

國立屏東商業技術學院九十三年度碩士班入學考試試題

應用外語研究所〈一般生〉

英語教學概論

I. 選擇題

本單元第 1-20 題共 20 題，每題 3 分，共 60 分。本單元每題包含(A)(B)(C)(D)四個答案，請選出一個最恰當的答案。

1. The aspect of our competence that enables us to convey and interpret messages and to negotiate meanings interpersonally with specific contexts refers to _____.
(A) communicative competence (B) linguistic competence
(C) discourse competence (D) sociolinguistic competence
2. When a second language learner applies past-tense endings (kicked, opened) to all past-tense forms (readed, goed), such process refers to _____.
(A) interference (B) overgeneration
(C) transfer (D) interlanguage
3. In interactive discourse, the matter of how to say something, when to speak, and other discourse constrains are important. _____ means a language learner's performance is influenced by that of the person he/she is talking with.
(A) Interlocutor effect (B) Illocutionary force
(C) Idiosyncratic dialect (D) Intimate transfer
4. When discussing techniques in teaching listening, _____ approach is more concerned with the deriving meaning, with global understanding, and with the interpretation of a text.
(A) bottom-up (B) top-down
(C) whole language (D) eclectic
5. In Taiwan, learning English as a foreign language without keeping on learning the native language, Chinese, is _____.
(A) sequential bilingualism (B) simultaneous bilingualism
(C) subtractive bilingualism (D) consecutive bilingualism
6. While a researcher studied a learner over an extended period of time, it was called a _____.
(A) quantitative study (B) cross-sectional study
(C) statistic study (D) longitudinal study

7. Which of the following statements about errors and mistakes is correct?
- (A) A mistake is a result of a deficiency in performance.
 - (B) Errors, when attention is called to them, can be self-corrected.
 - (C) When a speaker says “Does John can sing?”, it refers to a mistake.
 - (D) Hesitation and slips of tongue come from insufficient competence.
8. Which of the following is a reason for supporting computer-assisted language learning?
- (A) The availability of software and other related materials add burden to students' learning.
 - (B) Students have the access to copy a lot of information in doing research on a particular topic.
 - (C) Computers have limited technological capacity to process human speech and respond to it.
 - (D) Students are given the possibility for actual communication with individuals around the world.
9. Which of the following statements about assessment is true?
- (A) The purpose of criterion-referenced tests is to place test-takers in rank order by interpreting their scores.
 - (B) Formative assessment is usually used to check on the progress of students in mastering what they have learned.
 - (C) Discrete point testing requires test-takers to combine many language elements in the completion of a task.
 - (D) The purpose of diagnostic tests is to place students into an appropriate level of a language course.
10. Which of the following is a characteristic of good language learners?
- (A) They develop a feel for the language by experimenting with grammar and words.
 - (B) They do not use knowledge of their first language in learning a second language.
 - (C) They clear up all the uncertainty by getting understanding every word.
 - (D) They do not vary their language according to the formation of the situation.
11. Which of the following statements is correct regarding teaching and assessment?
- (A) Every lesson should end up with a certain type of assessment.
 - (B) Assessment is a separate element of the lesson.
 - (C) Some forms of evaluation may have to wait until certain abilities have been built.
 - (D) Peer assessment should not be part of teaching-learning process.

