

# 國立臺中教育大學 111 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

## 英文（含閱讀、寫作）試題

適用系所：英語學系碩士班

### I. Vocabulary and Grammar (30%; 2% each)

1. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who is good at shooting an arrow by using a bow. The bows are stored in a quiver that is carried on the person's back.  
(A) archer (B) earworm  
(C) allegory (D) incubator
2. Ants can diligently invade gardens, which may cause a lot of damage to plants. A gardener often uses pesticide to \_\_\_\_\_ the ants away.  
(A) repel (B) recruit  
(C) recount (D) reiterate
3. The meteorologist forecasted heavy rain throughout the week. Temperatures will remain stable. However, \_\_\_\_\_ will be dense.  
(A) hybrid (B) humidity  
(C) humaneness (D) hibernation
4. Lantern festival is a festive time. Young children like to \_\_\_\_\_ through the streets as they carry their lanterns. Others enjoy admiring the large lantern displays that are held by local city governments.  
(A) spade (B) stroll  
(C) simmer (D) smuggle
5. An elephant uses its trunk for different purposes. One purpose is that the elephant employs its trunk to feed and drink. The elephant can graze trees and the ground by using its trunk. It can also have the trunk \_\_\_\_\_ water into its mouth.  
(A) scar (B) scowl  
(C) squirt (D) sublease
6. Ivy, grapevines, morning glories, bottle gourds, and sponge gourds are plants that grow vines. They intertwine down walls and other structures. They are good for \_\_\_\_\_ the sunlight to cool down a house.  
(A) brewing (B) blocking  
(C) brooding (D) bridling
7. It is good to eat a balanced diet that is full of various \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables. Healthy vegetables include cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, spinach, and celery.  
(A) neighing (B) neurotic  
(C) navigable (D) nutritious

（背面尚有試題）

8. Plants are \_\_\_\_\_ to maintain a good environment. Plants release oxygen and take in carbon dioxide. Plants can provide clean and fresh air for people. For this reason, it is important to grow many plants in a surrounding.
- (A) evasive (B) episodic  
(C) essential (D) evaporable
9. The Formosan black bear is \_\_\_\_\_ to Taiwan. They have a stout body, a short neck, and a short tail. They are thought to be engendered. There are only about 200 to 600 of them living in Taiwan.
- (A) elapsed (B) erosive  
(C) endemic (D) exceeding
10. Since the Omicron variant emerged, it has spread fast to many people. People who are \_\_\_\_\_ to this virus are required to quarantine to prevent this virus from affecting other people.
- (A) exposed (B) eschewed  
(C) eulogized (D) evacuated
11. A beaver constructs a dam across a stream to form a pond. The pond creates a barrier that keeps the beaver from being attacked by its \_\_\_\_\_ such as wolves, coyotes, or mountain lions. The beaver builds its lodge in the pond. Its lodge can be accessed through an underwater entrance. This entrance also protects the beaver.
- (A) pastors (B) prayers  
(C) predators (D) patriarchs
12. A vulture is a \_\_\_\_\_ that eats carcasses. The benefit of this is that harmful substances such as bacteria that are on the body of dead animals are eaten by the vulture. This stops the spread of diseases.
- (A) scourer (B) scorcher  
(C) scapegoat (D) scavenger
13. Some people prefer to spend time alone. They may love reading novels and working in \_\_\_\_\_. These people are called introverts. They are the opposite of extroverts who enjoy being around many people.
- (A) series (B) saddling  
(C) solitude (D) satiating
14. Rush hour occurs in the morning as many people go to work and school and in the evening when people return home. To avoid traffic jams, some people choose to go out at different times or travel \_\_\_\_\_ routes.
- (A) antidotal (B) asthmatic  
(C) alternative (D) aristocratic
15. A person can become an influencer by \_\_\_\_\_ viewers on social media platforms such as YouTube and Instagram. Once he or she reaches the status of an influencer, companies are eager for this person to promote their products.
- (A) grilling (B) grinding  
(C) galloping (D) garnering

## II. Reading Comprehension (30%; 2% each)

Worldwide, lives are stressed and strained by COVID-19. Nowhere is that more evident than in the lives of students, staff, and faculty members engaged in the transformed role of online learning. As higher education adapts to teaching and learning at a distance, the workload and the learning load of adopting a new delivery mode are taking a massive toll on the lives of those in higher education. While there are some students who are thriving through online learning, the toll of the virus, isolation, increased workloads, and other associated effects are rising among many students, staff, and faculty members. It must not be underestimated. Every institution must address these challenges that threaten the well-being of its constituents. Faculty members are feeling the huge stress of remaking their classes into effective digital forms. The additional workload and concomitant anxiety are heaped upon the already multifaceted responsibilities of faculty. The added load has heightened the concerns over faculty burnout. Still, supporting the mental health needs of online students is a critical mission. The radical lifestyle change can feed loneliness, anxiety, and depression. Faculty members are now at the front line of responsibility for identifying emotional and mental health issues. No one else is monitoring the students in most cases. On-campus, those students may be observed by classmates, resident advisers, and other campus staff who observe students informally every day. But, online, those students often are not seen by fellow students, advisers, or others. They are living in unobserved anonymity. Faculty are often the primary direct contact with online students.

