

國立臺中教育大學 107 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 (Each 2%, Total 20%)

1. For centuries, the power of weapons had been increasing at an _____ rate.
(A) exponential (B) excusable (C) experimental (D) extraneous
2. The best example of how law, in the ideal sense, works, how it _____ the sense of freedom and stimulates the individual is the survey of a game.
(A) invokes (B) evokes (C) revokes (D) provokes
3. There are several goals we _____ to reach in our undergraduate program.
(A) inspire (B) conspire (C) aspire (D) perspire
4. During the early American colonial years, corn was more _____ than wheat, so corn bread was more common than wheat bread.
(A) doleful (B) baleful (C) fitful (D) plentiful
5. Coober Pedy, a dusty town in South Australia, sits atop the world's greatest known _____ of opal—a milky white gem with veins and flecks of color.
(A) deposits (B) composites (C) reposites (D) imposites
6. In geology, a plate is a large, _____ piece of solid rock.
(A) rigid (B) fetid (C) florid (D) tepid
7. Mailbox-watching is supposed to _____ for high-school seniors after they receive their acceptance letters and make their college choices.
(A) aside (B) subside (C) preside (D) reside
8. The company's reputation _____ when news broke that the FBI was investigating it for misrepresentation and falsification of data.
(A) plundered (B) plugged (C) plummeted (D) plucked
9. The politician was accused of sexual harassment by several different women—a _____ that ultimately ended his career.
(A) feudal (B) sandal (C) vandal (D) scandal

（背面尚有試題）

10. Knockoff drugs are _____ versions of medications; they use inferior ingredients and may be harmful.

- (A) countervail (B) countertype (C) counterpoise (D) counterfeit

II. Grammar (Each 2%, Total 20%)

11. In the summer of 1992, when Serbian militias were viciously cleansing the Muslim villages of southeastern Bosnia, journalists asked the Serbs of Foca and Goradze why people they _____ lived with for centuries deserved such treatment.

- (A) has (B) have (C) had (D) having

12. Visa-waiver policies allow tourists to enter their destination without needing a visa, _____ travel easy and convenient.

- (A) who (B) where (C) what (D) which

13. _____ than a discussion on tax policy, nothing notable happened at the meeting.

- (A) Other (B) More (C) Fewer (D) Sooner

14. While some have proposed eliminating it, _____ argue that the ritual is a necessary part of civilized society.

- (A) other (B) others (C) the other (D) the others

15. Insects and arachnids account for almost all the bites North Americans suffer, _____ they are identified less easily than any others.

- (A) but (B) and (C) for (D) so

16. Bob prefers to eat out rather than _____ food at home.

- (A) made (B) making (C) make (D) makes

17. Water is considered the universal solvent _____ its ability to dissolve nearly any substance.

- (A) in (B) because (C) for (D) because of

18. Typically, _____ matter decreases in temperature, its density rises.

- (A) as (B) just (C) because (D) like

19. Not only _____ that the universe operated according to mathematical and physical laws, but they considered these laws to be discernible through the careful observation of nature and the application of logic.

- (A) scientists believed (B) did scientists believe
(C) had scientists believed (D) scientists had believed

20. _____ that I am in agreement on the need for such amendments, I have voted in favor.

- (A) It is the fact (B) The fact (C) Because the fact (D) Due to the fact

III. Reading Comprehension (Each 2%, Total 30%)

It wasn't the first machine on the market. To some people, it's now just part of office furniture. But whichever way you look at it, IBM's personal computer has completely **revolutionized** the way we live, work and play, and a quarter of a century after its **debut**, its power has radically increased in more ways than one. It was 1981, also the year IBM unveiled the 5150, the world's first personal computer for the mainstream consumer. Now, with just 16 kilobytes of memory, the IBM 5150 was obviously limited. Some critics said it wasn't nearly as good as other computers on the market, but the 5150 triggered a wave of excitement. It made the business world sit up and notice that the PC was not just for **geeks**.

21. What is the main topic of this passage?

- (A) The IBM company
(B) IBM 5150
(C) The beginning of personal computer
(D) A computer with small memory

22. According to the passage, which of the following can be referred in the above passage?

- (A) IBM 5150 was quite cheap at that time.
(B) Personal computer started to flourish in 1981.
(C) Personal computer in the modern world is only part of office furniture.
(D) 5150 is a lucky number for computers users.

23. What does the word "**revolutionized**" mean in the passage?

- (A) changed radically
(B) started suddenly
(C) experimented repeatedly
(D) functioned badly

24. What does the word "**debut**" mean in the passage?

- (A) a good soloist
(B) a duet performance
(C) first public appearance
(D) a heavy ending

(背面尚有試題)

25. What does the word “**geeks**” mean in the passage?

- (A) nerds who like to read
- (B) geese for meals
- (C) crazy freaks
- (D) those who are good at computers

Many people find it difficult to keep their home clean and tidy. They usually feel that they are just too busy. They feel that they already have far too many other jobs that need to be done. This means that they are probably not enjoying life. But if you do keep your home clean and tidy, you will find that all the other jobs you have to do seem easier. If you are comfortable at home, you are more comfortable at work. A tidy home is **essential** if you want an easier life. Try it. Clean up your home today and see if the rest of your work suddenly seems like less of a chore.