12. For total physical response method, which procedure will go first for instruction?
- (A) The teacher observes students' behavior and becomes silent.
 - (B) Students give commands and students do the action.
 - (C) The teacher gives commands and students do the action.
 - (D) The teacher gives commands and the teacher does the action.
13. When a class activity is out of control, how can the teacher do?
- (A) Keep on going the lesson plan.
 - (B) Use a calm activity instead such as telling a story.
 - (C) Punish the students who do not behave well immediately.
 - (D) Warn the students not to have this activity anymore.
14. Which of the following teaching methods does emphasize on academic subjects being learned through the medium of foreign language?
- (A) Task-based instruction.
 - (B) Participatory approach.
 - (C) Content-based instruction.
 - (D) Multiple intelligence.
15. Among the following theoretical approaches, which one does emphasize on language learning is the result of imitation, practice and habit formation?
- (A) Connectionism.
 - (B) Innatism.
 - (C) The critical period hypothesis.
 - (D) Behaviorism.
16. Which statement is **NOT** correct regarding fossilization?
- (A) It is considered a normal and natural stage for many learners.
 - (B) It is permanent incorporation of incorrect linguistic forms into L2 competence.
 - (C) The factors mainly come from positive affective and cognitive feedback.
 - (D) Besides feedback, other learner factors also attribute to fossilization.
17. Which of the following activities is **NOT** contained in the silent way method?
- (A) Students rely on teachers' demonstration.
 - (B) No homework is assigned.
 - (C) Sometimes teachers use L1 in the classroom.
 - (D) Teachers use body language and gesture often.
18. Which of the following activities is **NOT** contained in community language learning method?
- (A) A whole person learning.
 - (B) A dynamic and creative learning.
 - (C) Language learning is a process of habit formation.
 - (D) Teachers are language counselors.

19. Which of the following statement is **NOT** true about cooperative learning?
- (A) Teachers teach languages for academic purpose, but social skills.
 - (B) Language acquisition is facilitated through group interaction.
 - (C) Students are encouraged to think in terms of “positive interdependence.”
 - (D) Each student is responsible for participating and learning.
20. Which of the following statement is **NOT** true about language learning strategies?
- (A) Visual learners rely more on the sense of sight and learn best through visual means.
 - (B) Global learners focus more on details and remember specific information about a topic well.
 - (C) Synthesizing learners are good at summarizing materials well.
 - (D) Field-dependent learners need context in order to focus and understand something.

II. 問答題

本單元第 21-22 題共 2 題 40 分，第 21 題 20 分(第 1 子題和第 2 子題每子題各 10 分)，第 22 題 20 分(第 1 子題和第 2 子題每子題各 10 分)。請按題目順序，依照每題之敘述及提示，以英文回答下面問題。

21. Due to the variance of writing systems, reading different languages might apply different reading strategies.
- (1) Explain how and why Chinese EFL learners might apply different approaches in learning and reading Chinese and English,
 - (2) What are the recommended approaches/teaching methods for English instruction?
22. Communicative language teaching is currently a trend in language teaching. Nevertheless, some of the characteristics of CLT make it difficult for a nonnative speaking teacher who is not proficient in L2 to teach effectively. Please
- (1) discuss the basic principles of communicative language teaching, and to what extent are those principles applicable to the situation in Taiwan,
 - (2) discuss how EFL teachers can do/utilize to accomplish the goals of communicative language teaching.

國立屏東商業技術學院九十三年度碩士班入學考試試題

應用外語研究所〈一般生〉

英語翻譯閱讀與寫作

I. 中文英譯

本單元第 1-8 題共 8 題，每題 3 分，共 24 分。本單元每題包含(A)(B)(C)(D)(E)五個選項，請選出一個最恰當的答案。

1. 我既不喝酒，也不抽煙。
 - (A) I am no drinker, nor smoker.
 - (B) I do not take drug and smoke.
 - (C) I can not drink and smoke.
 - (D) Neither do I drinking nor smoking.
 - (E) I neither drink nor take drug.

2. 我們要永遠對生活抱樂觀態度。
 - (A) We want forever toward life optimistic attitude.
 - (B) We must hold pessimism toward life.
 - (C) We must forever be pessimistic toward life.
 - (D) We must never stop taking an optimistic view of life.
 - (E) We want to live our life with happy.

3. 法律之前人人平等。
 - (A) When the tree falls, the monkeys scatter.
 - (B) Law is no respecter of persons.
 - (C) The wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains.
 - (D) The worst wheel of a cart creaks most.
 - (E) A nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse.

