

考試科目	英語教學 理論與實務 A6111	所 別	英國語文學系 英教在職碩專班	考試時間	3 月 1 日 (日) 第 3 節
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Please answer the following questions in English. Your score for each question is based on how thorough and organized the answer is.

1. Grammar-Translation method has been one of the most widely used teaching methods in the history of foreign language education, despite the fact that it is not perfect and that many other more creative language teaching methods have been made available. Please discuss (1) the key characteristics of Grammar-Translation method (8%), (2) the reasons that make this old method continuously appear in the modern-day language classroom (8%), and (3) the problems you have experienced with this method and your suggestions (9%). (25% in total)
2. Grouping students is perhaps one of the most challenging tasks that a teacher needs to do. Please discuss (1) why grouping may be a challenge for language teachers (12%) and (2) what suggestions you would make based on your understanding of related principles (please be specific about which principle you draw on) and your own experience with grouping (13%). (25% in total)
3. When teaching writing, how do you determine when to use a language-based curriculum, pattern-model-based curriculum, and process-based curriculum? Describe different activities used in the three types of curriculum and illustrate how the activities align with the goals of the curricula. (25%)
4. Authenticity can be defined as "the language produced by a real speaker/writer for a real audience, conveying a real message" (Gilmore, 2007, p. 98). Identify any listening/speaking materials for these environments. Then, describe how you might use these materials in your classroom. (25%)

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- 二、試題請隨卷繳交。

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There are three parts. Answer all questions in the three parts.

Part I. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

ADVOCATES of healthier, less tech-dependent living say you should keep your gadgets out of the bedroom.

But what if those devices can help you get a decent night's sleep?

Plenty of consumer devices can track sleeping patterns — how long and deeply you rest, how often you get up and even your heart rate and respiration. No gadget is going to solve issues like apnea or insomnia, of course. But if you want more information about how you sleep or you're trying to figure out why you're still tired after a good eight hours in the sack, sleep monitoring can be illuminating.

Let's start with the wrist gadgets you've probably heard of. These gadgets don't track heart rate or respiration, just movement. Some other devices provide heart-rate monitoring in addition to sensing motion. Their manufacturers claim they can tell the difference between light and deep sleep. And experts say respiration and heart rate alone are not as telling as the brain activity, eye movement and muscle activity monitoring that are done in medical sleep clinics.

People reasonably object to wearing a wristband, chest strap or headband while sleeping. An answer to that could be bedside devices that claim to monitor your sleep from afar.

You can also consider tech that doesn't require any extra work at all — you just have to go to bed. For instance, a French company introduces a mattress pad and a bedside base that can produce various sounds, lights and alarms. The setup consists of a motion-sensing strip that sticks to your mattress and , plugs in next to the bed. A free app for your smart phone collects sleep data and provides tips related to weight, stress, insomnia, snoring or sports and exercise.

If you're willing to sleep with your phone next to your head, it will even use the phone's microphone to listen for sounds like snoring. And you can set various alarms on the phone, including a "smart" alarm that will sense an optimal wake time in your sleep cycle.

For the serious sleeper, there are — for lack of a better way to describe them — smart beds. The bed's control system connects to your home Wi-Fi network and sends sleep data to your phone.

The mattress pad captures data like your heart rate, respiration and head-to-toe movement. Then the free smartphone app displays a sleep score complete with a breakdown of light sleep versus deep sleep, movements throughout the night, and times you got out of bed.

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The app includes a “journal” feature so you can enter factors that might have affected your sleep. There are preset options like exercise, alcohol, medication, television watching or caffeine, or you can type in notes such as “ate spicy food” or “watched a scary movie.”

It gets more useful over time. You can look at a monthly calendar and if you’ve kept up on journal entries you can pick out patterns. The system doesn’t require you to do anything but go to sleep, and that it has a couples-friendly ability to track the sleeping habits of both sides of the bed.

Still, sleep scientists say a lot of people go to sleep at night and wake up tired for reasons they can’t explain. If you live alone, you might have no idea that you have sleep apnea, restless legs or even problems like sleepwalking. Sleep tracking can help uncover patterns that you didn’t already know about, even if they are not always completely accurate.

“A given night might not be completely accurate, but if the person looks at the trend over time it might be more revealing,” said Dr. Clete A. Kushida, medical director at the Stanford Center for Sleep Sciences and Medicine.

But he said even a costly mattress alone isn’t enough to improve serious sleep issues. If you are having problems, ask your doctor for a sleep study.

“These devices are good for maybe highlighting a problem or looking at sleep over time, but to actually diagnose a sleep problem, I think it’s very difficult to do that without seeing a physician,” Dr. Kushida said.

(Adapted from the *New York Times*, DEC. 24, 2014)

1. Provide a suitable title for this passage. (4%)
2. Provide a thesis statement for this passage. (6%)
3. In your opinion, why does the author start by telling the views of the ‘advocates’ in paragraph one? (10%)
4. List the types of gadgets that have been introduced in this passage and explain the function(s) of each. (10%)
5. Write a reflection on the usefulness of the gadgets mentioned above in 150-200 words. You must state your opinion in your reflection. (Note that this is not a summary.) (20%)

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Part II. Summarize the following passage in 100-150 words. (20%)

In the process of using a language, a speaker applies a frame to a situation, and shows that he intends this frame to be applied by using words recognized as grounded in such a frame. To illustrate the point with items from everyday language, we can consider the words land and ground. The difference between these two words appears to be best expressed by saying that land designates the dry surface of the earth as it is distinct from the sea, whereas ground designates the dry surface of the earth as it is distinct from the air above it. The words land and ground differ not so much in what it is that they can be used to identify, but in how they situate that thing in a larger frame. It is by our recognition of this frame contrast that we are able to understand that a bird that 'spends its life on the land' is being described negatively as a bird that does not spend any time in water; a bird that 'spends its life on the ground' is being described negatively as a bird that does not fly. Another set of English words can also illustrate. The two words shore and coast seem to differ from each other in that while the shore is the boundary between land and water from the water's viewpoint, the coast is the boundary between land and water from the land's viewpoint. A trip that took four hours 'from shore to shore' is a trip across a body of water; a trip that took four hours 'from coast to coast' is a trip across a land mass. Our perception of these nuances derives from our recognition of the different ways in which the two words schematize the world.

From a frame semantics point of view, it is frequently possible to show that the same facts can be presented within different framings, framings which make them out as different facts. Somebody who shows an unwillingness to give out money in a particular situation might be described by one person as stingy (in which case the behavior is contrasted with being generous), and another as thrifty (in which case a contrast is made with being wasteful). The speaker who applies the stingy: generous contrast assumes that it is to be evaluated with respect to the behavior's treatment of fellow humans; the speaker who evaluates the behavior by applying to it a thrifty: wasteful contrast assumes that what is most important is a measure of the skill or wisdom displayed in the use of money or other resources. For example, if I say of somebody, He is not stingy—he's really generous, I have accepted the scale by which you choose to measure him, and I inform you that in my opinion your application of this scale was in error. If on the other hand I say He is not stingy—he is thrifty, what I am doing is proposing that the behavior in question is not to be evaluated along the stingy: generous dimension but along the thrifty: wasteful dimension. In the first case, I have argued for a particular standard in the application of an accepted scale; in the second case my utterance argues for the irrelevance of one scale and the appropriateness of another. (Excerpt from Fillmore (1982) *Frame semantics*)

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Part III. Write an essay of 300 words to support the point that frames play an important role in language learning. Provide examples of your own or from your teaching experience to illustrate. (30%)



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