

# 國立中正大學

## 109 學年度碩士班招生考試

# 試題

### [第 1 節]

科目名稱	語言學與英語教學
系所組別	外國語文學系英語教學

#### —作答注意事項—

※作答前請先核對「試題」、「試卷」與「准考證」之系所組別、科目名稱是否相符。

1. 預備鈴響時即可入場，但至考試開始鈴響前，不得翻閱試題，並不得書寫、畫記、作答。
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3. 入場後於考試開始 40 分鐘內不得離場。
4. 全部答題均須在試卷（答案卷）作答區內完成。
5. 試卷作答限用藍色或黑色筆（含鉛筆）書寫。
6. 試題須隨試卷繳還。



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科目名稱：語言學與英語教學  
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Part I. Multiple choice: Choose the best answer for each question (60%, each item 3 pts)

1. Which of the following is NOT used to classify most of the vowels in a language?
  - A. Height.
  - B. Airflow/Air-passing.
  - C. Frontness/Backness.
  - D. Lip rounding or spreading.
2. Which of the following is NOT used to classify most of the consonants in a language?
  - A. Voicing.
  - B. Sound linking.
  - C. Place of articulation.
  - D. Manner of articulation.
3. English learners with Korean as their L1 often replace /l/ for /r/ (e.g., sounding *lesion* as *region*) or /f/ with /p/ (e.g., sounding *fan* as *pan*). These examples illustrate \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. lexical variation in speaking can cause miscommunication
  - B. semantic reformation in verbal discourse can lead to misunderstanding
  - C. morphological restructuring in conversation can result in incomprehension
  - D. segmental errors in pronunciation can impair intelligibility
4. When English is under the influence of other languages, certain variations emerge. Which of the following is directly associated with this phenomenon?
  - A. Pidgins are the by-products of slave trade.
  - B. Creoles deviate from standard English more than pidgins.
  - C. Code-switching occurs frequently in a bilingual community.
  - D. All of the above.
5. Children with inadequate lexical resources sometimes would widen the meaning of early words to inaccurately refer to many concrete objects, e.g., using *lion* to call all large-sized, four-legged animals. This phenomenon at the early childhood development is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. overextension
  - B. inflection
  - C. suppletion
  - D. incorporation
6. The sentence "*Gary took a picture of a criminal on his phone*" calls for \_\_\_\_\_ before one can decide on the proper interpretation, due to the problem of structural ambiguity.
  - A. The Principle of Compositionality
  - B. Parametric Variation
  - C. Derivational Theory of Complexity
  - D. Maximal Onset Principle
7. Register is often defined primarily by the circumstance and purpose of an interaction. Which

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系所組別：外國語文學系英語教學

- dimension refers to the relationship between the interlocutors in a conversation?
- Field.
  - Tenor.
  - Mode.
  - Style.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ are considered as a very important genre characteristic in conversations. They refer to utterance combinations which typically occur in a particular yet expected sequence. Below is an example:
- John: *Guess what had just happened to me?*  
Jane: *I don't know, tell me!*
- Minimal pairs
  - Omissions
  - Adjacency pairs
  - Sequences of acquisition
9. A morpheme that occurs before, after, or within the root or stem of a word is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a prefix
  - a suffix
  - a base
  - an affix
10. Which of the following is a mismatch between a sentence type and corresponding example?
- Exclamatory—I swear to God. Really!
  - Imperative—Stand where you are instructed, Kevin.
  - Declarative—The voting day for the presidential election is set.
  - Interrogative—He wasn't supposed to be here at 8.
11. What is the purpose of implementing group work in the class?
- Teacher stays in control of the class.
  - Students will not use L1 at all.
  - Teacher can monitor students easily.
  - Students can interact with each other more.
12. Which of the following is the correct combination between a teaching method and its feature(s)?
- Grammar Translation: Inductive learning by discovery.
  - Community Language Learning: Teachers are counselors.
  - Audiolingual Method: Relaxed status of mind.
  - Suggestopedia: Mimicry, memorization, and overlearning.
13. Among the seven options, which ones are considered components of "communicative competence" by Canale and Swain (1980)?
- a) *technological ability* b) *grammatical ability* c) *sociolinguistic ability*

d) *discourse ability* e) *strategic ability* f) *corrective ability* g) *creative ability*