4. 林先生總是不在期限內還錢。
 - (A) Mr. Lin always doesn't pay his debts on time.
 - (B) Mr. Lin doesn't always pay his debts on time.
 - (C) Mr. Lin no longer pays his debts on time.
 - (D) Mr. Lin never pays his debts at all.
 - (E) Mr. Lin never pays his debts on time.

5. 成功男人背後往往有位賢內助。

- (A) What stands behind a man of great success a supporting spouse.
- (B) A successful man and a supporting spouse always come together.
- (C) A man has great success owes a great deal to his supporting spouse.
- (D) A man has great success is always accompanied by a supporting spouse.
- (E) A supported spouse plays an important role in the life of a man with great career achievement.

6. 除了金錢往來，此兩人幾乎毫無交集可言。

- (A) Besides money, the two persons hardly interact with each other at all.
- (B) Besides money, the two persons don't hardly interact with each other at all.
- (C) Besides money, neither of the two persons interact with each other at all.
- (D) Besides money, both of the two persons almost don't interact with each other at all.
- (E) The two persons hardly interact with each other at all except over money.

7. 大部份人事部門認為傳統的履歷表及申請函會比格式化的工作申請表更能令人印象深刻。

- (A) Most personnel departments believe that the resume and application letter impress a candidate more than a standard application form.
- (B) Most personnel departments believe that the resume and application letter leave a deeper impression on a candidate than a standard application form.
- (C) Most personnel departments believe that the resume and application letter remain a better impression on a candidate than a standard application form.
- (D) Most personnel departments believe that the resume and application letter give a better impression of a candidate than a standard application form.
- (E) Most personnel departments believe that the resume and application letter are impressed by a candidate more than a standard application form.

8. 早餐時他把報紙大約翻閱一下。

- (A) He scanned the newspaper while having his breakfast.
- (B) He turned the newspaper quickly when he is having his breakfast.
- (C) He read the newspaper fast when he is having his breakfast.
- (D) He quickly studied the newspaper, meanwhile he is having his breakfast.
- (E) He quickly studied the newspaper, in the meantime, he is having his breakfast.

II. 英文中譯

本單元第 9-15 題共 7 題，每題 3 分，共 21 分。本單元每題包含(A)(B)(C)(D)(E)五個選項，請選出一個最恰當的答案。

9. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure.
- (A) 現在我們在這個偉大的行政區內訂婚，考驗著我們或任何具有相同信仰和致力於相同主張的人們能否長長久久。
- (B) 現在我們正答應一場偉大的內戰，以考驗那個國家或任何具有相同信仰和致力於相同主張的國家能否長存。
- (C) 現在我們正遭逢一場偉大的內戰，以考驗這個國家或任何具有相同信仰和致力於相同主張的國家能否被認可。
- (D) 現在我們正捲入於一場偉大的內戰，以考驗那個國家或任何具有相同信仰和致力於相同主張的國家能否長存。
- (E) 現在我們正投身於一場偉大的內戰，以考驗這個國家或任何具有相同信仰和致力於相同主張的國家能否長存。
10. The moon is not seen when the sun shines.
- (A) 皇天不負苦心人
- (B) 打鐵趁熱
- (C) 小巫見大巫
- (D) 千載難逢
- (E) 狼狽為奸
11. Those hotels offer plain comforts.
- (A) 那些旅館設備舒適齊全。
- (B) 那些旅館僅有普通的設備。
- (C) 那些旅館提供舒適的被褥。
- (D) 那些旅館提供紓壓管道。
- (E) 那些旅館設備簡陋。
12. I have mixed feelings about my close friend's marriage.
- (A) 對好友的婚姻我的心情悲喜交加十分複雜。
- (B) 好友的婚姻讓我感到心情沉重。
- (C) 對好友的婚姻我有不祥預感。
- (D) 我深深祝福好友的婚姻。
- (E) 我對好友的婚姻有很大期望。

