

國立臺中教育大學 113 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

英語教學試題

適用系所：英語學系碩士班

I. Choose the Best Answer to the Question (30%; 2% each)

1. In language teaching, providing metalinguistic clues involves
 - (A) ignoring student errors to avoid discouragement.
 - (B) offering direct grammatical explanations.
 - (C) encouraging creative language use without correction.
 - (D) implementing peer-to-peer teaching strategies.

2. In a language immersion program, students spend a significant portion of their instructional time in the target language. What is a likely benefit of this approach?
 - (A) Rapid development of native language proficiency.
 - (B) Increased focus on grammar explanations.
 - (C) Enhanced cultural awareness and communicative competence.
 - (D) Limited exposure to diverse language registers.

3. When assessing writing proficiency in English language learners, which criterion is associated with the holistic scoring approach?
 - (A) Focusing on the overall impression of the writing.
 - (B) Assigning separate scores for content, organization, and language use.
 - (C) Analyzing individual grammar errors.
 - (D) Comparing student work against a detailed rubric.

4. A Spanish-speaking student consistently struggles with word order, often placing adjectives after nouns (e.g., “house red”). What aspect of the English language is this student likely grappling with?
 - (A) Semantics.
 - (B) Morphology.
 - (C) Phonology.
 - (D) Syntax.

(背面尚有試題)

5. According to Krashen's Input Hypothesis, language acquisition occurs when learners are exposed to
 - (A) structured grammar drills.
 - (B) comprehensible input just beyond their current proficiency level.
 - (C) written materials with translations in their native language.
 - (D) frequent grammar correction by the teacher.
6. Which foreign language teaching method focuses on developing oral proficiency and communication skills in the target language from the outset, with classes conducted entirely in the target language?
 - (A) The Direct Method.
 - (B) The Audio-Lingual Method.
 - (C) The Silent Way.
 - (D) Total Physical Response (TPR).
7. The term “interlanguage” refers to
 - (A) a learner’s native language.
 - (B) the blend of two languages in communication.
 - (C) the transitional linguistic stage between a learner’s native and target language.
 - (D) the use of language in an international context.
8. Ms. Wang notices that her EFL students tend to mix verb tenses inconsistently in their written work. This language phenomenon is referred to as
 - (A) tense agreement.
 - (B) verb conjugation.
 - (C) verb tense inconsistency.
 - (D) time expression confusion.
9. An ESL teacher observes that a student often uses literal translations from their native language, resulting in awkward English expressions. This phenomenon is known as
 - (A) code-switching.
 - (B) lexical diffusion.
 - (C) semantic transfer.
 - (D) language fossilization.

10. Which language teaching approach emphasizes the importance of integrating language skills (listening, speaking, reading, and writing) and using authentic materials in the classroom?

- (A) Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT).
- (B) Communicative Language Teaching (CLT).
- (C) The Silent Way.
- (D) Grammar-Translation Method.

11. A teacher is implementing the Total Physical Response (TPR) method in an EFL class. What is a characteristic feature of this approach?

- (A) Extensive use of written exercises.
- (B) Emphasis on grammar explanations.
- (C) Use of gestures and physical movement to convey meaning.
- (D) Strict adherence to a set curriculum.

12. In the context of second language acquisition, the Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) refers to

- (A) the level of language proficiency achieved by students.
- (B) the range of linguistic errors made by language learners.
- (C) the chronological age at which language learning begins.
- (D) the gap between current and potential language development.

13. To enhance vocabulary development, an EFL teacher could implement

- (A) memorization of isolated word lists.
- (B) contextualized language activities and reading.
- (C) frequent use of dictionaries during class.
- (D) exclusive focus on grammatical structures.

14. Maria, an ESL student, benefits from physical movement and hands-on activities. Which instructional approach would best cater to her learning style?

- (A) Listening to audio recordings for pronunciation practice.
- (B) Analyzing written texts for grammatical structures.
- (C) Engaging in role-playing and interactive language games.
- (D) Memorizing vocabulary lists with flashcards.

