

## 八十七學年度招生考試試題

**考試科目：英文****注意事項**

- (1) 試卷共 7 頁，請用橫式作答
- (2) 答案請依序寫在答案卷上。
- (3) 試題隨同答案卷一併繳回。

## I. Reading Comprehension (48%)

## A.

Laura has no doubt about teaching and learning. She works very hard at teaching and her students work very hard at learning. The school district provides her with a detailed outline of her curriculum. Periodic standardized tests and end-of-level basal reader exams measure the children's learning. Because parents and their opinions are important to Laura, she sends reports home every eight weeks.

Leonard places students at the center of his curriculum, paying careful attention to their needs and interests. He takes the best of the official mandates and puts them together with the concerns and interests of his student to shape the curriculum. He's an experienced kid-watcher who constantly monitors the children's growth and invites them to take stock of their own learning. For reporting to parents Leonard uses long notes, telephone calls and conferences.

Marne focuses on issues generated by herself and her students. Her expectations and her students' persistent and compelling questions are the propelling forces of their curriculum. Together she and they take responsibility for the evaluation of their personal and social learning, as well as for the advancement of their curricular experiences. Parents, teacher and students promote the natural force of inquiry in partnership, through direct involvement in a variety of learning endeavors.

Laura, Leonard and Marne: three excellent and successful teachers liked by their students and respected by their colleagues. Yet they are

very different from each other. How do we account for these differences, and for the fact that their classrooms are quite diverse in tone, atmosphere and curriculum? We invite you to study them as educators and, in doing so, to investigate yourself as a teacher as well.

—From Watson, Burke and Harste (1989,p.8)

1. According to the information given above, whose most concerns have to do with students' grades and tests?
  - a. Laura
  - b. Leonard
  - c. Marne
2. How each teacher creates a curriculum? Select one true statement.
  - a. Laura focuses on students' needs and interests.
  - b. Leonard follows instructions and procedures that are given by school district.
  - c. Marne pays attention to issues that are generated from her and her students.
  - d. They do not need to create any curriculum.
3. When Laura's students don't meet her expectations, she is more likely to:
  - a. rely on teachers' manuals and prescribed curriculum.
  - b. try to understand her students' needs and interests.
  - c. do nothing.
  - d. question herself and students.
4. According to the paragraphs above, in term of learning, individual difference and social learning will be:
  - a. ignored in Laura's classroom.
  - b. focused in Leonard's classroom.
  - c. forgotten in Marne's classroom.
  - d. all of them are correct.
5. What is the relationship between teacher and students in Marne's classroom?
  - a. Teacher is an authoritative figure.
  - b. Students are the center of learning.
  - c. Both teachers and students are equal in the classroom.
  - d. Teacher has no voice.

6. Students who have learning problems are those who:
- fail tests in Leonard's classroom.
  - do not want to communicate with other students in Leonard's classroom.
  - cannot have questions and inquiry in Marne's classroom.
  - All of the above.
7. These three teachers are different in:
- how hard they work.
  - how many years they work.
  - what they believe in learning and teaching.
  - how much money they earn.
8. As to parental involvement, which of the following statements is true?
- parents often receive report card from Laura.
  - Leonard invites parents to design curriculum.
  - Marne excludes parental involvement.
  - All of the above

## B.

Wilson and Pilcer and Snack stood before the zoo elephant. Wilson said, "What is its name? Is it from Asia or Africa? Who feeds it? Is it a he or she? How old is it? Do they have twins? How much will another one cost? If it dies what will they use the bones, the fat, and hide for? What use is it besides to look at?"

Pilcer didn't have any questions; he was murmuring to himself, "It's a house by itself, walls and windows, the ears came from tall cornfields, by God; he stands like a bridge across deep water: the face is sad and the eyes are kind; I know elephants are good to babies."

Snack looked up and down and at last said to himself, "he's a tough son-of-a-gun outside and I'll bet he's got a strong heart. I'll bet he's as strong as a copper-riveted boiler inside."

They didn't put up any arguments.

They didn't throw anything in each other's faces.

Three men saw the elephant three ways.

And let it go at that.

They didn't spoil Sunday afternoon

"Sunday comes only once a week," they told each other.

—Carl Snadburg

9. Who concerns the practical use and actual value of an elephant?

- a. Wilson
- b. Snack
- c. Pilcer

10. Select a true statement:

- a. Wilson wanted information about elephant's strength.
- b. Pilcer noticed emotions of the elephant.
- c. Snack worried the death of the elephant.
- d. Wilson compared the elephant to a house.

11. They did not speak out about their different observations about elephants because:

- a. they liked elephants.
- b. they could not accept and discuss any different opinions.
- c. they had similar ideas about elephant.
- d. they visited zoo.