- A. abcd
- B. bcde
- C. cdef
- D. defg

14. Which of the following descriptions does NOT apply to the concept of Task-based Language Learning?
- A. It's an actualization of Communicative Language Teaching.
  - B. Students strive to solve a communication problem.
  - C. The learning context should resemble the real world.
  - D. Task product is the only outcome in this approach.
15. What is the key to making the Reward Principle work in the L2 classroom?
- A. Boosting up automaticity for oral fluency.
  - B. Blending extrinsic and intrinsic rewards.
  - C. Stratifying students' proficiency.
  - D. Announcing the course syllabus.
16. In an ESL classroom during the whole month of April (for April 22 being the Earth Day), all the students are working on various tasks to discover how human civilization has impacted the Earth. All the activities are dedicated to children's awareness of environmental protection and the learning of related vocabulary and useful phrases. Which teaching method/approach is adopted?
- A. Silent Way.
  - B. Thematic-based Instruction.
  - C. Total Physical Response.
  - D. Functional Syllabus.
17. Many English learners in Taiwan find the use of prepositions very confusing. Teachers can assign student to collect authentic discourse data to examine if there are patterns in structure in the target language. This way learners can become aware of appropriate usage within authentic contexts. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. performance-based assessment
  - B. top-down strategy
  - C. schemata activation
  - D. corpus-aided learning
18. Spoken language has lots of \_\_\_\_\_ to make listening comprehension difficult for language learners. It can appear at phonological level (e.g., "Howdy!" for "How are you doing?") or syntactic level ("How's the weather today?" with a reply "Unpleasant").
- A. rate of delivery
  - B. reduced forms
  - C. intonation
  - D. clustering

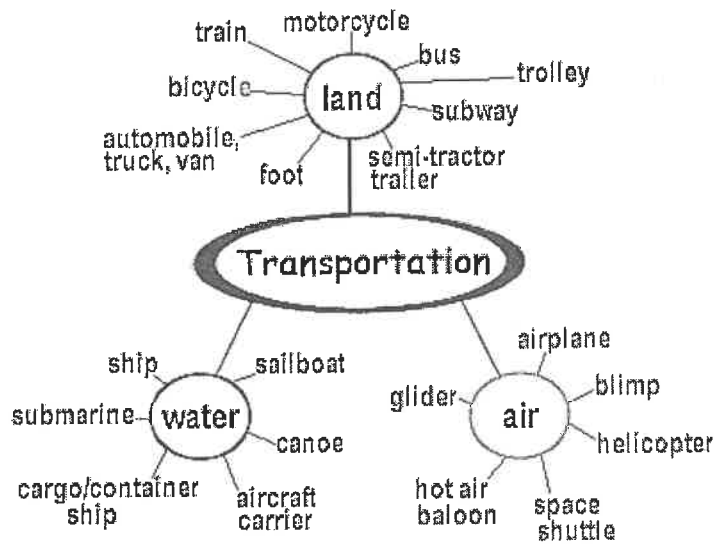
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科目名稱：語言學與英語教學

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19. The below figure exhibits a frequently used technique to facilitate students' reading. It is called \_\_\_\_\_.



Sourced from the Internet.

- A. automaticity  
 B. semantic mapping  
 C. topic initiation  
 D. contrastive rhetoric
20. Teaching different proficiency groups may call for different percentages of teacher talking time. Which learner group requires *the least amount of* teacher talking time in comparison?  
 A. Advanced level.  
 B. Intermediate level.  
 C. Beginner level.  
 D. All groups should have an equal percentage.

Part II. Essay Questions (40%, each item 10 pts)

