系所: <u>英語學系</u> 科目: <u>英文(含作文與翻譯)</u>

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共5頁,第1頁

I. Vocabulary and Structure: Complete the following passage with the most appropriate choice for each blank below. (30%)

Learning styles are among the main factors that help determine how—and how well—our students learn a second or foreign language.

They <u>(1)</u> a range of competing and contested theories that aim to account for variation in individuals' learning. These theories <u>(2)</u> that all people can be classified according to their 'style' of learning, although the various theories present differing views on how the styles should be defined and categorized. A <u>(3)</u> concept is that individuals differ in how they learn.

The idea of individualized learning styles became popular in the 1970s, and has greatly influenced education _(4)_ the criticism that the idea has received from some researchers. _(5)_ recommend that teachers assess the learning styles of their students and adapt their classroom methods to best fit each student's learning style. Although there is ample evidence that individuals express preferences for _(6)_ they prefer to receive information, _(7)_ studies have found any validity in using learning styles in education. Critics say there is no consistent evidence that identifying an individual student's learning style, and teaching for specific learning styles, _(8)_ better student outcomes. There is evidence of _(9)_ and pedagogical problems related to forcing learning tasks to "correspond to differences _(10)_ a one-to-one fashion". Well-designed studies contradict the widespread "meshing hypothesis" _(11)_ a student will learn best if taught in a method _(12)_ appropriate for the student's learning style.

There are substantial criticisms of learning-styles approaches from scientists who have reviewed (13) bodies of research. (14) 2015 peer reviewed article concluded: "Learning styles theories have not (15) out, and it is our responsibility to ensure that students know that. (adapted from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Learning_styles)

1.	(A) consist of	(B) intend	(C) investigate	(D) refer to	
2.	(A) introduce	(B) present	(C) propose	(D) solicit	
3.	(A) common	(B) distinct	(C) similar	(D) variable	
4.	(A) although	(B) despite	(C) due to	(D) since	
5.	(A) Antagonists	(B) Depositors	(C) Proponents	(D) Reviewers	
6.	(A) how	(B) that	(C) what	(D) when	
7.	(A) abundant	(B) few	(C) little	(D) most	
8.	(A) conducts	(B) makes	(C) produces	(D) results	
9.	(A) empirical	(B) experiential	(C) ideal	(D) practical	
10.	(A) at	(B) from	(C) in	(D) out of	
11.	(A) that	(B) what	(C) where	(D) which	
12.	(A) deemed	(B) deeming	(C) has deemed	(D) is deemed	
13.	(A) broad	(B) extensive	(C) spacious	(D) universal	

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共5頁,第2頁

14. (A) Ø

(B) A

(C) An

(D) The

15. (A) broke

(B) checked

(C) ruled

(D) panned

II. Reading Comprehension: Choose the most appropriate answer to each of the following questions below. (30%)

That any art in Sicily has survived the brutality of man and nature is astonishing, but then Sicily is astonishing. Small, compact, incredibly beautiful and varied, this dot of land has withstood horrendous earthquakes, searing volcanic eruptions, and one invasion after another. Like all strategically placed islands, it has been vulnerable as a crossroad and invaluable as a military base. Its stubborn recuperative powers are a mute testimony to the vitality that enlivened layer upon layer of cross-fertilized art.

16. In Sicily the landscape is _____.

- (A) Lavish
- (B) bleak
- (C) monotonous
- (D) sterile
- 17. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - (A) Sicily is a strategic island.
 - (B) Sicily is an invincible crossroad.
 - (C) The art of Sicily is invaluable.
 - (D) Sicily's topography is varied.

It would seem that the great virtue of writing is its power to arrest the swift process of thought for steady contemplation and analysis. Writing is the translation of the audible into the visual. In large measure it is the spatialization of thought. Yet writing on papyrus and parchment fostered a very different set of mental habits from those who associate with print and books. In the first place, silent reading was unknown until the macadamized, streamlined surfaces of the printed page arrived to permit swift traverse of the eye alone. In the second place, difficulty of access to manuscripts impelled students to memorize so far as possible everything they read. This led to encyclopedism, but also to having on tap in oral discourse one's entire erudition.

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18. Wri	ting on papyrus and parchment required		
(A)	silent reading		
(B)	memorization		
(C)	the swift traverse of the eye alone		
(D)	the swift process of thought		
19. The	spatialization of thought has much to do with	•	
(A)	the audible		
(B)	the visual		
(C)	encyclopedism		
(D)	oral discourse		
20. Mod	dern books have brought about		
(A)	encyclopedism		
(B)	difficulty of access		
(C)	oral discourse		
(D)	silent reading		
21. Wri	ting on papyrus and parchment was		
(A)	composed of macadamized, streamlined surface	S	
(B)	easily available to most students of the time		
(C)	associated with the visual along		
(D)	handwritten		
Th	is American devotion to music-making for pleasu	are is not an ov	vernight development. During
the Depr	ression, millions of people attended the free WPA	A music classes	a. Thus the movement started.
We drea	med of "good times," and when they finally can	ne, amateur, m	usic-making on a mass scale
followed	d. Since the end of World War II, the census of	adult amateurs	has risen considerably: from

16,500,000 in 1947 to 25,000,000 in 1964. In its continuing surveys, the American Music Conference, an organization that promotes amateur music, has found that music-making for the fun of it is now" second only to reading among the nation's leisure-time participative activities."

- 22. American devotion to music-making for pleasure has been developed _____.
 - (A) overnight
 - (B) in good times
 - (C) rapidly
 - (D) over a considerable period of time

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共5頁,第4頁

23. 0	Эf	all	the	leisure-time	participative	e activities in A	America, t	he most popu	lar is	•
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- (A) music-making
- (B) reading
- (C) attending music lessons
- (D) continuing surveys
- 24. Amateur music-making on a mass scale started .
 - (A) before the Depression
 - (B) during the Depression
 - (C) after the Depression
 - (D) after World War II
- 25. WPA music lessons _____.
 - (A) were offered gratuitously
 - (B) charged a nominal fee
 - (C) had a limited enrollment
 - (D) Promoted music-making for economic gains

III. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese (10%)

After its charm offensive at the Olympics, North Korea's delegation has returned home from South Korea, leaving some questions behind. Chief among them: Can the new opening between the two Koreas, begun amid the feel-good spirit of the Winter Games, be nudged and nurtured into serious dialogue over North Korea's nuclear program?

(extracted from "Is North Korea causing trouble or giving peace a chance?" by the editorial board, *New York Times*, 13 Feb 2018)

IV. Translate the following paragraph into English (10%)

聽力理解能力對第二語言學習者而言扮演了極重要的角色,而且也是最常使用的語言技能,本研究主要的目的是想調查不同的聽力輔助活動對第二語言國小學童英語聽力理解以及聽力答題所花的時間之效應為何。

(extracted from "Listening support: The voice of young L2 Learners," by Chen-Hong Li, *English Teaching and Learning* 40 (2), p. 55-81)

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共5頁,第5頁

V.	English Composition (20%)
	Some people always regret what they have done, and other people always expect what will happen.
	Try to write an essay in English about 300 to 500 words on the topic "Yesterday, Today, and
	Tomorrow" to examine the relation among the three with specific examples and explain a proper
	philosophy of life.