

臺北市 102 學年度市立國民中學正式教師聯合甄選

英 語 科 題 本

請不要翻到次頁！

讀完本頁的說明，聽從監試委員的指示才開始作答

※請先確認你的答案卡、准考證與座位號碼是否一致無誤。

請閱讀以下測驗作答說明

測驗說明：

這是臺北市 102 學年度市立國民中學正式教師聯合甄選英語科題本，題本採雙面印刷，共 80 題，每題只有一個正確或最佳的答案。測驗時間共 100 分鐘，作答開始與結束請聽從監試委員的指示。

注意事項：

1. 所有試題均為四選一的選擇題，答錯不倒扣。
2. 依試場規則規定，答案卡上不得書寫姓名及任何標記。故意污損答案卡、損壞試題本，或在答案卡上顯示自己身份者，該科測驗不予計分。

作答方式：

請依照題意從四個選項中選出一個正確或最佳的答案，並用 2B 鉛筆在答案卡上相應的位置劃記，請務必將選項塗黑、塗滿。如果需要修改答案，請使用橡皮擦擦拭乾淨，重新塗黑答案。

請聽到鈴（鐘）聲響後再翻頁作答

新聞稿用卷

壹、教育專業科目

選擇題（共 40 題，每題 1 分，共 40 分）

1. 心理學家皮亞傑的認知發展階段論中，認為國中學生智能發展較屬何種時期？
(A)感覺動作期 (B)運思預備期 (C)具體運思期 (D)形式運思期
2. 臺北市教育局推動校長「教室走察與觀課」之政策，主要強調校長的何種能力？
(A)校務規劃 (B)行政領導 (C)課程領導 (D)教學設計
3. 強調「理想影響特質、理想影響行為、激勵鼓舞、智性啟發、個別關懷」等因素的領導行為是屬
(A)交易領導 (B)服務領導 (C)轉型領導 (D)學習領導
4. 依《性別平等教育法》之規定，教師知悉服務學校發生疑似校園性侵害、性騷擾或性霸凌事件者，應向學校及當地直轄市、縣（市）主管機關通報。而此種通報至遲應於幾小時內為之？
(A)8小時 (B)16小時 (C)24小時 (D)48小時
5. 下列何者是《教師法》所規定為教師的權利，同時也是教師的義務？
(A)維護學生受教權 (B)研究與進修
(C)不得洩漏學生個別資料 (D)對學校提供興革意見
6. 在教育之本質學說，學者專家指出：教育是經驗的改造與重新組織，要使經驗的意義增加，要使指揮後來經驗的能力增加，主張「教育即生活、即生長、即經驗的改造」。請問這種主張「教育即生活、即生長、即經驗的改造」之看法，出自於以下那一位學者的主張？
(A)盧梭 (B)杜威 (C)洛克 (D)康德
7. 「當教師糾正學生不當行為時，也會對其他學生產生影響效果」，此種班級經營的策略稱為？
(A)掌握全局 (B)同時處理 (C)漣漪效應 (D)月暈效應
8. 聯合國教科文組織(UNESCO)目前所倡導「學習五大支柱」概念，其中第五項支柱為？
(A)學會發展 (learning to be)
(B)學會做事 (learning to do)
(C)學會與人相處 (learning to live together)
(D)學會轉化個體與社會 (learning to transform oneself and society)
9. 佐藤學於「學校再生的哲學：學習共同體與活動系統」中提及，作為學習共同體的學校，是受三個哲學原理所引導，下列何者為非？
(A)公共性 (public) (B)民主主義 (democracy)
(C)公正性 (equity) (D)卓越性 (excellence)

