

國立臺中教育大學 108 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 and Grammar (30%; 2% each)

1. When the wood of a tree becomes _____, neither the carbon nor the hydrogen escapes.
(A) dead (B) deadly (C) death (D) deathly
2. The can opener seems to be very complicated; _____, it is a relatively simple device.
(A) and (B) but (C) nevertheless (D) furthermore
3. _____, Mary usually follows the direction carefully.
(A) When took drugs (B) When takes drugs
(C) When taking drugs (D) When in taking drugs
4. An obsession _____ the brand-name bags and shoes makes her a credit card slave.
(A) with (B) for (C) of (D) in
5. There is no need of being thrifty; we still have _____ of money.
(A) lot (B) plenty (C) many (D) deal
6. The Love River, which is now the most famous _____ in Kaohsiung, used to be seriously polluted decades ago.
(A) milestone (B) landmark (C) trademark (D) landmine
7. Mosquitoes that _____ malaria were found by the researchers to employ the immune factors to fight off bacterial pathogens.
(A) transmit (B) transfer (C) transmitting (D) transferring
8. A new design of contact lens which blocks certain wavelengths of light gives athletes _____.
(A) a look (B) a job (C) an edge (D) a disadvantage
9. The view of The Pinnacles in Australia is _____!
(A) amazed (B) spectacle (C) spectacular (D) magnificence

（背面尚有試題）

10. History says Leonardao Da Vinci did not even name any of his particular painting. None of his works, including Mona Lisa, was _____ by him.
(A) entitling (B) titling (C) naming (D) titled
11. The marriage _____ is treasured and honored as pure in the Western literature.
(A) bouquet (B) engagement (C) hall (D) bed
12. The captain showed remarkable _____ in continuing to lead his men despite a painful wound.
(A) fortitude (B) fort (C) brave (D) courageous
13. If we delegate Erin, I believe she will present our views forcefully. She is a very _____ speaker.
(A) outgoing (B) quiet (C) dynamic (D) keen
14. Hay fever is a (an) _____ sickness that affects millions of sufferers at certain time each year in the US.
(A) incipient (B) chronic (C) chronicle (D) chronological
15. I can't live without coffee. I am coffee-_____.
(A) advocator (B) avocation (C) addicted (D) amateur

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

India is the biggest market for WhatsApp, with more than 200 million users, but the Facebook-owned messaging service is deleting 2 million Indian accounts per month to **blunt** the use of the app to disseminate fake news. The rumor-mongering has led to more than 30 deaths in about 70 mob lynching attempts in India since January 2017.

In response to the violence, WhatsApp has sought to present itself as a private messaging app designed for communication between individuals or small groups.

Previously, a WhatsApp user could forward a message to twenty individuals or groups, but now the number has been reduced to five. WhatsApp encouraged users to report and employed machine learning to weed out accounts that seemed to try to send messages in bulk.

In addition to mob violence, the app has been abused by political parties. WhatsApp had seen evidence in earlier Indian state elections of a number of parties appearing to create multiple groups of voters based on demographic data. By using automated tools for mass messaging, party workers could have spread misinformation to sway voters.

With the coming of the largest elections in the history of India starting in April,

WhatsApp will be banning accounts that engage in automated or bulk behavior.

WhatsApp has also warned users about uncritically believing messages received on the app.

16. WhatsApp bans problematic accounts _____.
(A) to limit the message size (B) to reduce the number of users
(C) to prevent misuse of the service (D) to employ machine learning
17. Which of the following words is different than others?
(A) fake news (B) rumor (C) bulk (D) misinformation
18. Which of the following is **NOT** done by WhatsApp?
(A) limiting the number of message recipients
(B) identifying misinformation
(C) advising users to verify authenticity of messages
(D) detecting bulk messaging
19. The word **blunt** in the first paragraph means most nearly the same as _____.
(A) curb (B) ban (C) delete (D) warn
20. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for this passage?
(A) WhatsApp becomes campaign tool in India
(B) WhatsApp fights fake news in India
(C) WhatsApp limits messaging service in India
(D) WhatsApp fuels mob lynchings in India

AI, AR, and VR are increasingly hot topics in language learning—with new tools and technologies being touted as **silver bullets** that will fundamentally change the way we learn languages.

Numerous on-demand apps and tools have made language learning accessible to everyone: busuu Alexa bot is making it easy to practice hands-free while performing other household activities, Google’s new wireless headphones offer real-time translation from Google Translate, and Mondly VR places people into situations where they would need to use the language, such as a cab ride or checking into a hotel.

Undoubtedly, technologies will have a massive impact on the way we learn, the way we live and the way we work. Some believe they will even eradicate the need to learn it at all—like Joshua Cooper Ramo, author of *The Seventh Sense*, who makes a case that more data means less need for human intervention. With advancements like

real-time translations already showing up in early adaptations, the claim would render language learning nearly **obsolete**.

