

國立台中師範學院九十三年學年度研究所碩士班招生考試試題

科目：英文

適用：語教

一、Reading Comprehension : (30%)

1) Of the many problems in the world today, none is as wide-spread, or as old, as crime. Crime has many forms, including crimes against property, person, and government. There is even a class of crimes called “crimes without victims” (e.g., prostitution). Crime, in all its forms, penetrates every layer of society and touches every human being. You may never have been robbed, but you suffer the increased cost of store-bought items because of others’ shoplifting, and you pay higher taxes because of others’ tax evasion. Perhaps your house is not worth as much today as it was a few years ago because of the increased crime rate in your neighborhood, or maybe your business is not doing as well as it used to because of tourism is down due to increased terrorism in your part of the world. Whatever you do, wherever you live, you are a victim of crime whether you like it or not, whether you know it or not. (10%)

(1) Which of the following is not a form of crime?

- A. Tax evasion
- B. Prostitution
- C. Tourism
- D. Shoplifting

(2) What does the word “penetrate” mean?

- A. Destroy
- B. Enter
- C. Change
- D. Cause

(3) Which is the best main idea of the paragraph?

- A. Government needs to take actions against crime.
- B. Crime is everywhere and as old as history.
- C. Many people try hard to prevent crime.
- D. Some crimes are worse and have more victims.

(4) Which of the following is true according to the paragraph?

- A. There are different forms and types of crime.
- B. Shopping at supermarkets is dangerous now because of the

increasing crime.

C. Some people don't mind crime and live happily.

D. Many tourists are robbed when they are away from the safety of their home.

(5) Which of the following is not true according to the paragraph?

A. Grocery items may become more expensive because of crime.

B. Many people are not aware that they are victims of crime.

C. Houses may lose value because of crime.

D. People of certain occupations are easier target of crime.

2) One theory that integrates diverse findings on hunger, eating, and weight argues that body weight is governed by a set-point, a homeostatic mechanism that keeps people at roughly the weight they are genetically designed to be. Set-point theorists claim that everyone has a genetically programmed basal metabolism rate, the rate at which the body burns calories for energy, and a fixed number of fat cells, which are cells that store fat for energy. These cells may change in size (the amount of fat they contain), but never in number. After weight loss, they just lurk around the body, waiting for the chance to puff up again. According to set-point theory, there is no single area in the brain that keeps track of weight. Rather, an interaction of metabolism, fat cells, and hormones keeps people at the weight their bodies are designed to be. When a heavy person diets, the body slows down to conserve energy (and its fat reserves). When a thin person overeats, the body speeds up to burn energy. (10%)

(6) The passage would most likely be found in a textbook on which of the following subjects?

A. Psychology

B. Social studies

C. Chemistry

D. Biology

(7) What is most likely the topic of the paragraph following this one?

A. A different theory on body weight

B. The importance of a proper diet

C. The relation between activity and weight

D. How to keep fat cells from enlarging

(8) It can be concluded from the passage that

- A. a genetically thin person can easily gain weight
 - B. it is impossible for genetically predisposed overweight people to lose weight
 - C. people don't have as much control over their body weight as they might think
 - D. humans are genetically designed to be overweight
- (9) The author's attitude toward the subject of weight could best be described as
- A. emotional
 - B. disbelieving
 - C. depressing
 - D. scientific
- (10) The writer's purpose in writing this passage is to
- A. inform
 - B. illustrate
 - C. criticize
 - D. compare

3) Probably the most important factor governing the severity of forest fires is weather. Hot, dry weather lowers the moisture content of fuels. Once a fire has started, wind is extremely critical because it influences the oxygen supply and the rate of spread. Forest type and forest conditions are also important factors. For example, fire is more likely to occur in conifers than in hardwoods; slash-covered or brushy areas are especially hazardous because the rate at which combustion consumes fuel is proportional to fuel volume and surface area.

Some fires are caused by lightning; others are caused by people. Those caused by people may be accidental or intentional (incendiary). The causes of fire in the United States show large regional differences. In the Rocky Mountains more than 70 percent of the fires are caused by lightning, whereas incendiary fires amount to only about 1 percent. In contrast, more than 40 percent of the fires in the South are incendiary, whereas lightning causes only 1 percent. (10%)

