

國立臺中教育大學 106 學年度教師專業碩士學位學程招生考試

英語專業試題

I. Vocabulary (each 2%, total 20%)

- () 1. Ottawa is home to a _____ of national museums, official residences and heritage structures.
(A) scarcity
(B) resignation
(C) carriage
(D) wealth
- () 2. Buses to the city center leave at regular _____. If we miss this one, we can catch the next bus 15 minutes later.
(A) differences
(B) detachments
(C) intervals
(D) terminations
- () 3. All the creatures we share the Earth with are important in some way, however _____ or unappealing they may appear.
(A) inevitable
(B) insignificant
(C) indispensable
(D) unavailable
- () 4. Since the hotel can _____ up to five hundred guests, our boss wants to hold the annual meeting there next month.
(A) innovate
(B) compensate
(C) distract
(D) accommodate
- () 5. The president _____ the importance of attracting foreign investors to the country in her last speech.
(A) reiterated
(B) resented
(C) retaliated
(D) repented

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- () 6. Some historians see the Renaissance as an economic _____ because many peasants became poorer during this period.
- (A) evolution
 - (B) regression
 - (C) succession
 - (D) migration
- () 7. Over the past decade the energy _____ of America has increased by more than 12 percent, while its population has increased by less than 1 percent.
- (A) evaporation
 - (B) evolution
 - (C) consumption
 - (D) distinction
- () 8. We decided to buy a _____ instead of a dog or cat for a pet.
- (A) ferret
 - (B) gadget
 - (C) midget
 - (D) sleigh
- () 9. The criminal would receive counseling in order to _____ him into a good citizen.
- (A) allot
 - (B) plummet
 - (C) wallow
 - (D) rehabilitate
- () 10. Hurricane Katrina was a _____ storm that caused tremendous damage due to the powerful wind.
- (A) menial
 - (B) penal
 - (C) prodigious
 - (D) oblique

II. Grammar (each 2%, total 20%)

- () 11. The accident is thought _____ by rocks on the railway line.
- (A) to have caused
 - (B) to have been caused
 - (C) have been causing
 - (D) that has been causing

- () 12. Not until every single reporter had gone _____ outside his front door again.
(A) did Alan step
(B) when Alan stepped
(C) stepped Alan
(D) Alan did step
- () 13. _____ the end of whaling industry came hard times for seaports like New Bedford and Nantucket.
(A) When
(B) While
(C) With
(D) During
- () 14. He _____ his teeth five times a day but now only three times.
(A) used to brush
(B) used to brushing
(C) was used to brush
(D) was used to brushing
- () 15. The Copperhead is a venomous serpent, and _____ bite has been proved dangerous to hikers and joggers.
(A) whose
(B) who
(C) whom
(D) its
- () 16. "She has lived in Moscow for 20 years." " _____"
(A) So have I.
(B) I did too.
(C) So do I.
(D) I do too.
- () 17. You certainly wouldn't like _____ in such bad company.
(A) to see
(B) to be seen
(C) to be seeing
(D) to have seen

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- () 18. I really regretted my mistake. It was one that I _____.
 (A) had not to make
 (B) ought not to be made
 (C) ought not to have made
 (D) mustn't make
- () 19. _____, measles can now be prevented by a vaccine.
 (A) Since a serious health hazard
 (B) It was once a serious health hazard
 (C) That once a serious health hazard
 (D) Once a serious health hazard
- () 20. _____ late if he hadn't forgotten his keys?
 (A) Will he be
 (B) Had he been
 (C) Would he have been
 (D) Hadn't he been

III. Cloze (each 2%, total 30%)

The most dramatic expansion of schooling in recent decades has been in higher education. 21 World War II, the size of many leading universities has tripled or quadrupled, and the previously 22 predominance of undergraduate teaching has given way to more emphasis 23 research and graduate training. In many of the great research institutions, the concerns of undergraduates probably occupy only a small part of the time and attention of most administrators and some of the faculty. 24, these institutions see themselves as producing and disseminating the new knowledge 25 which economic growth and social betterment ultimately depend. Universities do fundamental research on the frontiers of knowledge, but they also do a great deal of applied research for the specific needs of a variety of clients: the U.S. Department of Defense, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, private businesses and foundations, and even local communities. The role of the university in modern society, therefore, 26 the teaching of undergraduates. Because of its increasing role in producing new knowledge and new kinds of specialized skills, it 27, some theorists maintain, the key institution of our emerging knowledge-based society.