12. The three men agree:

- a. Sunday is a good day to visit the Zoo.
- b. they should spoil elephants.
- c. Sunday is a day for arguments.
- d. the best way to keep friendship is to hide your differences.

**C.**

(1)The United States is a large country with many different natural wonders. It goes from the shores of the Atlantic Ocean to the islands of Hawaii in the Pacific and from cold, snowy northern Alaska to sunny Florida in the southeast. The U.S. has almost every kind of weather. Also, it has many kinds of land—rocky coasts, dry empty deserts, powerful rivers, wide plains and grasslands, lakes of all sizes, high mountains, great forest, sunny beaches, and land of endless winter.

More than 235 million people live in the U.S. but the country is very big, so there is still a lot of open space and natural scenery outside the cities. Americans have tried to save many of the most beautiful wild areas of the United States. There are more than three hundred national parks, national seashores, national forests, and recreation areas. The Grand Canyon, Yosemite Valley, and Yellowstone are among the more famous national parks. National forests are areas like the great redwood forests of the Pacific Northwest. National seashores protect coastal

areas and keep them open for the public to enjoy. Recreation areas include lakes and parks in and around cities such as the Golden Gate Recreation Area near San Francisco. These places are popular for boating, swimming, and other outdoor activities. There are also many state parks and forest areas. In these parks and wildlands, you can enjoy the beauty and power of wild America.

--Teresa Cox (1991, p.4-5)

(2) Girls United to Save the Environment, a project of the National Coalition of Girls' Schools, involves 25,000 students, grade K-12, in projects that range from building birdhouses for the National Zoo to cleaning rivers in Tennessee, Massachusetts and Colorado.

"We feel we can change our environment, and that we can change the country and the world," says Sarah Cobey, 13, and eighth grade at Castilleja School in Palo Alto, Calif., where students today are stenciling Palo Alto storm drains with the words "No Dumping: Flows to Bay."

--Anita Manning

USA. Today

13. What is the similarity between text C(1) and (2)?
- They discuss human relationship.
  - They both mention parks.
  - They talk about environment.
  - They want to change environment.
14. Which of the following statements is true:
- The U.S. has only hot weather.
  - Americans have tried to destroy many of the most beautiful wild areas.
  - Americans can do a lot of outdoor activities in recreation areas.
  - American do not like parks.
15. from C (2), we understand that children in the U.S.:
- get involved in environmental protections.
  - build animal cage for the zoo.
  - do not believe that they can change their environment.
  - pollute rivers.
16. The country of the U.S.
- is very crowded.
  - tries to dump garbage in the rivers.

- c. keeps their children from participating outdoor activities.
- d. opens Coastal areas for public.

**II. Vocabulary (20%)**

**A.** Of the many highly popular sports in the United States, football must be rated around the top. This sport allows the speedy and lithe athlete to join with the slower and obese one in a team effort. The skills and strengths of many men are welded together so that one team may work as a unit to gain mastery over its opponent. The knowledgeable adherent of a team can follow action covering many parts of the playing field at the same time. He is in a state of bliss when his team executes a movement to perfection. However, there is no one more pathetic than the same fan when the opposition functions to equal perfection.

Match the words with their definitions:

1. lithe \_\_\_\_\_
2. obese \_\_\_\_\_
3. adherent \_\_\_\_\_
4. bliss \_\_\_\_\_
5. pathetic \_\_\_\_\_

- a. backer, supporter
- b. very fat
- c. sad, pitiful, distressing
- d. graceful
- e. happiness, pleasure

**B.** Once the fashion industry has been able to foist a new style on the teenager, the old generation tends to stigmatize it as some form of rebellion. What is often ignored is that the young consumers capitulate to what is originated by someone outside of their group. The feelings of individuality and audacity that the teenager gets from a new style of dress result from the propensity of their elders to disparage them. The actual situation is that the clothing fashions soon become accepted by all; there

is nothing upsetting or revolutionary about them. While people are becoming complacent about the “new”, the clothing industry is busy planning how to tantalize the teenager with next year’s “fashion”. This arbitrary decision is guaranteed to foment consternation among adults once again in the following year.

Match the word with their definitions:

1. foist \_\_\_\_\_
2. stigmatize \_\_\_\_\_
3. capitulate \_\_\_\_\_
4. audacity \_\_\_\_\_
5. tantalize \_\_\_\_\_

- a. surrender, make terms
- b. to mark with a disgrace
- c. boldness, daring
- d. pass off slyly, pass as genuine
- e. tease or torment by offering something good, but not deliver

### III. Composition (32%)

1. Dewey (1938) said: “Every experience is a moving force. Its value can be judged only on the ground of what it moves toward and into.” Write an essay about 150 words to state your own points of view (thought) toward Dewey’s words. (20%)
2. Write a short composition about 100 words on the following topic: (12%)

**Dream**