

國立臺中教育大學 109 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)

- The land is too rocky to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) arable (B) affable  
(C) amiable (D) amicable
- The \_\_\_\_\_ youth needed more understanding teachers.  
(A) repugnant (B) recalcitrant  
(C) nonchalant (D) vigilant
- The park is just one of their \_\_\_\_\_ gifts to the city.  
(A) impertinent (B) inadvertent  
(C) munificent (D) indolent
- He is an \_\_\_\_\_ person, always wanting things.  
(A) conducive (B) elusive  
(C) evasive (D) acquisitive
- The common cold is usually not a \_\_\_\_\_ disease.  
(A) pernicious (B) parsimonious  
(C) perfidious (D) ponderous
- The judge \_\_\_\_\_ the court's previous decision.  
(A) rescinded (B) repelled  
(C) remitted (D) redeemed
- The government was toppled by a \_\_\_\_\_ of dissident generals.  
(A) caucus (B) cabal  
(C) connoisseur (D) coquette
- The couple had a \_\_\_\_\_ over which party to go to.  
(A) tariff (B) tirade  
(C) tiff (D) travesty
- Here in the United States—\_\_\_\_\_ the greatest abundance of foodstuffs and the highest living standards in history are to be found—a truly radiantly healthy person is as rare as a pearl in a barrel of oysters.  
(A) who (B) which  
(C) what (D) where

(背面尚有試題)

10. Modern Western medicine has the sure stroke of measurement as opposed to the \_\_\_\_\_ fallible stroke of judgment.
- (A) most (B) more  
(C) fewer (D) sooner
11. The amazing success of man as a species is the result of the evolutionary development of his brain which has led, among \_\_\_\_\_ things, to tool-using, tool-making, the ability to solve problems by logical reasoning, thoughtful cooperation, and language.
- (A) other (B) others  
(C) the other (D) the others
12. Remember, though, that energy can never be created or destroyed, \_\_\_\_\_ it can only be transformed one way—from available to unavailable.
- (A) but (B) and  
(C) for (D) so
13. Have you ever asked yourself why the participation in a game is so excellent a medium \_\_\_\_\_ self-expression and character development?
- (A) in (B) on  
(C) for (D) of
14. \_\_\_\_\_ air travel, it mostly consists of long waits in sheds haunted by stale cigars or on bleak windy landing grounds.
- (A) As soon as (B) As if  
(C) As though (D) As for
15. Not only \_\_\_\_\_ information on how an individual should act, but they provide at the same time a powerful inducement for him to do so.
- (A) prices convey (B) have prices conveyed  
(C) do prices convey (D) prices have conveyed

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

The originator of the method we will be exploring in this chapter, Georgi Lozanov, believes, as does Silent Way's Caleb Gattegno, that language learning can occur at a much faster rate than ordinarily transpires. The reason for our inefficiency, Lozanov asserts, is that we set up psychological barriers to learning: We fear that we will be unable to perform, that we will be limited in our ability to learn, that we will fail. One result is that we do not use the full mental powers that we have. According to Lozanov and others, we may be using only five to ten percent of our mental capacity. In order to make better use of our reserve capacity, the limitations we think we have need to be 'desuggested.' Desuggestopedia, the application of the study of suggestion

to pedagogy, has been developed to help students eliminate the feeling that they cannot be successful and/or the negative association they may have toward studying and thus to help them overcome the barriers to learning. One of the ways the students' mental reserves are stimulated is through integration of the fine arts, an important contribution to the method made by Lozanov's colleague Evelina Gateva. (Larsen-Freeman & Anderson 2011, 71)

16. Who developed Desuggestopedia?
- (A) The paragraph doesn't say.
  - (B) Georgi Lozanov
  - (C) Caleb Gattegno
  - (D) Evelina Gateva
17. According to the passage, which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) Language learners are worried about their performance.
  - (B) Language learners are worried about their reserve capacity.
  - (C) Language learners are worried about pedagogy.
  - (D) Language learners are worried about Desuggestopedia.
18. Which of the following is considered an advantage of Desuggestopedia?
- (A) It will improve our artistic ability.
  - (B) It will improve our knowledge of pedagogy.
  - (C) It will improve our ability to suggest.
  - (D) It will improve our ability to learn.
19. According to the passage, what does 'desuggested' mean?
- (A) To remove learning barriers.
  - (B) To apply the study of suggestion to pedagogy.
  - (C) To use five to ten percent of our learning capacity.
  - (D) To eliminate students' feelings that they can be successful.
20. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **incorrect**?
- (A) Integrating fine arts can make an important contribution to Desuggestopedia.
  - (B) Students may have negative associations of learning.
  - (C) We cannot overcome our psychological barriers to learning.
  - (D) We do not use our full mental capacity.