- () 21. (A) In (B) Since
 (C) When (D) Before
- () 22. (A) overwhelm (B) overwhelming
 (C) overwhelmingly (D) overwhelmed

- () 23. (A) in (B) at
(C) on (D) of
- () 24. (A) Instead (B) In short
(C) In addition (D) In the long run
- () 25. (A) in (B) for
(C) by (D) upon
- () 26. (A) goes far beyond (B) has nothing to do with
(C) comes from (D) says a lot about
- () 27. (A) had been (B) has been
(C) had become (D) has become

The chief difficulty with writing is that it seems a one-way process. You can't see your reader's face, you can't hear her, you can't get any feedback from her whatsoever. The novice writer is 28 to this handicap. The skilled writer, 29, is supersensitive to it. But he overcomes it 30 actively imagining a reader – in fact, imagining many different readers – just as an experienced TV newscaster, looking into the camera's unwinking eye, actively 31 a viewer. The kind of reader (or readers) that a skilled writer imagines will depend, of course, on the occasion, the type of pieces he's writing, and other such factors. But 32 the occasion, he will assume the reader has a zillion more interesting things to do 33 her time, is reading at a fast clip, and is just waiting for an excuse to tune out. The writer's challenge, then, is to avoid 34 her that excuse. The supreme challenges are to make her quite forget the other things she wanted to do. How does the writer meet these challenges? Chiefly by 35. The whole time he's writing, he's constantly switching back and forth from his own mind to hers. Like a skilled chess player, he makes a dozen mental moves for every actual one. Each of them he tests as to the probable response it will elicit.

- () 28. (A) understanding (B) interested
(C) oblivious (D) concerning
- () 29. (A) therefore (B) since
(C) though (D) moreover
- () 30. (A) in (B) by
(C) using (D) also
- () 31. (A) imagine (B) imagining
(C) imagined (D) imagines
- () 32. (A) however (B) whichever

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- (C) whenever (D) whatever
() 33. (A) with (B) in
(C) on (D) at
() 34. (A) give (B) to give
(C) giving (D) given
() 35. (A) reading (B) indifference
(C) empathy (D) gaming

IV. Reading Comprehension (each 2%, total 30%)

Economists are debating whether donating substantial amounts of money to poor nations is helpful in the long run. Most economists feel that, at best, aid has produced only mixed results. Despite the fact that the priority should be to create infrastructure such as roads, schools, and others to help the education, health, and business sectors, what often happens is that incompetent and corrupt officials end up misusing or stealing the money. Another problem is that countries can become too dependent on foreign aid. Often, funds from donor nations end up being ineffectively used, and this puts people in rural areas at a disadvantage. Some experts argue that, overall, foreign aid has produced a brighter picture by reducing global poverty. They believe that rich nations should continue to do the best they can to help the poor. By monitoring foreign aid expenditure, we can prevent its misuse and aim to provide support for poor countries so that they can **eventually** achieve economic empowerment and donate money to others in turn.

- () 36. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?
(A) The outcomes of foreign aid are controversial.
(B) It is believed that rich countries should continue to help the poor.
(C) Funds from donor nations are badly used.
(D) Funds from donor nations are ineffectively used.
- () 37. What is the tone of the passage?
(A) depressive
(B) ironic
(C) cheerful
(D) objective
- () 38. What does infrastructure most likely include?