13. The secretary is readily accessible to flattery.
 (A) 這秘書很容易被奉承的話所打動。
 (B) 這秘書討厭拍馬屁。
 (C) 這秘書愛拍馬屁。
 (D) 這秘書不為奉承的話所動。
 (E) 這秘書認為適時的奉承有其必要性。
14. This job applicant doesn't look very good on paper, but she is very impressive in person.
 (A) 求職者雖然書面資料準備不全，在面試時卻表現優異。
 (B) 求職者書面資料內容並不特殊，在面試時卻表現優異。
 (C) 求職者筆試成績不佳，面試卻有良好表現。
 (D) 求職者筆試及面試表現皆優異。
 (E) 求職者雖然其貌不揚，但面試時卻表現優異。
15. Quite a few essential oil labels stretch the truth on their product functions.
 (A) 許多精油製造廠商徒具虛名。
 (B) 許多精油產品具有很好療效功能。
 (C) 許多精油產品功效不佳。
 (D) 許多精油產品標籤內容誇大不實。
 (E) 許多精油產品廣告內容不切實際。

III. 文法測驗

本單元第 16-22 題共 7 題，每題 3 分，共 21 分。本單元每題包含(A)(B)(C)(D)(E)五個選項，其中一個是錯誤的，請選出該**錯誤的**選項。

16. When the ozone layer in the Earth's atmosphere gets thinner, more rays from the sun will get
 (A) (B) (C)
 into the atmosphere, it will unavoidably bring about changes in weather patterns.
 (D) (E)
17. Technology is dividing the world into those capable of understanding and mastering it and
 (A) (B)
ordinary, common people who, regardless of their race and culture, are condemned to be second
 (C) (D) (E)
 class citizens.
18. Plant proteins tend to have few amino acids than proteins from animal sources.
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

19. The H7 strain of avian flu found on the farms is not considered dangerously to humans; the virus does not transfer into the food chain.
- (A) (B) (C) (D)
- (E)
20. According to a newly-released U.N. report, the brainpower of entire nations has diminished because of a shortage of the right vitamins, and slipping nutrients into people's food seem to be an accessible solution to the issue.
- (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
21. Charged with attempted bribery, the accused was fined US\$10,000 with suspending execution of sentence.
- (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
22. What distinguishes fanzines, a form of magazine its popularity is growing in the United States, from other magazines is that the former are published and distributed by individuals rather than large companies.
- (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

IV. 閱讀測驗

本單元 23-30 共 2 段 8 題，每題 3 分，共 24 分。請於仔細閱讀後，根據文章所述，在每篇短文後的四個題目裏，由(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)、(E) 五個選項，選出一個最恰當的答案。

(I)

At first glance it might seem that a true artist is a solitary toiler in possession of a unique talent that differentiates him from the rest of society. But after further reflection it is quite apparent that the artist is a product of the society in which he toils rather than an entity removed from that society. The genius of an artist is really a measure of the artist's ability to work within the framework imposed by society, to make use of the resources provided by society, and, most important, to mirror a society's values. It is society that imposes a structure on the artist, and the successful artist must work within this framework. Societies have found various methods to support and train their artists, be it the Renaissance system of royal support of the sculptors and painters of the period or the Japanese tradition of passing artistic knowledge from father to son. The artist is also greatly affected by the physical resources of his society. The medium chosen by the artist is a reflection not only of the artist's perception of aesthetic beauty but of resources that society has to supply. After all, wood carvings come from societies with forests, woven woolen rugs come from societies of shepherds, shell jewelry comes from societies near oceans. Finally, the artist must reflect the values, both aesthetic and moral, of the society in which he toils. The idea of beauty changes from society to

society, as seen in the oft cited example of Rubens' rounded women versus today's gamin-like sylphs, and the artist must serve as a mirror of his society's measure of perfection. And society's moral values must equally be reflected in art if it is to be universally accepted.

23. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The effect of the artist on society.
- (B) The role of an artist in improving society.
- (C) The relation between an artist and society.
- (D) The artist as a solitary toiler in a society.
- (E) The artist always moving ahead of society.