21. In a class session, the EFL instructor has spent 5 minutes to train students as following:

Teacher: *Ok, now everyone say "should've."*

Students: *"should've."*

Teacher: *Now say "I should've" 3 times.*

Students: *"I should've. I should've. I should've."*

Teacher: *Now say "gotten up early."*

Students: *"gotten up early."*

Teacher: *Now say "I should've gotten up early."*

Students: *"I should've gotten up early."*

Teacher: *Now replace "gotten up early" with "taken a shower."*

Students: *"I should've taken a shower."*

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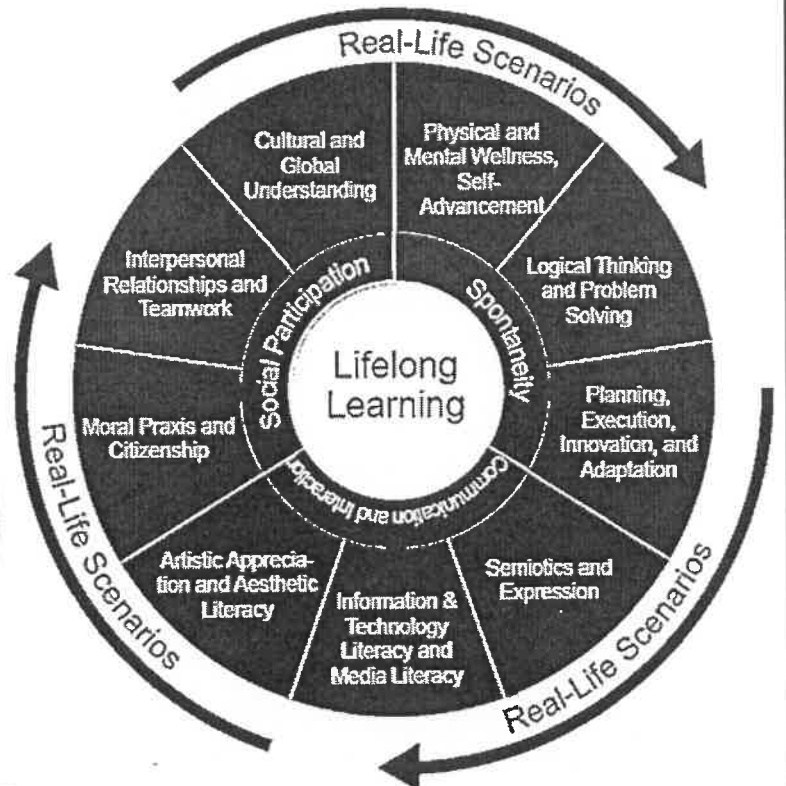
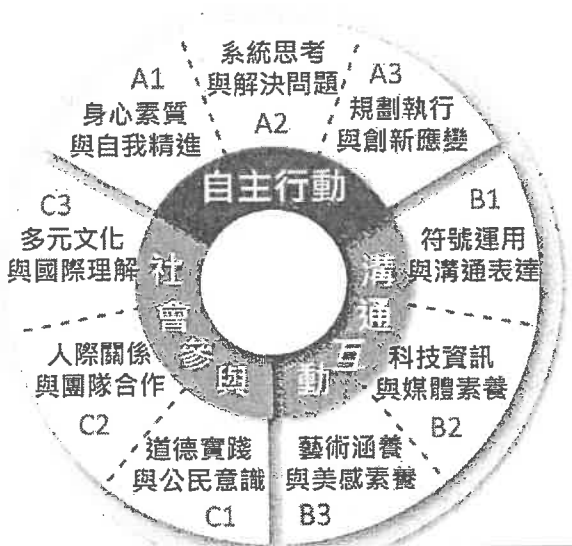
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Teacher: *How about "saved the money"?*

Students: *"I should've saved the money."*

Judging from the above excerpt, what would be the pedagogical design and objective behind the technique? What's the theoretical base? What kind of outcomes can be achieved?

22. In the first class of the semester, an English instructor starts by saying, *"From the results of your final examination before the break, I saw that many students were still confused about the use of past perfect tense."* Several students express strong affirmation when hearing this. *"How about we kick off the semester with some review exercise?"* the teacher confirms. One student also adds, *"Could you also explain the rule of usage in a simpler way this time?"* *"Sure thing!"*, the teacher confirms again. Judging from the above excerpt, can you see the teacher's pedagogical objective behind this conversation with the students? What's the theoretical base? What kind of effects are expected from the conversation?
23. What's the basic idea of Flipped Learning? What kind of role do multimedia take in the framework? Can you use an example to demonstrate if and how this framework can apply to language teaching in Taiwan? What are the pros and cons of using this imported framework in local schools?
24. Below is a graph illustrating the new curriculum implemented in Taiwan from August 2019 (with a Chinese version on the side for your information). What are the main differences between the previous and the new curriculum? To be more specific, how would this curricular change influence English education in Taiwan? Briefly elaborate from various angles, e.g., school administration, material design, classroom practitioners, or students.







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試題

[第 2 節]

科目名稱	英文閱讀與寫作
系所組別	外國語文學系
	外國語文學系英語教學

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科目名稱：英文閱讀與寫作  
系所組別：外國語文學系  
外國語文學系英語教學