26. Which word is closest in meaning to "**essential**" in the third to last line?

- (A) important
- (B) enough
- (C) necessary
- (D) desirable

27. What is the passage giving the reader?

- (A) drop
- (B) A mop
- (C) A tip
- (D) A wipe

28. Which two words in the passage have similar meanings?

- (A) job and chore
- (B) difficult and busy
- (C) home and work
- (D) comfortable and easier

29. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) Chores must be done, no matter what they are.
- (B) If we do a better job at work, our homes will look tidier and cleaner.
- (C) Keeping your home clean and tidy makes other chores seem easier to do.
- (D) People are always unhappy about doing household chores.

What do you do to ensure that you have healthy, beautiful hair? The first thing is to pay attention to your diet. Eating fruit, leafy greens, and fish can make your hair strong and shiny. Another thing is not to wash your hair too much, as it will remove its natural oils, although you should wash it right after exercising. Over-drying your hair can also damage it, so you should use the lowest setting on your hairdryer. Remember that dyeing and perming your hair will also dry it out, leaving it dull and lifeless. If you follow these tips, it will help you have healthier, happier hair.

30. What is **NOT** mentioned as a way to improve your hair?

- (A) Not washing your hair too much
- (B) Drying your hair on a low setting
- (C) Eating healthy foods
- (D) Getting a haircut frequently

31. Why shouldn't you wash your hair too much?

- (A) It will fade your hair color.
- (B) It may make some of your hair fall out.
- (C) It will make your head itchy.
- (D) It removes the hair's natural oils.

32. When should you always wash your hair, according to the article?

- (A) After it looks lifeless
- (B) After exercising
- (C) After dyeing it
- (D) After perming it

33. According to the article, what is **NOT** something that makes your hair look lifeless?

- (A) Eating too much fish
- (B) Dyeing and perming it
- (C) Over-drying it
- (D) Washing it too often

One of the most famous writers of fables was a man named Aesop. In his fable, The Fox and the Crow, a fox sees a crow sitting in a tree with a piece of cheese in her beak. The fox wants the cheese, so he calls up to the crow, saying how beautiful she is. The crow is curious. The fox continues, saying how beautiful the crow's voice must sound when she sings. When the crow opens her beak to sing for the fox, the cheese drops to the ground. The fox gobbles it up right away. Fables like this always have moral lessons for us. After reading this fable, what do you think the moral is?

34. What did the fox try to get the crow to do?
- (A) Drop the cheese
 - (B) Hear his voice
 - (C) Bring the cheese to him
 - (D) Tell him that he is beautiful
35. What lesson does "The Fox and the Crow" teach us?
- (A) Be careful about those who complement you.
 - (B) Honesty is the best policy.
 - (C) Working together gives us strength.
 - (D) Enemies' promises were made to be broken.

IV. Write an essay for each of the following questions: (Each 15%, Total 30%)

1. Which theorist or thinker has influenced you most and how?
2. What problems exist in Taiwan's education system and how can they be solved?

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英語教學試題

適用系所：英語學系碩士班

I. Multiple Choices (Each 2%, Total 50%)

1. In current ages, what is referred to a generalized set of classroom specifications for accomplishing linguistic objectives, to be concerned primarily with teacher and student roles and behaviors and secondarily with such features as linguistic and subject-matter objectives, sequencing, and materials?
 - (A) curriculum
 - (B) approach
 - (C) method
 - (D) design
2. Which in the following answers is the meaning of the acronym "EFL"?
 - (A) as a generic term to refer to instruction of English to speakers of other languages in any country under any circumstance
 - (B) teaching English in the US, the UK, Canada, and India
 - (C) referring to English as a Second Language taught in countries where English is a major language of commerce and education
 - (D) referring specifically to English taught in countries where English is not a major language of commerce and education
3. Which foreign language teaching method is also called "the Classical Method"?
 - (A) The Direct Method
 - (B) The Grammar Translation Method
 - (C) The Audiolingual Method
 - (D) Cognitive Code Learning
4. Which statement in the following answers does **NOT** correctly describe the Grammar Translation Method?
 - (A) Classes are taught in the mother tongue, with little active use of the target language.
 - (B) Grammar provides the rules for putting words together, and instruction often focuses on the form and inflection of words.

