國立臺北教育大學 96 學年度研究所在職進修碩士學位班招生考試

【特殊教育學系特教教學碩士學位班】
國、英文 試題

◎注意事項:
一、本試題含國文、英文兩大部份。全部題目均須作答，總分 100 分。
二、請於答案卷中作答，否則不予計分。
三、答案卷上請用藍色或黑色筆繕寫，不得使用鉛筆。
四、作答時請先標明題號，橫式書寫。

壹、國文試題：(50 分)

根據 2007 年 1001 期《商業周刊》的「丹麥‧最快樂的國家」專題報導，介紹丹麥的教育扎根經驗：「學校不選模範生，更沒有排名：丹麥人為什麼快樂？也許答案之一在童年教育。」丹麥的家長在學期末會收到一份沒有「成績」的成績單。這份成績單上面只有四部分，分別是「最喜歡的事情」、「最討厭的事情」、「最擅長的事情」以及「最希望學習的事情」。丹麥兒童教育從人出發，每個階段都有清楚重點。幼兒時期，重點在孩子適應力和社群能力的培養；年紀稍長，重點逐漸轉移到好奇心的激發，訓練孩子跨領域的知識運用，探索興趣，多元認識自己。」（賀先惠，2007，頁 140）他山之石，可以攻錯。丹麥的成功教育經驗也許是每位教師，包括特教工作者的共同理想。假設你（妳）是一位國小普通班老師，在面對轉介至校內資源班的學習障礙（或困難）學生，你在期末要進行學期評量的難題即為該學生成績單如何給分？是依該生抽離或外加方式上課時數比例而定，或是由資源班教師另給一份成績單。學習障礙（或困難）學生在未來不一定成為知識菁英，但他们絕對可以具備問題解決的能力、樂觀、自信。和學科成績頂尖的學生一樣，在未來的世界展現優勢、發揮競爭力。

請以「沒有分數的成績單」為題作文，以你任教班上某位學習障礙（或困難）學生為對象，為你的學生試擬一份兩百字至三百字文字敘述之學期成績單。

貳、英文試題：(50 分)

Section I: Vocabulary （每題 2 分，共 20 分）

In each of the following sentences, a word is underlined. Below each sentence are four other words or phrases. Please choose the one which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined word.

1. The tile-roofed house consisted of one windowless room and an attached kitchen flimsily built of cane stalks.
   (A) shakily       (B) cleverly       (C) hazardously       (D) sturdily

第1頁，共5頁
2. Firefighters and paramedics faced the **monumental** task of getting him out.
   (A) insignificant  (B) extremely difficult  (C) impossible  (D) annoying

3. The reassuring sound **lulled** him back to sleep.
   (A) bored  (B) tricked  (C) soothed  (D) forced

4. Eight barrios, each with its own chapel and patron saint, formed little communities within the larger village.
   (A) nightclubs  (B) stores  (C) neighborhoods  (D) slums

5. The earthquake happened so early in the day that most people were home rather than in vulnerable places.
   (A) popular  (B) abandoned  (C) unprotected  (D) safe

6. He developed a cough, and his **ailment** was found to be tuberculosis.
   (A) illness  (B) pain  (C) wound  (D) awareness

7. A small dam may be **augmented** after several years, in order to flood a larger surface.
   (A) rotted  (B) enlarged  (C) removed  (D) destroyed

8. Its **eternal** motion is caused by the complex interplay of four main factors: air, land, sea, and sun.
   (A) rapid  (B) forward  (C) circular  (D) endless

9. I decided to put on one more layer of bandage, wishing **fervently** that I had never started this topic.
   (A) happily  (B) sadly  (C) slowly  (D) intensely

10. He had the necessary equipment to **evoke** the enemy and to survive for several days.
    (A) battle  (B) confuse  (C) join  (D) avoid

**Section II: Reading Comprehension**：（每題 3 分，共 30 分）

In California, people live in fear of the Big One—a massive earthquake along the San Andreas fault that will take thousands, if not tens of thousands, of lives. While they are waiting for the Big One, however, Californians have experienced plenty of Small Ones. Even these small earthquakes have managed to decimate whole regions.

On January 17, 1994, a “small” earthquake, showing 6.8 on the Richter scale, hit Northridge, California. (The Richter scale is used to measure the ground motion during an earthquake. The largest recorded quake hit Japan in 1933. It measured 8.9 on the Richter scale.) The Northridge quake lasted just 30 seconds. It hit in the early morning, when most people were in bed sleeping. At 4:30 A.M. all was peaceful and quiet. Less than a minute later, however, the region around Northridge, a suburb of Los Angeles, looked as if it had just been bombed. Highways had ruptured and split in two. Downed power lines had plunged more than three million people in darkness. Broken gas and oil lines caused countless fires. And a total of 61 people died during the quake or later as a result of injuries caused by the quake.

