# 國立臺中教育大學 114 學年度教師專業碩士學位學程招生考試

# 英語專業試題

**I. Vocabulary and Grammar: Choose the most appropriate word or phrase to complete each sentence. (40%; 2% each)**

(A) 1. On April 2, 2025—a date President Trump proclaimed "Liberation Day"—the administration announced the most _____ tariff hike since the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act.
(A) sweeping (B) sculping (C) scooping
(D) swooping (E) scamping

(D) 2. A _____ 10 percent tariff on all imported goods will take effect on April 5, followed by further tariffs on dozens of named countries, set to begin on April 9.
(A) unilateral (B) unialgal (C) unicursal
(D) universal (E) unifloral

(A) 3. At the center of the Trump administration's trade doctrine lies a conviction that the U.S. trade deficit with each partner is not just a data point, but a _____ of national failure, evidence to build a solid case against the suspect.
(A) ledger (B) midger (C) nudger
(D) codger (E) budger

(B) 4. Tariffs, the administration believes, in addition to punishing countries that have imposed unfair trade barriers on U.S. goods, will _____ the reindustrialization of the United States.
(A) analyze (B) catalyze (C) paralyze
(D) summarize (E) dialyze

(A) 5. The emphasis on tariff _____ also serves a political function—convincing the ultra-conservative Freedom Caucus that the administration's planned tax cuts can be financed without further increasing the national debt.
(A) revenue (B) avenue (C) parvenue
(D) retinue (E) retenue

(C) 6. Any major tax legislation will require congressional sign-off, and in a GOP conference _____ along fiscal lines, the Freedom Caucus wields outsized sway.
(A) featured (B) ventured (C) fractured
(D) tinctured (E) ligatured

(B) 7. _____ tariffs are designed to match the import duties placed on U.S. goods and services by other nations, as well as compensate for other trade barriers.
(A) Remittal (B) Reciprocal (C) Rebuttal
(D) Rubrical (E) Rhapsodical

（背面尚有試題）

(E) 8. Trade barriers such as tariffs may not be enough to _____ U.S. manufacturing jobs, which have fallen sharply over the last few decades.
(A) revalorize (B) remonetize (C) resensitize
(D) reflectorize (E) revitalize

(D) 9. If the effective tariff rate on imports into the U.S. rises from their 2024 level of 2.5% to 10% in April, prices in _____ would rise by half a percentage point.
(A) ablegate (B) abnegate (C) abrogate
(D) aggregate (E) alligate

(D) 10. Products already covered (steel, aluminum, and autos) or expected to be covered under Section 232 national security tariffs are _____.
(A) accompt (B) assumpt (C) recompt
(D) exempt (E) dompt

(B) 11. Viruses can be _____ only with a powerful electronic microscope.
(A) seeing (B) seen (C) having seen
(D) to see (E) to have seen

(C) 12. _____ a tomato plant from 75 to 85 days to develop into a mature plant with ripe fruit.
(A) Taking (B) To take (C) It takes
(D) That takes (E) By taking

(C) 13. Intellectual curiosity _____ an impelling force in silence.
(A) acts (B) acts the (C) acts as
(D) acting (E) acting as

(A) 14. When substances are dissolved in water to _____ no more will dissolve at that temperature, the solution is said to be saturated.
(A) the extent that (B) that the extent (C) an extent
(D) the extent (E) an extent of

(C) 15. Einstein put forward _____ that the forces of acceleration cannot be distinguished from those of gravity.
(A) that the famous hypothesis
(B) to the famous hypothesis
(C) the famous hypothesis
(D) the hypothesis that is famous
(E) that is the famous hypothesis

(E) 16. _____ become for guns that they were willing to exchange great bundles of fine fur for such prizes.
(A) So eager, the Indians
(B) The Indians, so eager
(C) The so eager Indians
(D) Because the Indians were so eager
(E) So eager did the Indians

(B) 17. Astronomy is a science _____ astronomers use a rigorous set of methods to record observations that can be examined by others.
(A) of that (B) in that (C) on that
(D) for that (E) to that