【請翻背面繼續作答】

10. CIPP模式認為教育決定有四種類型，其中，「設計教學程序的決定」係對應於何種評鑑？
(A)背景評鑑 (B)輸入評鑑 (C)過程評鑑 (D)成果評鑑
11. 「如果測驗的分數是用來預測未來的表現或估計目前的實際狀況」則所採用的效度為？
(A)效標效度 (B)內容效度 (C)構念效度 (D)測量標準誤
12. 關於班級裡的獎賞和懲罰，下列敘述何者完全正確？
(A)物質性酬賞較社會性酬賞快速有效，應多加運用
(B)懲罰前要向學生說明被懲罰的理由，獎賞亦然
(C)體罰侵害學生身體自主權，僅能於必要時為之
(D)懲罰會傷害學生，有教育愛的教師應秉持零懲罰的信念
13. 下列案例敘述，何者較貼近教師期望原理（比馬龍效應）？
(A)小姜的學業成績表現優異，許老師認為他是一位品學兼優的好學生
(B)王老師讓愛講話的小華與安靜的小宇坐左右座，小華講話的頻率因而降低
(C)黃老師公開讚賞小明的圖畫，使得小明更努力精進，最後得到美展第一名
(D)洪老師意外抓到小華說髒話並公開責難，三天後班上掀起一股講髒話風
14. 全美師資培育認可審議會（The National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education，簡稱NCATE）所發展出的「專業發展學校」指標共包括五個向度，下列何者為非？
(A)分享權力(sharing power)
(B)學習社群(learning community)
(C)夥伴協作(collaboration)
(D)績效責任與品質保證(accountability and quality)
15. 根據心理學家Kohlberg所提出的認知發展理論：三期六階段理論，針對以下的描述「一個人有其個人的人生哲學，對是非善惡有其獨特的看法」，請判斷前述的道德認知發展是處於以下的哪一個階段？
(A)法治觀念導向 (B)順從權威導向 (C)價值觀念建立 (D)避罰服從導向
16. 下列何者較屬「質性」教學觀察技術？
(A)Flanders互動分析 (B)在工作中 (at task)
(C)教師移動 (movement patterns) (D)軼事記錄 (anecdotal records)
17. 在彼得·聖吉(Peter Senge)的「五項修鍊」中，其中的「團隊學習」應該要從下列那種作法開始？
(A)辨識彼此搭配的行動能力 (B)深度匯談
(C)建立共同目標 (D)改善自我心智模式

18. 對於自閉症者的人際相處，以下哪些措施可以增進其適應社會環境的能力（甲）教師逐步引導其溝通與說話方式（乙）同儕的瞭解與接納（丙）提供其練習與表現的機會（丁）在固定情境中練習。
- (A)甲乙 (B)乙丙丁 (C)甲丙 (D)甲乙丙丁
19. 某間快速減班學校的校長，考量學校校地開闊，教育部又有經費供各校申請辦理體驗學習，是以主張結合社區辦理假日體驗學校，請問這是採用SWOT分析中的那一種研擬策略？
- (A)S-O (B)S-T (C)W-O (D)W-T
20. 法令與行政行為應有安定性，不能朝令夕改，這是行政程序中的那一個原則？
- (A)依法行政原則 (B)信賴保護原則 (C)法律優位原則 (D)明確性原則
21. 心理學家Wallas指出：無論是科學或藝術的創造，整體上都經過四個階段歷程期，針對以下的描述「經過長期準備，個人對某方面的知識經驗已有了相當基礎」，請判斷前述的描述情況是哪一個時期的最佳寫照？
- (A)準備期 (B)潛伏期 (C)豁朗期 (D)驗證期
22. 教育心理學家Wittrock指出：學習是一種產出的歷程，做筆記是一種學習的重要「產出性活動」，在不同的認知處理歷程，有相當不同效果。請判斷下列那一種不屬於其指出做筆記「產出性活動」的認知處理歷程？
- (A)腦力激盪 (B)建立外在聯結 (C)引導注意 (D)建立內在聯結
23. 社會及行為科學所測量的觀察值有以下四種尺度。請判斷「智商」的測量是屬於以下哪一種測量尺度？
- (A)類別尺度 (B)等級尺度 (C)等距尺度 (D)等比尺度
24. 在教育的本質研究，在我國最早將教育二字連用的「得天下英才而教育之」語句，奠定了「教育」是教導養育，循循善誘，培育陶融之義。請問「得天下英才而教育之」之語句，出自於以下那一本經典？
- (A)禮記學記篇 (B)孟子盡心篇 (C)荀子修心篇 (D)春秋繁露
25. 教育行政學者Griffiths指出：混沌理論是一種發現潛藏脈絡與非秩序結構的管理，值得應用到學校領導工作的推動。請判斷下列那一種不屬於其指出「混沌理論」中的混沌現象？
- (A)蝴蝶效應 (B)隨機震撼 (C)奇異吸子 (D)煮蛙理論
26. 教育行政學者Luneburg & Ornstein 指出：學校具有鬆散組織結構的特性，面對學校組織變革的壓力調適，涉及多種因素的干擾與影響。請判斷下列那一種不屬於其指出「變革壓力」的因素？
- (A)政府的干涉 (B)學校歷史 (C)技術和知識 (D)社會的價值