- (A) gold
 - (B) money
 - (C) bread
 - (D) hospital
- () 39. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) Some people hold against foreign aid.
 - (B) None suspects that foreign aid is diverted to corrupted officials.
 - (C) Some people believe that foreign aid doesn't really help poor countries.
 - (D) Some critics charge that foreign aid has proven ineffective.
- () 40. What does the word “eventually” in the last sentence of the paragraph mean?
- (A) oftentimes
 - (B) other time
 - (C) someday
 - (D) other day

Freewriting is an important step in the writing process that its organizer, Peter Elbow, has called “babbling in print.” In freewriting, you write without stopping, letting your ideas **tumble** forth. You do not concern yourself with the fundamentals of writing, such as punctuation and spelling. Freewriting is an adventure into your memory and imagination. If you are at a loss for words in your subject, write down a comment such as “I don’t know what is coming next” or “blah, blah, blah,” and continue when relevant words come. It is important to continue writing. Freewriting immediately eliminates barrier, but that is not the only benefit. It also allows your mind to wander among many possible contents that could be included in your essay and leads you to other steps in the writing process.

- () 41. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- (A) To emphasize the importance of freewriting
 - (B) To discuss the history of freewriting
 - (C) To compare and contrast freewriting and other steps in writing
 - (D) All of the above

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- () 42. Which of the following is related to freewriting?

- (A) Searching for exact words
 - (B) Stopping often to think and plan
 - (C) Grammar checking
 - (D) Idea gathering
- () 43. Which of the following is true according to this passage?
- (A) The author of this passage is Peter Elbow.
 - (B) The fundamentals of writing, such as punctuation and spelling, are important when freewriting.
 - (C) It's better to come up with exact words in the step of freewriting.
 - (D) The most important feature of freewriting is to write without stopping.
- () 44. Which of the following is **NOT** true about freewriting?
- (A) There are certain punctuation and spelling rules to follow.
 - (B) You can always change and revise after freewriting.
 - (C) You write whatever you want to write about the subject.
 - (D) It's an adventure into your imagination.
- () 45. What does "tumble" mean?
- (A) To change or transform
 - (B) To stop or rest
 - (C) To fall or move
 - (D) To become clear or focused

For the approaches to research in education have been quantitative, global, sociodemographic, and dependent on large-scale comparisons of many different schools. Terms from business predominate: input, output, **accountability**, management strategies, etc. Input factors (independent variables) are said to influence, predict, or determine output factors (dependent variables). **Pieces of data** about social groups, such as number of siblings or time of mother-child interactions in preschool daily experiences, are correlated with the output of students, expressed in terms of test scores, subsequent income, and continue schooling. The effects of formal instruction have been evaluated by correlating these input factors with educational output. From an ethnographic perspective, the irony of such research is that it ignores the social and cultural context which created the input factors for individuals and groups. Detailed descriptions of what actually happens to children as they learn to use language and form their values about its structures and functions tell us what children do to become and remain acceptable members of their own communities.

- () 46. What is the main theme of this passage?

- (A) The main approach to research in education has been qualitative.
 - (B) School comparisons need to be global and sociodemographic.
 - (C) The ethnographic approach is essential to explore the social and cultural context of children’s language learning.
 - (D) The effects of formal instruction have been evaluated by correlating these input factors with educational output.
- () 47. What is going to be explained and illustrated in the following paragraph?
- (A) large-scale school comparisons
 - (B) the quantitative approach
 - (C) sociodemographic
 - (D) the ethnographic approach
- () 48. “Pieces of data” about social groups can be possibly referred to which of the following item?
- (A) test scores
 - (B) mother-child interactions
 - (C) the outputs of students
 - (D) continue schooling
- () 49. What does “accountability” mean in this passage?
- (A) numbers
 - (B) responsibility
 - (C) statistics
 - (D) finances
- () 50. According to this passage, which research approach in education emphasizes the social and cultural context of learning?
- (A) the ethnographic approach
 - (B) the quantitative approach
 - (C) the global approach
 - (D) the comparison analysis