The counter viewpoint is that with massive acceleration in technology, there is still a place for human-centric skills. Some insist that the human and cultural elements of language are irreplaceable. I personally believe that cultural subtleties, connotations and idiomatic usage simply cannot be fully conveyed without real human interaction. After all, language is fundamentally not based on the memorization of vocabulary items or grammar systems, but rather on the comprehension of the rich, authentic social context, and the corresponding ability to produce the spoken language for personally meaningful interactions.

I believe that the best way to learn a language still remains going to that country and being fully immersed, but VR provides access to a simulated environment for those who do not have the privilege of travel. Thus, a blended learning model, driven by customized content created by expert speakers and supplemented by tech, is a viable solution. That is why we use a mixed model; other companies like 2U, Middlebury Interactive and goFluent also offer a mixture of face-to-face and online learning in order to create a more custom and effective learning experience.

21. What is the author's attitude toward new language learning technologies?
(A) skeptical (B) pessimistic (C) indignant (D) cautious
22. The author stresses the importance of _____ in language learning.
(A) pragmatics (B) semantics (C) syntax (D) morphology
23. **Silver bullet** in the first paragraph means _____.
(A) dream (B) magical weapon (C) money (D) fantasy
24. The word **obsolete** in the second paragraph means most nearly the same as _____.
(A) redundant (B) oblivious (C) outmoded (D) aseptic
25. The author is probably a/an _____.
(A) ESL teacher (B) English learning youtuber
(C) ESL advice columnist (D) entrepreneur of an edtech company

The term “new speaker” has recently emerged as an attempt by sociolinguists not only to understand the different types of speaker profiles that can be found in contemporary societies, but also to grasp the underlying processes of becoming a legitimate speaker in a given society. Notions such as “new speakerness” and “new speakers” have begun to be used to describe the ways of speaking and the social and

linguistic practices of speakers which exist outside the traditional native-speaker communities. While the “new speaker” concept can be connected to other recent developments in sociolinguistics that emphasize the need to conceptualize languages as practices and resources, “new speaker” research has tried to shift the focus of attention from “language” to “the speaker,” so as to better understand the social consequences for actual members of a given society when adopting (or not) a language that they have acquired at a later stage in their lives. Some authors have been critical of the term because the label “new” implies an opposition with “old,” and so a question might emerge as to when one can cease to be a “new” speaker to become an “old” one, pointing to issues of legitimacy and authority. However, this is precisely the kind of issues that “new speaker” research intends to shed light on. The modifier “new” is added as an attempt to replace the prefix “non” in such constructs as “non-native” or to avoid the labeling as “learners” if used in contrast to a perception of being a proficient speaker; the aim in this is to allow for a changed perspective in the exploration of the experiences of people in multilingual context. In short, one of the main tenets behind work on “new speakers” is to try to find out what happens when people cross linguistic and social borders, what resources they draw on in order to do that and what impact this has for them socially and in terms of constructing their multiple identities. “New speakers” have originally been looked at from a perspective of **autochthonous** minority communities, but recent debates, in particular in the context of the COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology) network on New Speakers have taken the concept further to include also individuals who have—as migrants or members of transnational movements—acquired a major language of society or national language.

In this article, we concentrate on speakers’ reported language practices and their attitudes to existing top-down policies and practices. We find that there exist a number of push-and-pull factors that may determine speakers’ sociolinguistic stances towards their host society. Individuals who see themselves as permanent residents and are there to stay are more likely to become an “adapter.” In contrast, individuals who consider themselves to be ex-pats who stay only temporarily in their host society, may turn into “resisters.” We also find out that official (state and institutional) language policies, as well as interactional practices, are key in enabling the possibility for these different discourse-types to emerge and to gain currency in social contexts.

(背面尚有試題)

26. The article does **not** aim to discuss
- (A) when new speakers cease to be language learners.
 - (B) how new speakers adopt their identities.
 - (C) how speakers acquire new languages.
 - (D) how new speakers interact with the host society.
27. The article probably focuses on the new speakers in _____.
- (A) Brazil
 - (B) Uganda
 - (C) Estonia
 - (D) Thailand
28. The participants in the studies of the article are likely to be _____.
- (A) preschool children
 - (B) primary school students
 - (C) secondary school students
 - (D) college students
29. The word **autochthonous** means most nearly the same as _____.
- (A) indigenous
 - (B) immigrant
 - (C) expatriate
 - (D) ethnic
30. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for this article?
- (A) Impact of Language Policies on New Speakers
 - (B) Resistance and Adaptation to Newspeakerness
 - (C) Sociolinguistic Perspective of Newspeakerness
 - (D) Discourse Analysis Approach to Newspeakerness

III. Choose *two* of the following essay questions to answer (40%; 20% each)

1. Critically examine a contemporary issue in education.
2. Critically reflect on and evaluate Taiwan's education system.
3. Compare and contrast two educational thinkers of your choice.