15. Which of the following represents an example of explicit corrective feedback in language teaching?

- (A) Ignoring errors in written work as well as in spoken language.
- (B) Informing students of their mistakes and offering the correct forms.
- (C) Rephrasing a student's utterance, excluding the error.
- (D) Providing grammatical terminology related to the error.

II. Fill in the Blanks and Briefly Explain Your Answers (20%; 5% each)

1. _____ refers to the response that learners receive about their linguistic errors made in their oral or written production in a second language.
2. Contemporary learners construct meaning by orchestrating _____ (e.g., written and oral language, gesture, visual, sound, and movement) in this rapidly changing and diversified era imbued with various semiotic and digital resources in their daily lives.
3. When teachers use the inquiry-based method efficiently, their job becomes more like the job of a _____. Instead of giving directions, lecturing, or explaining a lot of grammar, teachers support their students during the activity. When students have questions, teachers assist them, and while students are working on the problem, teachers observe their language and give them feedback.
4. Teaching both through and about English requires a shift in focus to recognize English used as _____ for intercultural communication - no longer a focus on native English speakers and Anglophone cultures.

III. Essay Questions (50%)

1. Effective language teaching involves a multifaceted approach encompassing various skills and strategies to engage young learners and foster language acquisition. Drawing on your understanding of EFL pedagogy, discuss the following aspects: (1) lesson planning, (2) classroom management, (3) adaptability and differentiation, (4) assessment and feedback, and (5) cultural sensitivity. (25%)
2. Integrating digital tools and resources is crucial for effective language instruction in today's technologically advanced educational landscape. Please explain the importance of digital literacy in the context of EFL teaching for elementary school students and discuss how the integration of technology can enhance language learning experiences and support the development of language skills (listening, speaking, reading, and writing) in young learners. (25%)

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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)

(背面尚有試題)

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

These false messages about learning are reinforced by tests. Tests are supposed to make children work harder. Holt disagreed. Since children tend to feel threatened by tests, they work worse not better. Scared soldiers might be thought to fight better, but a scared learner is almost always a poor learner.

Tests are supposed to show what children have learned. But teachers everywhere need good test results, as much, if not even more than children to prove that they are "good" teachers. So tests are announced in advance and the type of contents outlined. Practicing and coaching in the kind of material to appear in the tests then follows. Students recognize the dishonesty of stressing and rewarding this shallow appearance of knowledge rather than working for real, deep understanding:

“In short, our ‘Tell-‘em and test-‘em’ way of teaching leaves most students increasingly confused, aware that their academic success rests on shaky foundations, and convinced that school is mainly a place where you follow meaningless procedures to get meaningless answers to meaningless questions.”

16. In the text, which statement best describes students' attitudes towards testing?

- (A) They are meaningless procedures.
- (B) They make them work better.
- (C) They help them learn.
- (D) They encourage deep understanding.

(背面尚有試題)

17. According to the text, which of the following ideas are **NOT** widely considered to be true of testing?

- (A) They make children work harder.
- (B) They show what children have learned.
- (C) They are used to measure a teacher's ability.
- (D) They are not important for academic success.

18. Which of the following statements about how students are helped with testing is true?

- (A) They are told about the tests at the last minute.
- (B) The type of content is given beforehand.
- (C) They are told the answers in advance.
- (D) They are not helped at all.

19. Which of the following statements does Holt agree with?

- (A) Children don't feel threatened by tests.
- (B) Tests make children work better.
- (C) Tests make children work worse.
- (D) Being scared has no impact on learning.

20. Based on the text, which of the following statements is most accurate?

- (A) Only students need good test results.
- (B) Students and teachers need good test results.
- (C) Students, teachers and Holt need good test results.
- (D) Only teachers need good test results.

Like the motor car, television, the micro-processor and the Coca-Cola bottle, IQ is one of the most compelling inventions of the modern world. It is an idea in four parts.