(E) 18. Coal formation occurs _____ clearly defined stages.
(A) as (B) when (C) where
(D) for (E) in

(E) 19. _____ the Carbon 14 method of dating old objects is not foolproof, it is the best method available at present.
(A) Despite (B) Unless (C) Regardless of
(D) In spite of (E) Although

(D) 20. _____ that of the American South, Rhodesia's wealth was founded on tobacco.
(A) Similar to (B) Same (C) Alike
(D) Like (E) So

**II. Cloze. (30%; 2% each)**

Gamification in education __21__ using game elements like points, badges, leaderboards, challenges, and rewards to enhance student engagement and motivation. This approach has gained significant __22__ in recent years, driven by technological advancements, changing student demographics, and research highlighting its benefits. By __23__ motivational drivers inherent in games, gamification seeks to make learning more interactive, enjoyable, and effective.

Effective gamification strategies incorporate various game elements to create an __24__ learning environment. Points and badges are used to recognize and reward progress, __25__ a sense of achievement. Leaderboards introduce a __26__ element, encouraging students to improve their performance to rank higher among their peers. Structured challenges and __27__ provide students with specific goals and objectives, giving them a sense of purpose and direction in their learning. Similar to video games, educational activities can be organized into levels, allowing students to advance as they __28__ content, which helps __29__ their interest and provides a clear path for growth. Immediate feedback and __30__ rewards further enhance the learning experience by acknowledging accomplishments and guiding improvements.

The application of gamification in education offers numerous benefits that contribute to improved learning outcomes. Gamified elements make learning more interactive and enjoyable, __31__ students' attention and sustaining their interest. The use of rewards, recognition, and competition can significantly __32__ both intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to learn. Interactive and immersive learning experiences help students __33__ information more effectively than traditional methods. Furthermore, gamification allows for differentiated instruction, __34__ individual learning styles and paces. Additionally, gamified activities often require collaboration, problem-solving,



（背面尚有試題）

and critical thinking, helping students develop __35__ 21st-century skills.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (A) | 21. | (A) involves | (B) implements | (C) informs | (D) inhales |
| (C) | 22. | (A) hostility | (B) resistance | (C) traction | (D) decline |
| (C) | 23. | (A) complicating | (B) ignoring | (C) leveraging | (D) avoiding |
| (B) | 24. | (A) abundant | (B) engaging | (C) absurd | (D) elusive |
| (B) | 25. | (A) undermining | (B) fostering | (C) disdaining | (D) intimidating |
| (D) | 26. | (A) moderate | (B) indifferent | (C) passive | (D) competitive |
| (A) | 27. | (A) quests | (B) distractions | (C) guesses | (D) limits |
| (B) | 28. | (A) contribute | (B) master | (C) memorize | (D) relent |
| (C) | 29. | (A) contain | (B) neglect | (C) maintain | (D) disregard |
| (D) | 30. | (A) invisible | (B) negligible | (C) imaginary | (D) tangible |
| (B) | 31. | (A) ignoring | (B) capturing | (C) delaying | (D) confusing |
| (C) | 32. | (A) subside | (B) recede | (C) boost | (D) withdraw |
| (D) | 33. | (A) inhibit | (B) dismiss | (C) overlook | (D) retain |
| (A) | 34. | (A) catering to | (B) distracting from | (C) competing with | (D) generalizing |
| (C) | 35. | (A) optional | (B) outdated | (C) essential | (D) minor |

**III. Reading Comprehension. (30%; 2% each)**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is increasingly interwoven into modern educational practices, yet its influence is complex and multifaceted. In today's classrooms, AI-powered systems are not only automating routine tasks like grading and attendance but are also offering personalized learning experiences that adjust in real-time to student performance. For example, adaptive learning platforms now analyze patterns in student responses, allowing educators to identify subtle learning gaps that might not be apparent in traditional testing.

