

國立高雄師範大學附屬高級中學 111 學年度 教師甄試

本科專業： 國 中 英 文 科 試 題

※考試時間： 10：40～12：00 ，共 80 分鐘。

※作答注意事項：一律在答案卷上作答，請務必註明題號

I. Translation 10%

森林象在西非和中非的茂密雨林中跋涉時，啃食或踩踏小樹，創造了一條一條的小路，這種綠色走廊如迷宮般交錯縱橫。森林象對雨林茂密的植被造成破壞，因為它會剝下樹苗的樹皮，把根從土壤中挖出來，咀嚼樹葉和漿果。但這種破壞對森林的利大於弊：有助於森林在其樹木中儲存更多的碳，保護了地球上最重要的生態系統。

II. Essay Question 20%

Read the following passage and write more than 300 words about the following topic: The (In)Effectiveness of Using Mobile Technologies to Enhance Language Learning. Based on your teaching experience and classroom observation, to what extent can language teachers integrate digital gadgets to enhance students' self-regulatory ability, intrinsic motivation and learner agency? What might be the challenges or constraints junior high school students may encounter in Taiwan?

The growing availability of mobile technologies has contributed to an increase in mobile-assisted language learning in which learners can autonomously study a second language (L2) anytime or anywhere. Research investigating the effectiveness of such study for L2 learning, however, has been limited, especially regarding large-scale commercial L2 learning apps, such as Duolingo. Although one commissioned research study found favorable language learning outcomes, limited independent research has reported issues related to learner persistence, motivation, and program efficacy. The current study investigates the semester-long learning experiences and results of nine participants learning Turkish on Duolingo. The participants showed improvement on L2 measures at the end of the study, and results indicate a positive, moderate correlation between the amount of time spent on Duolingo and learning gains. In terms of perceptions of their experiences, the participants generally viewed Duolingo's flexibility and gamification aspects positively; however, variability in motivation to study and frustration with instructional materials were also expressed.

III. Examination Questions Design (30%)

- (1) Please rewrite the article into a reading comprehension test of 250 to 300 words for Grade 9 students (10%) with three multiple-choice reading comprehension questions (6%) based on your rewritten article. Answers to each question must be provided.
- (2) Please rewrite the article into a cloze test of 200 to 250 words for Grade 8 students (9%) with five multiple-choice cloze questions (5%) based on your rewritten article. Answers to each question must be provided.

Once a poster child for the success of zero-Covid, Taiwan is now dealing with an “Omicron tsunami”. In response – and in stark contrast to regional neighbours – health authorities have decided zero-Covid is no match for the new variant and have flipped the switch to “living with the virus”. Taiwan tightened its border control in early 2020, and employed a system of stringent contact tracing, social restrictions and personal hygiene measures which it kept even as vaccines and antivirals were developed. It defeated an outbreak of the Alpha strain and another of Delta in 2021. But after the highly virulent Omicron began affecting countries in November and December, Scholars within the committee advised the government to start shifting towards living with the virus.

It’s called the “new Taiwanese model”: an acknowledgment that they can’t stop the spread of Omicron, but that they can try – to use an early pandemic-era phrase – to flatten the curve. Cases are still rising and experts predict a peak is three weeks away, with as many as 3.5 million of Taiwan’s 24.5 million people expected to eventually be infected, and up to 16,000 dead. As daily tallies ticked past 30,000 this week, the CECC continued to ease restrictions, drop mandatory QR code check-ins, and reduce quarantine times. It urged people to maintain mask-wearing, work from home if they could, reduce gatherings, get vaccinated and take a rapid test if they felt symptoms. It’s also trusting people to self-report, and isolate or quarantine at home.