24. The author thinks that an artist is

- (A) separate from society.
- (B) a part of society.
- (C) differentiated from society.
- (D) an entity removed from society.
- (E) a genius.

25. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** a way that society imposes its structure on an artist?

- (A) Society has found ways to train and support its artists.
- (B) Society provides physical resources to an artist.
- (C) Society imposes its aesthetic values on the artist.
- (D) Society allows the artist to use his unique talent to lead a solitary life.
- (E) Society imposes its moral values on the artist.

26. The example of Rubens' women is used to show that the artist

- (A) has been supplied by society.
- (B) makes use of society's physical resources.
- (C) reflects society's aesthetic values.
- (D) reflects society's moral values.
- (E) affects society's values.

(II)

It has been noted that, traditionally, courts have granted divorces on fault grounds: one spouse is deemed to be at fault in causing the divorce. More and more today, however, divorces are being granted on a no-fault basis.

Proponents of no-fault divorce argue that when a marriage fails, it is rarely the case that one marriage partner is completely to blame and the other blameless. A failed marriage is much more often the result of mistakes by both partners.

Another argument in favor of no-fault divorce is that proving fault in court, in a public arena, is a destructive process that only serves to lengthen the divorce process and that dramatically increases the negative feelings present in a divorce. If a couple can reach a decision to divorce without first deciding which partner is to blame, the divorce settlement can be negotiated more easily and equitably and the post divorce healing process can begin more rapidly.

27. It is implied in the passage that

- (A) there has recently been a decrease in no-fault divorces.
- (B) not all divorces today are no-fault divorces.
- (C) a no-fault divorce is not as equitable as a fault divorce.
- (D) people recover more slowly from a no-fault divorce.
- (E) no-fault divorces are the traditional form of divorces.

28. The passage states that a public trial to prove the fault of one spouse can

- (A) be satisfying to the wronged spouse.
- (B) lead to a shorter divorce process.
- (C) reduce negative feelings.
- (D) be a harmful process.
- (E) negotiate the divorce settlement easily.

29. Which of the following is **NOT** listed in this passage as an argument in favor of no-fault divorces.

- (A) A no-fault divorce generally costs less in legal fees.
- (B) Rarely is only one marriage partner to blame for a divorce.
- (C) Finding fault in a divorce increases negative feelings.
- (D) A no-fault divorce settlement is generally easier to negotiate.
- (E) A failed marriage is the result of the mistakes by both partners.

30. The tone of this passage is

- (A) emotional.
- (B) enthusiastic.
- (C) reactionary.
- (D) argumentative.
- (E) expository.

V. 寫作組織能力測驗

本單元第 31-32 題共 2 題，每題 5 分，共 10 分。請重新組合下列句子，由(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)、(E) 五個選項，選出一個**最恰當**的答案，以還原短文。

(1)

I had a frightening experience on a camping trip in Armenia a year ago. My family wanted to go camping. I was afraid of the idea of sleeping outdoors in a tent in the mountains, but I made up my mind to go anyway.

- A. When I looked through the keyhole, I saw a big brown bear near the rest rooms, where the trash cans were.
- B. When I got to the rest room, I heard sounds coming from the woods.
- C. When we got to the campsite, the ranger told us to be careful of the bears that come out of the woods at night.
- D. I had a great time, until the third night.
- E. I remembered what the ranger said about the bears coming out only in the nighttime, so I decided to spend the rest of the night in the rest room.
- F. My heart was racing, and I prayed that the door was strong.
- G. I never want to go camping again.
- H. It was about 3:00 A.M., and I had to go to the rest room, which was on the top of the hill, approximately thirty yards away from our tents.
- I. This warning frightened me, but several days passed, and all was fine.
- J. The bear came closer to the rest room and started sniffing around it.

31. Which is the best sequence of the sentences above?

- (A) CDBHJAFEIG
- (B) CDIHBJAEFG
- (C) CIDHBAJFEG
- (D) CIHBEAJFDG
- (E) CIHBF AJEDG