

國立臺中教育大學 108 學年度學士班日間部轉學生招生考試

語文（英文）試題

適用學系：諮心與應用心理學系、幼兒教育學系、教育學系、語文教育學系、體育學系、科學教育與應用學系、特殊教育學系

I. Cloze (20%; 2% each)

The Novotel Hotel, which is (1) at Taoyuan International Airport Hotel in Taiwan, has a covered, climate-controlled skywalk that (2) the hotel directly to Terminal 2 and to an Automated People Mover going to Terminal 1. Our check-in kiosks, recently installed in the lobby, allow our guests to (3) for flights and receive their boarding passes (4) from the hotel. Guests can also check their baggage here and not have to worry about lining up at the airport. The monitors set up next to the kiosks display flight departure and arrival times to ensure that you're (5) on time.

At the Novotel Hotel, you will feel right at home the moment you set foot (6) our door. Our (7) and friendly staff will go out of their way to make you feel right at home. Relax from the stresses of (8) in one of our recently renovated guest rooms. So the next time you're in Taoyuan, experience how comfortable and (9) travel can be. When you check into the Novotel hotel, you (10) just stay, you belong.

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|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. (A) situated | (B) stated | (C) sentenced | (D) stemmed |
| 2. (A) tows | (B) moves | (C) removes | (D) connects |
| 3. (A) checks out | (B) check in | (C) checks in | (D) check out |
| 4. (A) rightful | (B) rightly | (C) right | (D) rightfully |
| 5. (A) at last | (B) always | (C) finally | (D) almost |
| 6. (A) in | (B) out | (C) with | (D) under |
| 7. (A) aggressive | (B) yelling | (C) hostile | (D) warm |
| 8. (A) monitoring | (B) spying | (C) travel | (D) arrival |
| 9. (A) disturbing | (B) tangled | (C) trivial | (D) convenient |
| 10. (A) don't | (B) can | (C) were | (D) wasn't |

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

(背面尚有試題)

The Martian tells the story of Mark Watney, an astronaut on the Ares 3 mission to Mars. After a terrible storm almost destroys the ship and the base, the crew of his ship believe he is dead. But Mark does not die in the storm, and he has been left behind. Alone on the red planet, he has to survive until the next mission to Mars arrives. While this novel is fiction, in some ways it feels like non-fiction. It is very scientific and packed with details about survival on Mars. Watney is a botanist and engineer, and he begins to grow food and produce water in his artificial camp. How does he do this? The answers are explained with lots of very convincing calculations.

The author is Andy Weir, and this is his first published book. In it he has created a realistic character. There is a lot of humour in the story, and the reader can identify with the emotions (although no one can really imagine what it's like to be on Mars). Watney admits at the beginning that he is in deep trouble, but he never gives up. Without the character of Mark Watney, this book would only be a look scientific book at survival on Mars. Instead, what *The Martian* gives us is a realistic look at an intelligent person alone on a planet and trying to survive.

The majority of the plot takes place on Mars and is written in the form of Watney's journal entries. The diary style makes the character of Watney very real. Unfortunately, the other characters in the book (his fellow crew members, the scientists at NASA on Earth) do not get much development and so they often feel one-dimensional.

I should also mention that the book is thrilling to read. You will be on the edge of your seat until the very end. I would recommend this book to all audiences. It's good not only for space travel fans and scientists but for anyone who is looking for an unique and exciting story. *The Martian* was so popular that it was made into a film starring Matt Damon in 2015, but I recommend reading the book first.

11. Where does most of the story happen?
 - (A) On a spaceship
 - (B) On Mars
 - (C) On Earth
 - (D) On Jupiter
12. Which of the following statements is correct?
 - (A) The book is exciting.
 - (B) The author is Mark Watney.
 - (C) The book wasn't made into a movie.
 - (D) The ship's crew know Watney is alive.
13. How is the book largely written?

- (A) As a conversation (B) As an interview
(C) As an essay (D) As journal entries
14. Which statement best characterises the other characters in the book?
(A) Humorous (B) Very interesting
(C) Not having much depth (D) Realistic
15. Who is the book recommended to?
(A) No one (B) Everyone
(C) Only to space travel fans (D) Only to scientists

If you think of the jobs robots could never do, you would probably put doctors and teachers at the top of the list. It's easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers, but some jobs need human connection and creativity. But are we underestimating what robots can do? In some cases, they already perform better than doctors at diagnosing illness. Also, some patients might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all?

British education expert Anthony Seldon thinks so. And he even has a date for the robot takeover of the classroom: 2027. He predicts robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, movements and maybe even brain signals. Then they will adapt the information to each student. It's not a popular opinion and it's unlikely robots will ever have empathy and the ability to really connect with humans like another human can.

One thing is certain, though. A robot teacher is better than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there aren't enough teachers and 9–16 percent of children under the age of 14 don't go to school. That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can teach anywhere and won't get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an easier, higher-paid job.

Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked. Perhaps the question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' but 'How can robots help teachers?' Office workers can use software to do things like organise and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars. Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, including more than 11 hours a week marking homework. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.

16. What is the main focus of the article?

(背面尚有試題)

Unlike her grandmother's generation, Chloe's age group is spending so much time on their phones at home that they are missing out on spending time with their friends in real life. Sheila, on the other hand, has made contact with old friends from school she hasn't heard from in forty years. 'We use Facebook to arrange to meet all over the country,' she says. 'It's changed my social life completely.'

Teenagers might have their parents to thank for their smartphone and social media addiction as their parents were the early adopters of the smartphone. Peter, 38 and father of two teenagers, reports that he used to be on his phone or laptop constantly. 'I was always connected and I felt like I was always working,' he says. 'How could I tell my kids to get off their phones if I was always in front of a screen myself?' So, in the evenings and at weekends, he takes his SIM card out of his smartphone and puts it into an old-style mobile phone that can only make calls and send text messages. 'I'm not completely cut off from the world in case of emergencies, but the important thing is I'm setting a better example to my kids and spending more quality time with them.'

Is it only a matter of time until the generation above and below Peter catches up with the new trend for a less digital life?

21. Which of the following groups has the most Facebook users?
(A) under 17s (B) 55-64s
(C) over 65s (D) over 70s
22. How does Facebook help Sheila's social life?
(A) She uses it to organise meetings. (B) She uses it to find new friends.
(C) She uses it to organise birthdays. (D) She uses it to buy products.
23. Which of the following statements about Peter is true?
(A) At evenings and weekends, he doesn't use a mobile phone.
(B) He has three children.
(C) He used to feel he was providing a bad example to his children.
(D) He never uses a smartphone.
24. Which of the following statements is **incorrect**?
(A) Young teenagers don't spend enough time with their friends.
(B) There are 3.5 million users of Facebook over 65.
(C) Chloe uses her phone to help wake her up.
(D) Sheila likes to see photos and videos of her grandchildren.
25. How is Sheila related to Chloe?
(A) She is her mother. (B) She is her ; (背面尚有試題)

(C) They are unrelated.

(D) She is her grandmother.