It was in the wake of this disaster that a heroic rescue took place. The rescue centered around Salvador Pena, who had left his native El Salvador 12 years earlier to escape a civil war and start a new life in the United States. Pena worked two jobs to support his wife and five children. During the day he worked as a janitor at a local college, and at night he ran a street sweeper at the Northridge Fashion Plaza.
At 4:30 A.M. on January 17, Pena was driving his power sweeper on the lower level of the mall’s three-story parking garage. When the earthquake struck, the garage began to shake violently, and Pena realized that he had no time to escape. “It happened so fast, I wasn’t able to do anything,” he said later. “I put myself in God’s hands.” Within seconds, the parking garage crumbled like a house of cards, trapping Pena—still inside his sweeper—beneath 20 tons of concrete. The search for survivors began right away. Firefighters and paramedics soon found Pena, but then faced the monumental task of getting him out. Rescuers managed to dig a passageway to him, but this tunnel was unstable at best and was studded with chunks of concrete and twisted ribbons of metal. When firefighter Vincent Jenkins crawled through it the first time, he could see only Pena’s upper body. As the rescue work proceeded, Jenkins crawled through the tunnel again and again, bringing encouragement and comfort to the trapped man. Pena, for his part, never lost consciousness or his faith in God. At one point he even asked his rescuers to pray with him. Although he feared death was near, Pena later said he refused to give up the struggle to live because he felt that his family would not survive without his support. “I’ve always fought to give them food,” he said, “give them a little strength to sustain themselves.”

The rescuers couldn’t just pull Pena out because his legs were pinned beneath the rubble. They had to use jackhammers to clear away the loose debris in the tunnel, and then they had to drill holes into the concrete that was resting on top of the sweeper. These holes allowed the paramedics to pump oxygen in to Pena. The holes also allowed the rescuers to slip four plastic air bags into the space around Pena. Then rescuers inflated the bags, lifting the concrete off Pena’s legs. To get him out of the sweeper, the rescuers had to cut off the roof of the vehicle, its door, and its entire dashboard. Only then could the rescuers free him. “He was pinned between two beams,” said Jenkins, and they had to lift in unison to free him.

The whole rescue was covered on television, and a large crowd had gathered at the site. Everyone cheered when, after eight hours, Salvador Pena at last appeared on a stretcher from beneath the rubble. His body was broken and bloodied, but he was still alive. Pena was quickly placed on a rescue helicopter and rushed to the UCLA Medical Center.

But Pena was not out of danger yet. He had suffered a partially dislocated spine. Also, doctors feared that they might have to amputate his crushed right hand, as well as both his legs. Five surgeons labored for five hours on Pena’s injured limbs, making almost a dozen inch-long incisions to relieve swelling and reduce pressure. Luckily, they were successful and Pena was soon on the mend.

Despite his painful ordeal, Pena remained optimistic, even sunny, as his body healed. He poured out praise for the many people who had played a role in saving his life. Doctor Michael J. Zinner said, “He’s a wonderfully courageous man who is extremely lucky to be alive.”

In another sense, the whole Northridge region was lucky. The earthquake happened so early in the day that most people were home rather than in vulnerable places such as the Northridge Fashion Plaza. “If this had happened during daylight hours,” said Doctor Zinner, “there would have been hundreds of Mr. Penas and not much we could do for them.” And keep in mind, the Northridge earthquake was just a “Small One.” What if the next earthquake to strike is the Big One?
1. The main purpose of the first paragraph of the selection is to
(A) inform you that people in California are afraid of earthquakes.
(B) warn people that a massive earthquake along the San Andreas fault could take many thousands of lives.
(C) point out that even small earthquakes can cause great damage.
(D) identify the setting and the topic of the selection.

2. Which event happened first?
(A) The largest recorded earthquake hit Japan.
(B) An earthquake hit Northridge, California.
(C) Salvador Pena left his native El Salvador.
(D) Salvador Pena was rescued from the rubble of the Northridge Fashion Plaza.

3. Based on the selection, you can conclude that
(A) Californians are needlessly worried about earthquakes.
(B) most people feel happy and relieved when someone, even a stranger, is rescued.
(C) small earthquakes seldom if ever cause very serious damage.
(D) large earthquakes generally occur only in California.

4. Based on what you’ve read, you can predict that
(A) more earthquakes will occur in California.
(B) only small earthquakes will occur in California.
(C) having had one earthquake, Northridge, California, will not likely have another.
(D) thousands of people will move away from California because of fear of earthquakes.

5. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the selection?
(A) When an earthquake strikes, the efficiency of emergency crews is put to the test.
(B) Salvador Pena was running a street sweeper in the parking garage of the Northridge Fashion Plaza when an earthquake that measured 6.8 on the Richter scale struck.
(C) Showing persistence and courage, workers rescued a man who had been pinned under the rubble of an earthquake in Northridge, California.
(D) A small earthquake demolished a shopping plaza in Northridge, California, pinning a man under the plaza’s earthquakes.

6. Which of the following is a statement of opinion rather than fact?
(A) He’s a wonderfully courageous man who is extremely lucky to be alive.
(B) The whole rescue was covered on television, and a large crowd gathered at the site.
(C) Broken gas and oil lines caused countless fires.
(D) Pena was quickly placed on a rescue helicopter and rushed to the UCLA Medical Center.

7. “Downed power lines had plunged more than three million people into darkness.” Choose the best one-sentence paraphrase for the following sentence from the selection:
(A) More than three million people could not see the downed power lines because of the darkness.
(B) More than three million people were affected by a power outage caused by downed power lines.
(C) More than three million people reported that the downed power lines created a strange darkness on the day of the earthquake.
(D) More than three million people complained to the power company that they had no electric power because of downed power lines.
8. As a result of the earthquake striking Northridge at 4:30 A.M.,
   (A) rescue crews were slow to respond.
   (B) darkness greatly hindered rescue efforts
   (C) there was little damage to buildings there.
   (D) hundreds of lives were saved.

9. How long did it take to rescue Pena?
   (A) 5 hours
   (B) 8 hours
   (C) 13 hours
   (D) 18 hours

10. The Northridge earthquake was considered to be
    (A) the Big One.
    (B) a small one.
    (C) an important one.
    (D) an unusual one.