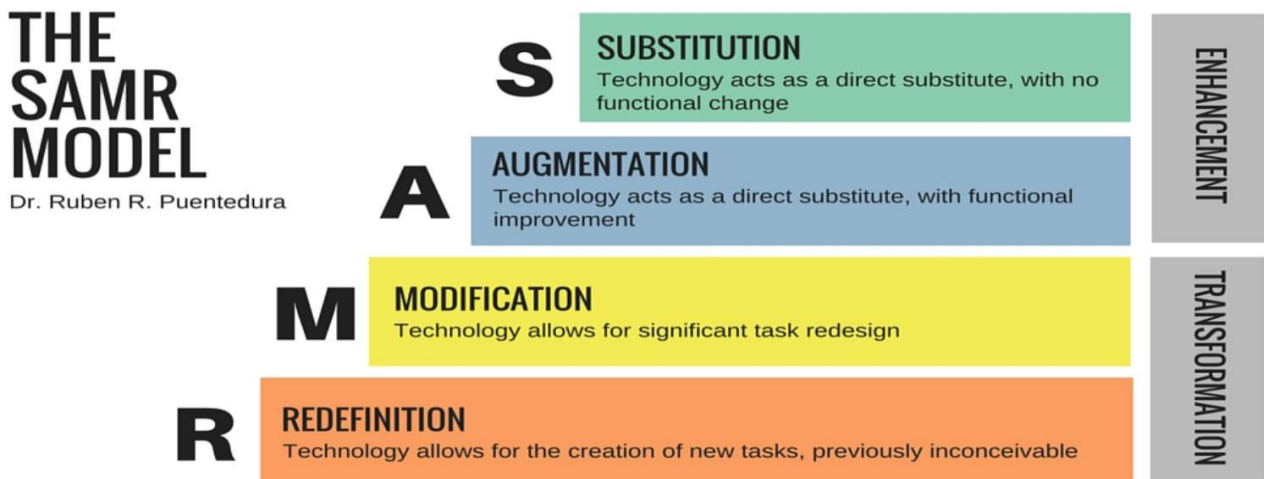
So is it working? In many ways, yes. Experts note the fatality rate of the outbreak is still extremely low, below 0.2%. This year 66 people have died with Covid-19, bringing Taiwan’s total to 919 out of more than 345,000 cases. More than 99.75% of Omicron cases are mild or asymptomatic, and residents and businesses are still going about their days without lockdowns or panic. Visitor groups are being gradually allowed to return.

Hospitals are not at capacity, thanks to Taiwan pre-emptively ending a policy of mandatory hospitalisation for all cases. As cases rise there are also criticisms, including that the government is more reactive than proactive. An expert says transitioning to coexistence was the right decision, “but the brain is giving directions the hands and feet are not coping with”.

One expert concedes Taiwan didn’t prepare an adequate supply of rapid tests despite growing official reliance on them. On Monday, in response to mounting criticism, the government reverted to allowing some retail stores to sell non-rationed tests at market prices, but it didn’t have access to brand details or supply levels. Under the gradual shifting of policies toward “living with the virus”, Taiwan is no longer the poster child for zero-Covid, but is hoping it can model something else instead – a calm and steady transition to rejoin the world after more than two years locked away.

IV. Course Design (40%)

The Directions of 12-Year Basic Education Curricula emphasize literacies for curriculum design and development. Please integrate differentiated instruction and information technology into a three-session lesson plan on the basis of the following model and text. Please specify the objectives, teaching activities, teaching tools and materials, and evaluation of your lesson plan.



Does this ever happen to you? You're reading a news post, and it's so interesting that you share it with your friends in a Line group right away. If so, you may be spreading fake information. TV or newspaper companies usually check the facts before they report the news. However, there's nobody to help check for facts on the Internet. Anybody can post anything online. What's more, some people even write pieces of fake news by design to get as many hits as possible. So, what can you do?

The Internet can be full of lies. Some information is true, and some is not, so it is important to tell the difference.

Here are some ways.

1. Do some digging on the writer and the source. Make sure they are real.
2. Look at the sentences in the post. Are there spelling mistakes? If so, then it might be fake.
3. Visit a fact-checking web page. Checking information is always a good idea. Now you know more about fake information online. When you read something surprising next time, think twice before you share it. Don't let people trick you into spreading lies.

(retrieved from B5U2 Hanlin)

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