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- (C) Reading of difficult classical texts is begun quite late.
(D) Little or no attention is given to pronunciation.
5. In the Middle Ages western world, "foreign" language learning in schools was synonymous with the learning of _____?
(A) Latin and Greek
(B) Chinese and Japanese
(C) English and French
(D) Hebrew and Arabic
6. The basic premise of _____ was that second language learning should be more like first language learning-lots of oral interaction, spontaneous use of the language, no translation between first and second language, and little or no analysis of grammatical rules.
(A) The Grammar Translation Method
(B) Community Language Learning
(C) The Audiolingual Method
(D) The Direct Method
7. Gouin set about devising a teaching method based on his observations on his three-year-old nephew. And thus _____ was created, a method that taught learners directly and conceptually a "series" of connected sentences that are easy to perceive.
(A) The Direct Method
(B) The Series Method
(C) Communicative Language Teaching
(D) Suggestopedia
8. Which language-teaching method was funded by the U.S. military for special, intensive language courses that focused on aural/oral skills?
(A) Communicative Language Teaching
(B) Community Language Learning
(C) The Audiolingual Method
(D) The Direct Method
9. Typically, _____ heavily utilized the imperative mood, even into more advanced proficiency levels. Commands were an easy way to get learners to move about and to loosen up.
(A) The Audiolingual Method

- (B) The Silent Way
 - (C) Total Physical Response
 - (D) The Natural Approach
10. What in the following contributed to the waned popularity of the Audiolingual Method?
- (A) Its ultimate failure to teach long-term communicative proficiency
 - (B) Its overemphasis on language teaching theories
 - (C) Its overlook on error correction
 - (D) Its focus on intensive learning
11. Which language-teaching method emphasizes the claim that learners would benefit from delaying production until speech "emerges," that learners should be as relaxed as possible in the classroom, and that a great deal of communication and acquisition should take place, as opposed to analysis?
- (A) Communicative Language Teaching
 - (B) The Silent Way
 - (C) Total Physical Response
 - (D) The Natural Approach
12. Which in the following answers is **NOT** one of the characteristics of Communicative Language Teaching Approach?
- (A) CLT suggests a focus on all of the components of communicative competence.
 - (B) Language techniques are designed to engage learners in the pragmatic, authentic, functional use of language for meaningful purposes.
 - (C) The role of the teacher is that of commander and coach, an all-knowing front of knowledge.
 - (D) Students in a CLT class are active participants in their own learning process.
13. _____ is a change of language within a conversation, most often when bilinguals are with bilinguals.
- (A) Codeswitching
 - (B) Syntax reformation
 - (C) Word choice
 - (D) Language lag
14. Which statement in the following about language acquisition is **NOT** true?
- (A) It means the same as language learning, gaining language knowledge.
 - (B) It does not require tedious drill to study.

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- (C) It does not require extensive use of conscious grammatical rules.
- (D) It means to gain, to obtain or to secure a language.
15. Lenneberg(1967) hypothesized that language could be acquired only within a critical period, extending from early infancy until _____.
- (A) adulthood
- (B) preschooler
- (C) puberty
- (D) school ages
16. The dimension of _____ of foreign/second language learning addresses the degree to which an individual focuses on some aspect of experience and separates it from its background.
- (A) left/right hemisphere metaphor
- (B) concrete/abstract styles
- (C) sequential/random styles
- (D) field independence/field dependence
17. The _____ learner wants to learn step by step, following a logical order usually that provided by the language textbook.
- (A) random
- (B) concrete
- (C) abstract
- (D) sequential
18. The _____ learner are likely to pay attention to issues of accuracy and learn and apply rules. They will tend to respond to a wide range of conversational topics. They can also make their learning overly complex.
- (A) random
- (B) concrete
- (C) abstract
- (D) sequential
19. Some learners are _____. These are probably good at analyzing language but not as so adept when the language must be used in a sociocultural setting.
- (A) field independent and field insensitive
- (B) field dependence and field sensitive
- (C) field independence and field sensitive
- (D) field dependence and field insensitive

20. Which of the followings belong to the sensory channel modalities of language learning?
- (A) motivation
 - (B) kinesthetic tendency
 - (C) anxiety
 - (D) strategy
21. The selected language in codeswitching may be called the matrix language. The second language may be called the _____ language.
- (A) switching
 - (B) embedded
 - (C) base
 - (D) recipient
22. Most related literature identifies a “_____” as a person with age-appropriate competence in both languages.
- (A) double bilingual
 - (B) appropriate bilingual
 - (C) elite bilingual
 - (D) balanced bilingual
23. A mother tongue is usually interpreted as:
- (A) the language you learned in school
 - (B) the language you learned in nursery
 - (C) the first language you learned
 - (D) the second language you learned
24. In bilingualism, one language that is stronger and better developed than the other is called the _____ language.
- (A) first
 - (B) second
 - (C) dominant
 - (D) home
25. The bilingual child learns to associate one language with certain individuals, contexts or situations. Thus, a valuable feature of bilingualism, namely _____, develops.
- (A) language confusion
 - (B) codeswitching

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(C) language landscape

(D) language boundary

II. Write an essay for each of the following questions: (50%)

1. Describe an ideal English classroom at a public elementary school in Taiwan. Explain your rationale. (15%)

2. Curriculum Guidelines of 12-Year Basic Education have been released. The Guidelines emphasize what teachers are teaching needs to connect to real life. As a teacher of English, explain with specific examples how you can make learning relevant, authentic, and meaningful in students' lives. (15%)

3. Even when students are graded into different levels of English proficiency, there are still differences in ability. As a teacher of English, discuss how you would teach a multilevel class. Support your position with logical arguments and specific examples. (20%)