Each of us is born with a *fixed* intellectual capacity or quotient: just as we may have brown eyes or red hair, we have a set amount of intelligence.

How much intelligence we have can be calculated by a series of "pencil-and-paper" tests of the sort illustrated above. The results can be compared against a general scale and given as a number from 0 to 200. That number is your IQ. On this scale, average performance is between 80 and 100; above average is between 100 and 120 and anything above 130 gets you into Mensa's Christmas party.

IQ tests can be used to predict children's performance at school and in later life. For this reason, various versions of IQ tests are widely used for school selection and for educational planning.

IQ is an index of general intelligence: that is, the scores on these tests point to a person's overall intellectual capacities. For this reason, some people think that it is enough to announce their IQ score for everyone to grasp how bright they are, or not.

Since the idea of IQ emerged about 100 years ago, it has had explosive consequences for social policy and especially for education. Where did the idea come from in the first place; how did it come to dominate the popular conception of intelligence; and is it a fair and accurate measure across all cultures?

21. All of the following statements about IQ are considered true **EXCEPT**:

- (A) It is a modern invention.
- (B) It is a fixed amount of intelligence.
- (C) It is a specific kind of intelligence.
- (D) It can be measured.

22. What is the highest possible number for IQ?

- (A) 100.
- (B) 120.
- (C) 130.
- (D) 200.

23. How is IQ measured?

- (A) In four parts.
- (B) Using “pencil and paper” tests.
- (C) By people announcing it.
- (D) Using social policies.

24. According to the text, which of the following statements is most accurate?

- (A) IQ has had a strong influence on education.
- (B) Our IQ changes frequently.
- (C) We are not born with a fixed amount of intelligence.
- (D) IQ is more important than television.

25. Which of the following scores will get you into Mensa's Christmas party?

- (A) 131.
- (B) 129.
- (C) 127.
- (D) None of the above.

(背面尚有試題)

Related to these issues is the political question of whose English is to be the language of instruction. Should it be native-speaker English as spoken in the United Kingdom? The United States? Or what Kachru (1992) calls other “inner circle” countries (Anglophone Canada, Australia, Ireland, Malta, New Zealand, South Africa, and certain countries in the Caribbean)? There are clear differences within and among these varieties, so a choice must be made. Then, what about the variety of English spoken in other countries where English is commonly used and is often an official language—countries such as India, Nigeria, and Singapore—which Kachru refers to as the “outer circle” countries? These former British colonies have evolved their own varieties of native-speaker English, which have become established, among others, as World Englishes. Should these varieties be the target of instruction as well? The truth is that there are many different forms of English, which are mutually intelligible for the most part, but which also have unique characteristics. Even within a country, this is the case. For example, in Singapore, there is Standard Singaporean English used for education, and there is “Singlish,” often used for communication within families and among friends.

26. According to the text, Malta, Australia, South Africa are

- (A) colonized countries.
- (B) “outer circle” countries.
- (C) “inner circle” countries.
- (D) mutually intelligible countries.

27. What is the central question of the passage?

- (A) Which English is best?
- (B) Which English is spoken by native-speakers?
- (C) Which English should be taught?
- (D) How do varieties of English differ?

28. Which of the following countries is an “outer circle” country?

- (A) Singapore.
- (B) New Zealand.
- (C) Both of the above.
- (D) Neither of the above.

29. According to the text, which of the following statements is most accurate?

- (A) Standard Indian English is used for education.
- (B) Standard Indian English is used for communication between families and friends.
- (C) Both of the above.
- (D) Neither of the above.

30. Based on the text, which of the following countries can be said with certainty **NOT** to have a variety of native-speaker English?

- (A) Nigeria.
- (B) India.
- (C) Malta.
- (D) None of the above.

III. Essay questions (40%; 20% each)

1. Please provide **four personality factors** that you think greatly influence Taiwanese students' English proficiency and give reasons for each of them.
2. What are the major differences between native language acquisition and foreign language acquisition?