【請翻背面繼續作答】

27. 下列有關華德福學校(Waldorfschule)或華德福教育的敘述，那一個是正確的？
- (A)在大部分的德語地區(包括德國及瑞士)，華德福學校屬於完全獨立的私立教育機構，鮮少有政府支持公立學校進行華德福教育實驗
- (B)基人性哲學主張人係由身、心兩個部分組成，故其教育特別著重身心的和諧發展
- (C)因主張開放教育與自然教育，並不刻意強調倫理和紀律的教育
- (D)重視「律動」(Eurythmie)的教育，係結合音樂、語言、戲劇、體育等不同形式的教育，也是美育的綜合形式
28. 在諮商輔導的理論中，自我防衛機轉可幫助個人因應焦慮與避免自我被焦慮所淹沒，請問「將個人無法接受的慾望或衝動，歸到別人身上去」，這樣的表現是哪一種自我防衛方式？
- (A)否認作用 (B)壓抑作用 (C)反向作用 (D)投射作用
29. 以下那一種教室領導技巧，最能幫助教師在教室與生活中，能扮演好各種不同角色，以適應不同狀況，以符合當時情境的需求？
- (A)情緒控制 (B)敏銳洞察 (C)人際關係 (D)角色轉換
30. 下列何者非班級經營所使用「我訊息」(I-Message)策略的組成？
- (A)行為 (B)傾聽 (C)後果 (D)感受
31. 認為人類社會面臨許多危機，諸如環境污染、能源短缺、資源分配不均、核子毀滅、種族紛爭、科技誤用等重大問題，若不在教育中予以面對，並試圖解決這些問題，則人類必將走向毀滅之途。此種教育主張較偏向下列何項教育理論？
- (A)永恆主義 (B)重建主義 (C)精粹主義 (D)教育人文主義
32. 下列有關十九世紀著名思想家斯賓塞(H. Spencer, 1820-1903)教育學說的敘述，何者是正確的？
- (A)其教育理論被稱為教育的「開展說」
- (B)與養育子女活動有關的知識，其價值最高
- (C)認為教育的實施，不外是將科學知識傳授給受教者，以實現完美的生活
- (D)與歷史、語文等有關的知識，可幫助我們認識自己，故其價值比那些與群體有關的知識(與社會、政治有關者)要更高
33. 「課程是學生和知識、內容、教材、科目等事物及環境交互作用產生的結果」此為把課程當作什麼的主張？
- (A)學科 (B)經驗 (C)目標 (D)計畫

34. 文化複製是指教育的哪一種功能？
(A)消極性功能 (B)積極性功能 (C)正義功能 (D)多元化功能
35. 在諮商輔導的理論中，下列何者是阿德勒治療學派的理論重心，也是其視之為所有人類的正常心態，也是人類奮鬥向上的原動力。
(A)自信心 (B)自卑感 (C)自尊 (D)自大
36. 請問下列何者對於「Key competencies」的描述不正確？
(A)此種能力能使人擁有適應新環境和社會變遷的自學能力
(B)指使用知識的能力
(C)指涉範圍包括問題解決能力和團隊溝通精神
(D)由英國在1988年的《教育改革法案》(Education Reform Act)中提出
37. 班級中若有學生被診斷為「學習障礙」，下列何者是教師應有的認知與概念？
(A)因其學習動機低落、不肯用功，去資源班好了
(B)成績太差的人就是學習障礙
(C)只要經過輔導，學習障礙就會消除了
(D)該生有學習上某方面的困難，需要更多的協助與調整
38. 下列何者不是非正式組織的正功能？
(A)提供情緒發洩管道 (B)提供角色交換機會
(C)解決角色衝突問題 (D)對正式組織產生制衡作用
39. 在教育社會學研究，學者專家指出：角色的期待與要求是最佳的師生互動模式。請判斷以下何種「角色的期待與要求」模式，最能滿足「角色的期待與要求」的最佳師生互動模式？
(A)權威模式 (B)理性模式 (C)交易模式 (D)成就模式
40. 教育心理學家Sternberg指出：「最基本的訊息處理」就是把感覺訊息轉換為內在表徵，進而在記憶中組織訊息是認知學習的重要訓練。請判斷下列那一種不屬於其指出「最基本的訊息處理」必須具備的成份？
(A)獲得成份 (B)聯結成份 (C)應用成份 (D)保持成份