16. What is the central theme of this passage?
- (A) Promoting the benefits of online learning
  - (B) Redefining the teacher's role in the new age
  - (C) Adjusting to the lifestyle changed by COVID-19
  - (D) Identifying mental health issues of online learning
17. Under the circumstances described in the passage, who are able to observe students at the front line?
- (A) Faculty members
  - (B) Resident advisers
  - (C) Fellow students
  - (D) Campus staff
18. According to this passage, what is NOT the problem brought by COVID-19?
- (A) Mental health needs of online students
  - (B) Security issues on campus
  - (C) Loneliness, anxiety, and depression
  - (D) Stressed and strained lives

(背面尚有試題)

19. According to this passage, which of the following statements is true about online learning?

- (A) Classroom management is no longer important
- (B) Changes in lifestyle are optimistic
- (C) Mental problems are solved
- (D) Students' conditions are not observed on campus

20. What does the term **anonymity** mean?

- (A) The situation in which someone is invisible
- (B) The situation in which someone is monitored
- (C) The situation in which someone is scrutinized
- (D) The situation in which someone is conspicuous

The world today is vastly different from what it was a few decades ago. There are new types of jobs and skills required in the workforce, and as the world continues to progress, there will be newer and different competencies that will be required by the workforce. We will live in what educators define as a VUCA world: a **volatile**, unpredictable, complex, and ambiguous world. So for future generations to be adequately prepared to enter the workforce, they need to be equipped with competencies that will be useful to them in the future. Educational institutes are responsible for providing students with those competencies that will allow them to be satisfied and successful in the workplace. Along with the world, the skills being taught in schools must also be upgraded to suit students in the future. No longer can we rely on the educational tools of the past to equip our students for the unknown future. So rather than teaching students specific tasks or specializations, it is more effective to teach students some essential competencies which will ensure they grow into good citizens.

21. What is the central theme of this passage?

- (A) Promoting new educational institutes
- (B) Explaining the importance of competencies
- (C) Creating innovative jobs in the village
- (D) Designing advanced technology

22. Which is **NOT** mentioned as different from the past?

- (A) Types of core competencies
- (B) Types of jobs and skills
- (C) Types of educational institutes
- (D) Types of educational tools

23. According to this passage, why should students acquire basic competencies?
- (A) Response to the unpredictable world
  - (B) Become volatile and ambiguous
  - (C) Prepare for their specializations
  - (D) Pursue academic achievement
24. According to the passage, which is **NOT** true?
- (A) Educational institutes need some changes to prepare for the future
  - (B) New skills are necessary in the progressing world
  - (C) Basic competencies should be taught instead of specific tasks
  - (D) Future generations will lose to complexity and ambiguity
25. What does the term **volatile** refer to in this passage?
- (A) steadfast
  - (B) permanent
  - (C) enduring
  - (D) elusive

Scientists attribute the global warming trend observed since the mid-20th century to the human expansion of the “greenhouse effect” — warming that results when the atmosphere traps heat radiating from Earth toward space. Certain gases in the atmosphere block heat from escaping. Long-lived gases that remain semi-permanently in the atmosphere and do not respond physically or chemically to changes in temperature are described as “forcing” climate change. Among the gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is released through natural processes such as respiration and volcano eruptions and through human activities such as deforestation, land-use changes, and burning fossil fuels. Humans have increased atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration by 48% since the Industrial Revolution began. This is the most important long-lived “forcing” of climate change. On Earth, human activities are changing the natural greenhouse. Over the last century, the burning of fossil fuels like coal and oil has increased the concentration of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>. The industrial activities that our modern civilization depends upon have raised atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> levels from 280 parts per million to about 417 parts per million in the last 151 years. As a result of human activities, CO<sub>2</sub> levels are now at their highest in 800,000 years. According to a report, a group of 1,300 independent scientific experts from countries all over the world under the auspices of the United Nations concluded there is a more than 95 percent probability that human activities over the past 50 years have warmed our planet.

(背面尚有試題)

26. What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) The Habits of Human Activities
  - (B) How the CO<sub>2</sub> Became Extinct
  - (C) The Causes of Climate Change
  - (D) How to Solve Greenhouse Effect
27. What may be the purpose of this passage?
- (A) Provide possible solutions to the greenhouse effect
  - (B) Highlight human activities warming the planet
  - (C) Explain carbon dioxide changing the ecosystems
  - (D) Present how the independent scientists collect data
28. According to this passage, what may decrease the warming?
- (A) To trap heat radiating from Earth toward space
  - (B) To reduce atmosphere block heat from escaping
  - (C) To deforest, change land use, and burn fossil fuels
  - (D) To increase the concentration of carbon dioxide
29. Who might create this passage?
- (A) A governmental unit
  - (B) A transportation crew
  - (C) A vocation union
  - (D) A freelance entity
30. According to this passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Human activities have contributed to the shrinkage of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration in the past century.
  - (B) The burning of fossil fuels like coal and oil has reduced the concentration of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>.
  - (C) The decrease of burning fossil fuels for heating, transportation, or electricity should help slow down the warming.
  - (D) The Sun alone is responsible for the global warming trend observed over the past several decades.