(背面尚有試題)

Due to the popularity of teaching and becoming a teacher, only Finland's best and most committed are able to realize those professional dreams. Every spring, thousands of Finnish general upper-secondary school graduates, including many of the most talented, creative, and motivated youngsters, submit their applications to departments of teacher education in eight Finnish universities. Thus, becoming a primary school teacher in Finland is highly competitive. It is normally not enough simply to complete upper-secondary school successfully and pass a rigorous matriculation examination. Successful teacher education candidates must also possess high scores, positive personalities, excellent interpersonal skills, and a commitment to work as a teacher in school. Annually, only about 1 of every 10 applicants will be accepted to primary school teacher education master's programs in Finnish research universities. For example, 3,200 candidates applied to different teacher education programs at the University of Helsinki in 2013. Only 340 of them were accepted. The total annual Finnish applicants in all five categories of teacher education programs in eight universities that educate teachers number about 20,000. (Sahlberg 2015, 103)

21. What is the approximate acceptance rate for teacher education programs?  
(A) 1%                      (B) 9%                      (C) 10%                      (D) 90%
22. Each year, roughly how many students are accepted into Finnish teacher education programs?  
(A) 340                      (B) 2,000                      (C) 10,000                      (D) 20,000
23. According to the passage, which of the following skills are necessary to be a teacher?  
(A) Communication and empathy  
(B) Negotiation and persuasion  
(C) Enterprise and IT  
(D) Knowledge of pedagogy and analytical ability
24. Which of the following statements is true?  
(A) Passing a matriculation examination is sufficient to become a teacher.  
(B) There are eight categories of teacher education programs.  
(C) Students apply for teaching courses every summer.  
(D) Teaching is popular in Finland.
25. Which of the following statements is most accurate?  
(A) Becoming a teacher in Finland is easy.  
(B) Becoming a teacher in Finland is moderately difficult.  
(C) Becoming a teacher in Finland is very difficult.  
(D) Becoming a teacher in Finland is impossible.

Traditional assessment formats, such as multiple choice exams, often require students, either through processes of recognition or recall, to indicate what they have memorized. As such, traditional testing formats may be good measures of what students remember and often of how fast they can remember it; rarely, however, are they good measures of what students can do or of what they understand. But they could be. The question to keep in mind is this: What are students doing? Having a test or quiz in a classroom does not tell you whether the class is constructivist or not. You would have to look at the quiz or test to determine that. Does the test or quiz require student understanding? Does it require that students apply their knowledge? For example: “List the most important rules of capitalization” is a typical traditional test question and does not require understanding. On the other hand, “Create two sentences using two different rules of capitalization and then explain what the rules and uses are in your sentences” requires demonstration of student understanding. Tests and quizzes can be a combination of both traditional and constructivist formats. Using this combination might be a good way to make the transition for students. (Marlowe & Page 2005, 53)

26. Which of the following is a principle of constructivist assessment?

- (A) Being able to demonstrate understanding.
- (B) Being able to remember successfully.
- (C) Being able to provide a list.
- (D) Being able to remember things quickly.

27. Which of the following do traditional tests measure best?

- (A) What students can do.
- (B) What students understand.
- (C) What students remember.
- (D) What students can create.

28. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (A) Traditional test questions do not require demonstration of understanding.
- (B) Explaining rules and how they are used demonstrates understanding.
- (C) Tests can successfully measure understanding.
- (D) Having a test in class indicates it is a traditional class.

29. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) Tests can only be based on traditional assessment formats.
- (B) Tests can only be based on constructivist assessment formats.
- (C) Tests cannot be based on either traditional or constructivist assessment formats.
- (D) Tests can be based on both traditional and constructivist formats.

30. What is the main criticism of traditional assessments?

- (A) They measure students' ability level well.
- (B) They involve classroom tests.
- (C) They involve memory.
- (D) They don't measure students' ability level well.

**III. Choose two of the following essay questions to answer (40%; 20% each)**

1. What challenges might you personally face as a teacher or an English teacher and how can they be solved?
2. Critically examine the pros and cons of AI in contemporary Taiwan's education system.
3. What are your insights about the English skills that elementary school students should prepare themselves to have and why?