Recent developments reported by Reuters and BBC News reveal that some schools are implementing AI-driven tutoring programs that supplement in-person teaching. However, while these technologies hold promises, they also raise concerns about reducing essential human interaction, which is vital for the development of critical thinking and socio-emotional skills. Critics argue that if overused, AI could lead to a form of "algorithmic teaching" that lacks the nuance and empathy of a human educator.

Another challenge is the opaque nature of many AI systems. The algorithms behind these platforms can be difficult for educators and policymakers to understand or regulate, leading to debates over issues such as data privacy, bias in decision-making, and accountability. Despite these challenges, proponents contend that when used judiciously, AI can free educators to focus on higher-order teaching tasks, such as facilitating discussion and creative problem-solving.

In essence, the integration of AI in education is neither a panacea nor a threat on its own. Its value depends on thoughtful implementation and ongoing evaluation to balance

technological benefits with the irreplaceable role of human insight.

(B) 36. Which statement best captures the dual nature of AI in education in the passage?
(A) AI completely replaces traditional teaching methods and increases efficiency.
(B) AI offers personalized learning but may reduce essential human interaction.
(C) AI eliminates the need for data privacy measures and encourages critical thinking.
(D) AI solely benefits administrative tasks but lacks the empathy of a human educator.

(D) 37. According to the passage, how do adaptive learning platforms benefit educators?
(A) They simplify lesson planning by standardizing learning content.
(B) They resolve socio-emotional issues for the students on the platforms.
(C) They ensure every student on the learning platform learns at the same pace.
(D) They reveal subtle learning gaps by analyzing student response patterns.

(C) 38. What concern is raised regarding the use of AI in education?
(A) The potential for increased empathy in teaching.
(B) The overabundance of human teachers.
(C) The possibility of reducing nuanced human interaction.
(D) The decline in digital technology investments.

(A) 39. Why might the “black-box” nature of some AI systems be problematic?
(A) It makes it difficult to regulate issues like bias and accountability.
(B) It allows for too much transparency in decision-making.
(C) It replaces human teachers with the speed of grading and attendance.
(D) It simplifies the curriculum design and lesson planning processes.

(D) 40. What is the overall stance of the passage on AI’s role in education?
(A) AI is an unmitigated threat to contemporary education.
(B) AI provides learning that can replace human educators.
(C) AI is a powerful tool but irrelevant to modern education.
(D) AI is a useful tool when balanced with human teaching.

Cyber activism—the use of digital tools to advance social or political change—has emerged as a transformative force in modern society. This phenomenon began in the early 2000s when grassroots movements recognized that the Internet could bypass traditional media channels and mobilize people quickly. Early online forums and social media platforms played a crucial role in organizing anti-globalization protests, demonstrating how a dispersed network of individuals could coordinate mass actions against established power structures.

Over time, cyber activism has expanded to include a variety of methods, ranging from coordinated online campaigns and virtual sit-ins to more controversial tactics such as hacking and data leaks. Proponents argue that these digital methods help



（背面尚有試題）

"**democratize dissent**" by lowering the barriers to participation, thereby enabling ordinary citizens to contribute to political debates and social reforms without needing institutional backing. Critics, however, warn that some of these methods straddle the line between legitimate protest and illegal activity, raising concerns about cybersecurity and potential threats to national infrastructure.

Recent high-profile cases—including major data breaches and organized digital protests—have thrust cyber activism into the mainstream. These events have shown that online movements can influence public policy, expose corruption, and even reshape political discourse. Nonetheless, the inherent anonymity of the digital realm complicates accountability and sometimes leads to unintended consequences. As digital connectivity continues to grow worldwide, cyber activism remains a dynamic and often controversial element of modern resistance, challenging traditional notions of protest while prompting a reexamination of legal and ethical boundaries.

(C) 41. What is the primary focus of the passage?
(A) The technological advancements in cybersecurity.
(B) The development of traditional protest techniques.
(C) The history and influence of cyber activism.
(D) The impact of social media on everyday life.

