

# 國立臺北教育大學 97 學年度碩士班招生入學考試 兒童英語教育學系碩士班 英文作文與翻譯 科試題

## I. Translate the following English passages into Chinese and the Chinese passages into English. (每題 10 分，共 60 分)

1. In economics, "hot money" refers to money that flows among international financial markets in search of highest interest rates. Hot money is mostly controlled by speculators who seek short-term yields. Those speculators can quickly pump a massive amount of money into a country's market, making the market seem prosperous. However, if the speculators perceive or suspect an upcoming economic downturn, they can simply withdraw their money overnight, which could impair a country's financial structure.
2. Some children prefer exploring the dramatic world from their own perspectives, and some children never intend to enact certain roles simply because they are not relevant to their interests. Therefore, in order to be more mindful of children's learning needs, the infusion of process drama, a more learner-centered dramatic form, where actions are impromptu and learning materials are authentic, is worth trying.
3. As a firm believer of Vygotsky's theories of learning through social interaction, where one of the chief forms being communication through language, the researcher tried painstakingly to use only English in the classroom. With the use of only authentic input by a near-native speaker, gradually diminishing students' fear of speaking, and the pre-assumption that they cannot "listen" correctly, students become more and more comfortable with the English only environment.
4. 少小離家老大回，鄉音無改鬢毛衰；兒童相見不相識，笑問「客從何處來？」。
5. 加入 WTO 之後，與國際接軌的重要性不言而喻，尤其對英語的學習，全民已陷入一股狂潮中。家長關心子女的教育是自然的事情，尤其英語的學習已經向下延伸，學校從小學即有英語課程。
6. 要讓孩子漫遊於英語世界，千萬不能施壓，也不要操之過急，只要存平常心，站在鼓勵和引導的立場，讓孩子自然而然地學會。而在學習的過程中，也要樂觀面對孩子的錯誤，因為每次的錯誤都是進步的原動力。

**II. English Composition (40 分) :** Read the following passage and write an essay about 250 words on the topic given below.

The willingness and ability to deliberate about our respectable differences is also part of the democratic political idea. Multicultural societies and communities that stand for the freedom and equality of all people rest upon mutual respect for reasonable intellectual, political, and cultural differences. Mutual respect requires a widespread willingness and ability to articulate our disagreements, to defend them before people with whom we disagree, to discern the difference between respectable and disrespectable disagreement, and to be open to changing our own minds when faced with well-reasoned criticism. The moral promise of multiculturalism depends on the exercise of these deliberative virtues.

**How to Promote Respect for Differences in Taiwan's Education**