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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 (20%; 2% each)

1. Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL)
  - (A) is an approach where students learn a subject and a second language at the same time.
  - (B) emphasizes the importance of language learning over that of content learning.
  - (C) should be taught mainly by language teachers.
  - (D) focuses on basics instead of higher-level thinking skills.
2. Alternative assessments
  - (A) are a traditional form of student assessment which involves the average grading of a cumulative set of work for a given time period.
  - (B) allow students to take responsibility for actually creating a response to an assignment or examination.
  - (C) are largely multiple-choice based; students select a response from a list.
  - (D) exclude the use of a portfolio of work where a student has selected or developed the work they think best depicts their study skills.
3. Autonomous learning
  - (A) shifts the focus from learning to teaching.
  - (B) refers to the process in which teachers take responsibility for their students' learning.
  - (C) changes the relationship between students and teachers because the teacher becomes a useful resource in helping them to achieve their goals.
  - (D) has no place in a foreign or second language classroom.
4. Phonemic awareness
  - (A) refers to the specific ability to focus on and manipulate individual sounds (phonemes) in spoken words.
  - (B) is the best predictor of how well children will learn to pronounce English words like a native speaker of English.
  - (C) is not related to learners' ability for spelling or word recognition.
  - (D) implicit teaching of phonological awareness in the early years can eliminate future reading problems for many students.

(背面尚有試題)

5. “Focus on form” and “focus on forms” in language learning
- (A) are instructional practices in the second language classroom.
  - (B) “focus on forms” consists of primarily meaning-focused interaction.
  - (C) both put emphasis on linguistic structures, often presented as discrete grammar rules or other metalinguistic information.
  - (D) are different ways to assess language performances in the second language classroom.
6. Making mind maps, visualization, association, mnemonics, using clues in reading comprehension, etc., are examples of
- (A) affective strategies.
  - (B) negotiation strategies.
  - (C) interpersonal strategies.
  - (D) cognitive strategies.
7. Which of the followings about errors in the language classroom is **NOT** correct?
- (A) Errors are a key part of the learning process and they give teachers information about what needs to be done next.
  - (B) Errors supply evidence of how a language is acquired and what strategies the learner employs in learning a language.
  - (C) It is important to emphasize the positive role errors have and to involve learners in correction.
  - (D) The best way to correct errors is doing it immediately and explicitly when errors are being detected.
8. Task-based language learning
- (A) has its origin in audio-lingual language learning method.
  - (B) focuses on the use of authentic language.
  - (C) asks students to complete tasks using correct grammar and vocabulary.
  - (D) None of the above.
9. Ms. Liu, an EFL teacher, believes that the learning environment should emphasize on students directly, the importance of context, authentic problem and task, discovery learning, student’s prior knowledge, group projects and discussion, student’s choice and authentic assessment. Mrs. Liu is likely a teacher who practices the \_\_\_\_\_ approach to language teaching.
- (A) Behaviorist
  - (B) Cognitivist
  - (C) Constructivist
  - (D) Communist



10. Ms. Huang holds the view that students learn a new language mainly through repeating the same form and text until it becomes a habit. She helps her students repeat words they hear and use them in their conversations. When a student answers a question correctly, Ms. Huang awards the student a star, and then asks him/her to try to answer another question, thinking that this would help the student become more confident and motivated. Ms. Hung is likely a teacher who practices the \_\_\_\_\_ approach to language teaching.

- (A) Behaviorist
- (B) Cognitivist
- (C) Constructivist
- (D) Communist

**II. Explain the following terms by providing (1) major characteristics and (2) at least one example. (30%; 5% each)**

1. Inductive learning
2. Computer-assisted language learning
3. Phonics instruction
4. English as lingua franca
5. Bilingual education
6. Formative assessment

**III. Write an essay for each of the following questions**

1. Briefly describe an example of integrating information and communications technology (ICT) in English language teaching in Taiwan. Use the example to explain any advantage and/or limitation of using ICT in the real classroom. **(20%)**
2. Curriculum Guidelines of 12-Year Basic Education emphasize “core competencies.” Explain what a competency is in English language teaching and how it is different from an “ability index” in the Grade 1-9 Curriculum. **(15%)**
3. What is interdisciplinary teaching in English language education? Give an example to illustrate interdisciplinary teaching in an English language classroom. **(15%)**