(B) 42. According to the passage, cyber activism originally emerged from:
(A) Government initiatives to improve digital infrastructure.
(B) Grassroots movements using the democratization of the Internet.
(C) Corporate efforts to mobilize people and control online content.
(D) Academic research to bypass traditional media on political dissent.

(D) 43. Which of the following concerns regarding cyber activism is mentioned in the passage?
(A) Its contribution to environmental degradation.
(B) Its high cost of implementation.
(C) Its exclusive use by political elites.
(D) Its potential to threaten national security.

(A) 44. In the context of the passage, what does the phrase "democratize dissent" mean?
(A) To make dissent more accessible and participatory.
(B) To limit the ability of ordinary citizens to protest.
(C) To convert protests into government initiatives.
(D) To enforce online regulations without institutional backing.

(A) 45. What early example of cyber activism is mentioned in the passage?
(A) Anti-globalization protests that leveraged online platforms.
(B) Virtual sit-ins organized by government agencies.
(C) Online campaigns supporting digital rights legislation.
(D) Cybersecurity measures implemented by governments.

The process of learning a second language is often celebrated for its cognitive, cultural, and professional advantages, but its benefits are nuanced and extend beyond simple communication skills. Recent studies suggest that bilingual individuals tend to display improved problem-solving capabilities and enhanced cognitive flexibility, which can manifest in more effective decision-making and creativity. However, these benefits are not automatic; they depend on the learner's level of engagement and the complexity of the language tasks they undertake.

Beyond cognitive gains, acquiring another language can serve as a gateway to deeper cultural understanding. Immersive experiences, such as reading literature or watching films in the target language, encourage learners to appreciate diverse cultural perspectives. This exposure can foster critical thinking about one's own cultural assumptions and enhance global awareness—an increasingly valuable skill in today's interconnected world.

In professional settings, multilingualism is prized not only for communication but also for the unique problem-solving approaches it cultivates. Employers value candidates who can navigate intercultural dynamics and who demonstrate the adaptability associated with language learning. Yet, the journey to bilingualism is rarely straightforward; learners must navigate differences in syntax, pronunciation, and idiomatic expressions, all of which require persistence and refined study techniques.

Overall, while the rewards of learning a second language are significant, they are accompanied by challenges that demand a strategic approach. Modern educational tools and digital platforms are easing some of these challenges, making language learning more accessible, but success ultimately relies on sustained practice and cultural immersion.

(A) 46. Which cognitive advantage is emphasized in the passage regarding bilingual individuals?
(A) Enhanced problem-solving capabilities and cognitive flexibility.
(B) Instant mastery of multiple languages and long-term memory.
(C) Automatic fluency in multiple languages and foreign literature.
(D) Reduced need for formal education and rote memorization.

(B) 47. How does the passage suggest that cultural exposure benefits language learners?
(A) By discouraging critical reflection on cultural assumptions.
(B) By deepening understanding and fostering global awareness.
(C) By ensuring that learners avoid cultural differences.
(D) By simplifying the learning process through repetition.

(D) 48. According to the passage, why is multilingualism considered advantageous in professional contexts?
(A) It navigates differences in syntax, pronunciation, and idiomatic expressions.
(B) It eliminates the need for persistence and refined study techniques.



（背面尚有試題）

(C) It automatically leads to higher salaries and promotions without extra effort.
(D) It is valued for the unique problem-solving approaches and adaptability it fosters.

(C) 49. What challenge in learning a second language is highlighted by the passage?
(A) The simplicity of learning idiomatic expressions.
(B) The lack of any cognitive benefits and extrinsic motivation.
(C) The need to navigate complex syntax and pronunciation differences.
(D) The universal ease of second or foreign language acquisition.

(B) 50. Which factor is implied as crucial for reaping the benefits of bilingualism?
(A) Constant passive exposure without active practice.
(B) Sustained engagement and strategic learning approaches.
(C) Avoidance of cultural immersion and rote memorization.
(D) Relying solely on digital translation tools or artificial intelligence.