- (11) In this passage the author's main purpose is to
- A. argue
 - B. inform

- C. persuade
 - D. entertain
- (12) Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- A. A comparison and contrast of the factors governing forest fires is followed by a list of causes.
 - B. A description of the conditions affecting forest fires is followed by a description of the causes.
 - C. An analysis of factors related to forest fires is followed by an argument against the causes of fires.
 - D. Several generalizations about forest fires are followed by a series of conclusions.
- (13) It can be concluded from this passage that
- A. there are not many people living in the Rocky Mountain area
 - B. there are more fires in hardwood forests than in pine forests
 - C. winter is the worst season for fires
 - D. fire prevention techniques vary from region to region
- (14) The paragraph following this passage would most likely be about
- A. the causes of hot, dry weather
 - B. the various uses of hardwoods
 - C. methods of controlling fires
 - D. the geographical differences between the Rocky Mountain area and the Southern states
- (15) The author of this passage would most likely be
- A. a forest ranger
 - B. a meteorologist
 - C. a historian
 - D. a business person

二、 Translate : (40%)

1) Translate the following English paragraph into Chinese : (20%)

The American concept of success has not changed much over the two centuries of its existence. The average American thinks about personal success in terms quite different from the rest of the world. First, it has always meant providing your family with a decent standard

of living with some margin of comfort. Second, it means ending your life in a higher and more prosperous position than you began it. To an American, it is clear that success is the result of hard work, self-reliance, and is “God’s reward” for American virtue. The lesson that success lay in your own hands became ingrained because it was within the reach of any free person. Because Americans have consistently been “successful” within this meaning of term, they have not altered this view substantially.

2) Please translate the following paragraph into English : (20%)

教室擁有良好設計的圖書學習角，不但可以讓兒童與書本有更多的互動，更能對閱讀表現出正面的態度，而且他們會花更多的時間在閱讀上，並展現出更好的閱讀成就。然而，社經因素卻會導致兒童在接觸課外書的多寡方面產生很大的不公平性。因此，教室的圖書學習角對於低收入家庭的兒童扮演了一個更重要的角色。

三、 Composition : (30%)

Life often requires people to let go of something. It could be an old car that costs too much to keep running or a relationship that has turned sour. It could be an idea that you hold dear or many years or a way of behavior that no longer works. Or it could be something very special from your family or culture. Write about one of the things that you had to give up over the years. How did giving it up make you feel? In what ways were you able to adjust to the change?

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科目：國文

適用：語教

一、翻譯：(50%)

1. 夫物量無窮時無止分無常始終無故是故大知觀於遠近故小而不寡大而不多知量無窮證彙今故故遠而不悶掇而不跂知時無止察乎盈虛故得而不喜失而不憂知分之無常也明乎坦塗故生而不說死而不禍知始終之不可故也(莊子.秋水篇) (25%)
2. 論貴是而不務華事尚然而不高合論說辯然否安得不譎常心逆俗耳眾心非而不從故喪黜其偽而存定其真如當從眾順人心者循舊守雅諷習而已何辯之有(王充.論衡.自紀)(25%)

二、作文：(50%)

題目：人生的旋轉門

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一、何謂「內容分析法」？適用於何種性質之論文？

試舉一例說明之。(25%)

二、早上九點，A 和 B 兩位老師正各自在 302 和 304 教室中，進行五年級國語科教學。今天，兩人正好都教「的」和「得」的用法。

A 老師說：「小朋友，把習作拿出來，翻到第二十頁，練習四。

這個練習是『的』和『得』不同的用法，哪位同學知道這兩個字應該怎麼用？……，很好，剛剛小明說，『的』都當形容詞，比如『好好的』，『美麗的』；但是，『得』跟在動詞的後面，比如『跑得』、『跳得』。懂了嗎？好。現在開始寫練習四，寫完後，和你旁邊同學交換改。」

B 老師說：「老師最近改小朋友的作文，發現小朋友對『的』和

『得』的用法不太清楚。現在，看黑板上的詞卡，『美麗的秋天』、『晴朗的天空』、『體貼的同學』、『乖乖的聽話』、『好好的』、『跑得很快』、『跳得高』、『他說得比唱得好聽』、『打得敵人望風而逃』……。哪位同學可以告訴老師，為什麼有些詞用『的』？有些詞用『得』？……。很好，小華已經看出它們的規則，還有別的同學知道嗎？……，你們知道還有哪些詞和黑板上的詞類似呢？好，小晶、小琳，來，寫在黑板上。」

請問以上所敘述教學現場的兩位老師，對語文教育各抱持什麼看法？

請問你從何處判斷？(25%)

三、語言學理論在語文教學上的重要性為何？如何將語言學知識轉換為語文教學行為？(25%)

四、請就下列文章中，為兒童選出兩個結構性質不同的生字，並描述你將進行硬筆字書寫教學的過程。(25%)

請狼保護

一隻雞在湖邊找小蟲吃，看到狐狸向他衝來。

慌忙中，他想到狐狸是怕狼的，便跑到狼窩裏，請狼保護。

不一會兒，只見雞毛從狼窩雜亂地飛出。

(選自洪志明《一分鐘寓言》)