清香"、"亮麗"等,試論如何將這類的「模糊語言」具體運用在語文教學中.(20%)
- 三、教育部頒布的九年一貫課程綱要中,國語的部分將「聆聽」視為學生學習的主要範疇之一,所以國語聆聽教學已是十分重要的課程內涵。請你(妳)以一節課(四十分鐘)為準,設計一套完整的教學活動,藉以呈現你(妳)的聆聽教學理念。此外,也請附帶提出你(妳)配合此教學活動,在課後所安排的評量方式和內容。(20%)
- 四、試以美學原理之對稱與均衡舉例說明書法之結字原理。(20%)
- 五、您認為要使學生寫出優秀的作文,作文課前必須有怎樣的準備?兩節共八十分鐘的作文課當中,時間要如何配置?教師評閱作文時,應該如何寫評語?請自擬一篇國小五年級的作文題目,並輔以理論依據作說明。(20%)