本科目共 2 頁 第 1 頁

**I. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence. (22%)**

1. A good language teacher should be able to \_\_\_\_\_ all the language skills into his/her teaching program.  
(A) pervade (B) dislocate (C) incorporate (D) assess
2. After having replaced the \_\_\_\_\_ part, the machine functioned well again.  
(A) insufficient (B) devious (C) indifferent (D) defective
3. The soldiers, out of their \_\_\_\_\_ love for their motherland, fought bravely.  
(A) futile (B) ardent (C) candid (D) decent
4. With the coming of a new year, most people are expected to \_\_\_\_\_ on some new plans.  
(A) embark (B) originate (C) usher (D) explore
5. The Summit Meeting served as a/an \_\_\_\_\_ to bilateral cooperation.  
(A) latitude (B) miracle (C) apparatus (D) impetus
6. After a day of \_\_\_\_\_ work, it is good to take a rest and have a good meal.  
(A) weary (B) infinite (C) turbulent (D) vehement
7. Many city-dwellers enjoy the \_\_\_\_\_ of the countryside.  
(A) paradox (B) ingratitude (C) serenity (D) prestige
8. Since I am not able to increase my income, I have to \_\_\_\_\_ my expenses.  
(A) minimize (B) categorize (C) delineate (D) indict
9. We can't say whether your plan is \_\_\_\_\_ before trying it out.  
(A) feasible (B) potential (C) portable (D) clumsy
10. All compositions must be \_\_\_\_\_ to the teacher by Monday.  
(A) permitted (B) submitted (C) remitted (D) admitted
11. The factory \_\_\_\_\_ a great quantity of waste material into the sea.  
(A) dissolved (B) discharged (C) distributed (D) disposed

**II. Discourse Structures: Select an appropriate answer to complete the passage (8%).**

Although ocean covers two-thirds of the surface of the Earth, it is surprisingly vulnerable to human influences, \_\_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_\_ overfishing, pollution from run-off, and dumping of waste from human activity. This kind of pollution can have serious economic and health impacts by killing marine life and damaging habitats and ecosystems. Toxins from pesticides, fertilizers, and other chemicals used on farms \_\_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_\_ nearby rivers that flow into the ocean, which can cause extensive loss of marine life in bays and estuaries, \_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_ the creation of dead zones. The dumping of industrial, nuclear and other waste into oceans was legal until the early 1970s when \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_. However, dumping still occurs illegally everywhere.

12. (A) such as (B) in contrast (C) now that (D) similar to
13. (A) constrain (B) contaminate (C) distinguish (D) restrain
14. (A) leads to (B) being led to (C) led to (D) leading to
15. (A) it first came to reality (B) it was first regulated  
(C) they came into existence (D) they became updated

**III. Reading Comprehension: Based upon the article, select the best answer to each item. (15%)**

科目名稱：英文閱讀與寫作

系所組別：外國語文學系

外國語文學系英語教學

Elephants have the unusual ability to communicate across miles of grassy land or desert. Their voices can carry for almost ten kilometers. When elephants live in thick forests, their voices cannot travel as far, but they can still communicate across long distances. This ability is important to their complex social world. Baby elephants quickly learn to understand adult elephants, which use their deep, low voices to give loud, clear instructions. Full-grown bull elephants usually wander far away and live by themselves. Thus, these long-distance signals that adult elephants can make also serve to keep these elephants connected to local herds.

Researchers have found that elephants prefer to make their calls three hours after the sun goes down. This is known as the “stable air period.” This is a time of day when the air is cool and calm. Elephant calls travel farthest during this time. Elephants also like to make calls two hours after the sun comes up, before it becomes too warm. The afternoon is not as good for making calls. The sun is very hot and heats the ground. Heat travels up from the ground and breaks up sound waves. In the warm regions where elephants live, temperatures can reach as high at 49°C.

Among all animals, elephants produce sounds in the lowest frequencies. The human ear can only detect sounds between 20 and 20,000 Hertz (Hz). Hertz is a measure of sound, just as inch is a measure of distance. Elephants can hear and produce sounds as low as 15 Hz. In fact many of the calls made by elephants have frequencies between 15 and 35 Hz. These long-distance calls keep group members bonded as they exchange information about resources and dangers and seek breeding partners across long distances. Scientists study elephant calls to help them understand and protect these amazing animals.

16. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

- (A) Baby elephants understand the calls of their parents.
- (B) Elephants use their far-reaching calls to communicate.
- (C) Communication is important in the elephants' society.
- (D) Bull elephants call more often than other elephants.

17. The underlined word “detect” is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) notice
- (B) change
- (C) wonder
- (D) produce

18. Elephants' calls do NOT help them \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) connect bull elephants to their herds
- (B) exchange information
- (C) build a complex society
- (D) seek breeding partners

19. Elephants make most of their calls \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) when a breeze is blowing
- (B) in the middle of the day
- (C) when the air is very warm
- (D) at night and in early morning

20. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- (A) Elephant calls are deep and low.
- (B) Elephants live in warm regions.
- (C) Scientists study elephant calls.
- (D) Baby elephants usually live alone.

**IV. Use the following topic to write a three-paragraph composition (300-500 words). 55%**

**Topic: Should English be the official language in Taiwan?**