**III. Write a well-organized essay on each of the following topics (40%; 20% each)**

1. How has COVID-19 changed our lives?
2. Does social media improve people's communication skills?

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## 英語教學試題

適用系所：英語學系碩士班

### I. Choose the Best Answer to the Question (30%; 2% each)

- \_\_\_\_\_ teaching is teaching students how to think about their own thinking processes in order to encourage critical thinking, planning and self-regulation skills.  
(A) Metacognition  
(B) Scaffolding  
(C) Agency  
(D) Efficacy
- Which of the following is **NOT** true about English as a phonological language?  
(A) Young children create invented spellings based on the sounds of words that they hear.  
(B) There's an arbitrary relationship between how a word is spelled and pronounced.  
(C) Words that sound similar are usually spelled similarly.  
(D) Teaching phonics helps students to improve reading.
- Which of the following is the best example of scaffolding?  
(A) Providing immediate translation to the learner's first language to increase comprehension.  
(B) Contextualizing unfamiliar concepts and language so they can be understood more easily.  
(C) Making good use of digital tools in the language classroom.  
(D) Fully immersing learners in the target language to help them learn rapidly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ design means the design of curriculum by starting with the desired outcomes, assessments and goals first and then moving to the materials and activities.  
(A) Washback  
(B) Reciprocal teaching  
(C) Backward  
(D) Competency based
- A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is an area or lab within the classroom where students work collaboratively to experiment, design, build, learn, and ultimately create.  
(A) invention station  
(B) science lab  
(C) makerspace  
(D) creator workshop

(背面尚有試題)

6. In \_\_\_\_\_, what is previously thought of as homework becomes classwork and vice versa. The learning part takes place at home, and activities are done in the classroom.
- (A) adaptive learning
  - (B) digital learning
  - (C) flipped classroom
  - (D) differentiated classroom
7. Language acquisition, as defined by Krashen, is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) the result of formal learning
  - (B) a cognitive process through which a person studies a new language
  - (C) a subconscious process that is very similar to how children learn their first language
  - (D) a conscious process that usually involves studying with books and going to classes
8. What is the term used for situations where the second (majority) language becomes dominant, even replacing a child's first (minority) language, as with some immigrant families?
- (A) Semilingual
  - (B) Language loss
  - (C) Sequential bilingualism
  - (D) Subtractive bilingualism
9. Cummin's theory of BICS and CALP is commonly referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) social and academic language
  - (B) first and second language
  - (C) basic skills and cognitive skills
  - (D) behavioral language and cognitive strategies
10. Which of the following factors has relatively less influence on an EFL learner's **SPEAKING** ability?
- (A) Personality
  - (B) Intelligence
  - (C) Age
  - (D) Learning motivation
11. The movement for Immersion Bilingual Education—where children are immersed in the second language, often from the start of their schooling—began in 1965 in which country?
- (A) USA
  - (B) Canada
  - (C) Switzerland
  - (D) UK



### Match the following terms and definitions

12. A recast
13. Bridging
14. A referential question
15. The Zone of Proximal Development
  - (A) New areas of learning within a student's reach.
  - (B) A question to which the teacher already knows the answer and just wants to check the learner's comprehension.
  - (C) The ways in which teachers and learners use language effectively to negotiate meaning and to mediate learning.
  - (D) The teacher's reformulation of a student's utterance without the mistake.
  - (E) Teachers feeding in and providing structures whenever needed by the learners.
  - (F) The ways in which learners are assisted by teachers through collaborative dialogues.
  - (G) A response to the message, not the language used to express it.
  - (H) A genuine question to stimulate learners to produce longer utterances.

### II. Define the Following Terms (20%; 5% each)

1. phonemic awareness
2. core competencies
3. digital literacy
4. learner autonomy

### III. Essay Questions (50%; 10% each)

1. Please (1) explain the difference between **English as a foreign language (EFL)** and **English as a lingua franca (ELF)**(5%), and (2) discuss the implication or possible application of English as a lingua franca in the EFL teaching context. (5%)
2. "The younger a child starts learning a foreign language, the better the learning outcome is." What is your stance on this popular idea about language learning? Please discuss how one or more of the theories or research findings you have read has strengthened your agreement/disagreement with the statement.
3. What are the roles of language in the context of content and language integrated learning (CLIL)?
4. You are a fourth-grade English teacher planning a unit on personal recounts (telling about something that happened in the past). Please (1) define what **scaffolding** means(5%), and (2) provide one example of how you scaffold student learning to write or tell their past experience. (5%)
5. What is the difference between "assessment of learning" and "assessment for learning"? Please provide one example of how you would use both types of assessment in your English language teaching.