

朝陽科技大學 97 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系 (所) 別：應用外語系

組 別：一般生甲組

科 目：英語教學專業英文聽力與閱讀

總分：100 分

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I. Listening comprehension: 50 points in total. 10 Multiple Choice questions, 5 points each (total 50 points).

Listen to the audio and choose ONE best answer.

1.

(A) Can I leave a message for him? (B) He should be back around 3:00.

(C) Is this Mr. Lewis's number? (D) Can you go get a newspaper, please?

2.

(A) Children are young and don't need to sit. (B) Just as she was getting on the bus.

(C) I gave it to the pregnant woman instead. (D) The elderly home was just across the street.

3.

(A) Our math teacher is giving one. (B) Actually, it's on Tuesday.

(C) It's twice a week on Tuesday and Thursday. (D) I study English every Monday.

4.

(A) I don't like reading in bed. (B) No. I'm still watching the news.

(C) Sure. I'll read you a story. (D) I'm almost finished, honey.

5.

(A) Long time no see! How's your husband? (B) Excuse me? Have we met before?

(C) Hey there, Timmy! Give me a hug. (D) Nice to meet you. Please call me Lily.

Listen to the audio and choose ONE best answer.

6.

(A) A store salesperson. (B) A department store shopper.

(C) A department store manager. (D) A new employee.

7.

(A) Milkshakes and baby food. (B) Coffee and shakes.

(C) Salad dressing and juice. (D) Sauces and smoothies.

8.

(A) At a hospital check-in. (B) In a doctor's home.

(C) In a first-aid class. (D) At a pharmacy.

9.

(A) A clear airway. (B) A painful abdomen.

(C) A loss of memory. (D) Any allergies.

10.

(A) Before going to bed. (B) After doing any CPR.

(C) Before doing any CPR. (D) After checking their airway.

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II. Reading comprehension: in this section you will read several passages. Please choose ONE best answer to each question. (50 points in total, 5 points per multiple-choice question)

A renowned theory highlights that language is not taught, for the most part, and that parents do not normally give their children systematic linguistic instruction; as it states, most of the time small children hear incomplete or ungrammatical sentences because many adults' conversations are not planned. They talk and occasionally they make mistakes; they may never finish a conversation; they may forget some particular words when they want to use them. However, as it argues, young children can still master a complex linguistic system even though they are given unfinished and inaccurate information, and most children do acquire language sooner or later; it also states that language is described as a set of rules and children's task is to find out what these rules are; in using these primitive early rules, most of them adjust them and add more rules till they finally reach adult-like speech.

11. This famous theory was advocated by?

- (A) Bruner
- (B) Skinner
- (C) Vygotsky
- (D) Chomsky
- (E) Krashen

12. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of this theory?

- (A) The ability to engage in constant evaluation of the developing linguistic system
- (B) The ability to allow humans to run a number of different kinds of languages.
- (C) The ability to distinguish speech sounds from other sounds in the environment
- (D) The development of linguistic events into classes which can later be refined
- (E) The total dependence on environmental cues for the development of language

As entering the classroom, there are some of the teaching precepts practiced. The teacher uses target language and never translates. The teacher observed seems to believe that learning is a mechanical procedure of habit formation and proceeds by means of the regular reinforcement of a stimulus-response sequence; therefore, frequent repetition is heard in the classroom. All errors must be immediately corrected. At the end of the lesson the teacher selects two students to perform the dialog for the rest of the class. When they are finished, two others do the same.



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13. Which of the following teaching method is applied in the classroom?

- (A) The direct method
- (B) Communicative language teaching
- (C) The audio-lingual method
- (D) Community language learning
- (E) Total physical Response

14. Which of the following theory is the applied teaching method based on?

- (A) Behaviorism
- (B) Nativism
- (C) Cognitivism
- (D) Social Constructivism
- (E) Structuralism

The learners in this classroom listen carefully and respond physically to commands given by the teacher. They are required to respond both individually and collectively. As being observed, imperative drills are the major classroom activity. Each time a command is written or spoken, it is acted out. Students perform the actions together and learn by watching one another. The teacher seems to have the power to decide what to teach, and who models and presents the new materials; it also can be found during the lesson that classroom interaction and turn taking is teacher rather than learner directed.

15. Which of the following teaching method is used in the classroom?

- (A) The direct method
- (B) Communicative language teaching
- (C) The audio-lingual method
- (D) Community language learning
- (E) Total physical Response

16. Which of the following approach is the used teaching method based on?

- (A) Communicative approach
- (B) Cognitive Code approach
- (C) Content-based approach
- (D) Comprehension approach
- (E) Task-based approach

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17. A second language can be acquired in a variety of ways, at any age, for different purposes, and to varying degrees. A second language is one which becomes another tool of communication, together with the first language; the second language learning situation is represented in many forms and takes place in many ways. Sometimes it seems almost impossible to avoid one language gaining a certain advantage over the other. The domination may extend to all areas of communication and may eventually result in the decline of one language. Alternatively, the secondary language may be reserved for certain uses only. According to Harris (1990), which of the following bilingualism does the above statement belong to?

- (A) Additive bilingualism
- (B) Subtractive bilingualism
- (C) Simultaneous bilingualism
- (D) Consecutive bilingualism
- (E) None of the above

18. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of learning strategies classified by Rubin (1987) as successful language learners?

- (A) The learners with high motivation, self-confidence, a good self-image, and a low level of anxiety are better equipped for success in second language acquisition.
- (B) The good language learner who is willing to try out a range of options to get the message across has a strong drive to communicate or to learn from communication.
- (C) The good language learner is constantly looking for patterns in the language and always practices.
- (D) The good language learner is a willing and accurate guesser who is comfortable with uncertainty.
- (E) The good language learner attends not only to grammar and surface forms, but also to the context of the speech act.



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19. Which of the following is NOT an argument suggested by D. Crystal (1997) from *English as a global language*?
- (A) A global language will make all other language unnecessary, because "once a world language is in pace, other language will simply die away".
- (B) A global language will cultivate an elite monolingual linguistic class. Fluent global language speakers will be more able to think and work quickly in it, and to control it to their own advantage.
- (C) A global language will make people lazy about learning other languages or will reduce their opportunities to do so.
- (D) It is said that English is the global language spoken by everyone in the world and every country around the globe should recognize English as an official language.
- (E) The need for a global language is particularly appreciated by the international academic and business communities. It is easier for each international company to make use of the same language in order to communicate with one another.
20. Presented below is the content from *English for the business and commercial World: Career Developments* by J.A. Blundell and N.M.G Middlemiss (1982),

- I. Making arrangements
- II. Attending meetings
- III. Taking part in interviews
- IV. Buying and selling
- V. Dealing with orders
- VI. Dealing with forms
- VII. Using the telephone
- VIII. Dealing with international payment
- IX. Recording and decoding information
- X. Traveling
- XI. Reporting
- XII. Receiving visitors,

Which type of syllabus design is this mentioned book based on?

- (A) Skills syllabus
- (B) Situational syllabus
- (C) Functional/task-based syllabus
- (D) Topic syllabus
- (E) Notional syllabus