貳、英語專業科目

選擇題（共 40 題，每題 1.5 分，共 60 分）

41. We are very interested in the source of the rumors, though knowing they are absolutely _____.
(A)backward (B)dramatic (C)fictitious (D)subsequent
42. Jack's promotion is temporarily _____ until the allegations against him are cleared.
(A)bewildered (B)extinguished (C)hypothesized (D)withheld
43. The government has started building _____ along the border.
(A)formation (B)fortitude (C)foremast (D)fortification
44. Serena had only a _____ knowledge of French, but she managed pretty well to make herself understood.
(A)rudimentary (B)refutable (C)reprehensible (D)redundant
45. Christianity is reviving in mainland China though Communists still regard themselves _____.
(A)atheists (B)conservationists (C)enthusiasts (D)unionists
46. After a long economic depression, people are extremely _____ about the future.
(A)apprehensive (B)evasive (C)lucrative (D)selective
47. Jack received one year's salary as _____ for his wound at worksite.
(A)adjustment (B)benefit (C)compensation (D)reward
48. During winter months, brown bears in Finland live in a state of _____. They sleep for most part of the winter, without eating or drinking, and wake up in early April to begin their hunting for food.
(A)hibernation (B)invocation (C)exploitation (D)hallucination
49. The noun "bear" and the verb "bear" are called _____ because they are spelled and pronounced the same, but they are quite different in meanings.
(A)homonyms (B)synonyms (C)antonyms (D)heteronyms
50. Judy is fascinated with _____ because she is interested in studying the origins, history, and meanings of words.
(A)terminology (B)phonology (C)semiology (D)etymology

51. Owing to a lack of nutrition, the underprivileged children are _____ in vitamins and minerals. They appear weary and inactive, thus showing little interest in studying.
(A)deficient (B)lenient (C)proficient (D)omniscient
52. Harry's wife was so _____ with organic food that she refused to consume anything nonorganic.
(A)thwarted (B)encumbered (C)infatuated (D)seethed
53. _____ specially deals with the medical care of infants and children.
(A)Podiatry (B)Obstetrics (C)Pediatrics (D)Dermatology
54. Karen is outgoing and _____. She enjoys the company of her friends a lot.
(A)nefarious (B)gregarious (C)facious (D)reclusive
55. Chen Shu-chu, a vegetable seller at a Taitung County's market, is well-known for her _____ behaviors. Living a modest life, she has donated nearly all of her earnings to help poor children.
(A)misanthropic (B)altruistic (C)sumptuous (D)abominable
56. Dan worried about having to _____ his control over the company to his daughter as she was still not sophisticated enough for the business world.
(A) remonstrate (B) relinquish (C) replace (D) remediate
57. Among the things Google _____ to Play, its new online store, were the mobile apps formerly housed in its Android market.
(A)adding (B)added (C)is added (D)to add
58. Jerry was excited to see hail pelting down on the ground because he _____ a hailstorm before.
(A) has never experienced (B) would never experience
(C) will never experience (D) had never experienced
59. About 18 percent of all bacterial emissions in the room — including both fresh and previously deposited bacteria — came from humans, _____ opposed to plants and other sources.
(A)as (B)that (C)what (D)which
60. In 1982, Larry Walters rose three miles above Los Angeles _____ to a seat attached to a huge column of green, red, white, and yellow balloons.
(A)strap (B)strapped himself
(C)while strapped (D)to strap

【請翻背面繼續作答】

61. Mitch Albom won fame _____ *Tuesdays with Morrie*, which is a non-fiction novel, hit the market. He has written four more novels since then.
(A)from (B)with (C)upon (D)as soon as
62. The detective entered the crime scene _____ to investigate it. He did not notify the police or tell anyone else about the investigation.
(A)surreptitiously (B)expediently (C)boisterously (D)officially

題組

(63-67)

The world's forests are gradually shrinking, especially in poorer countries. This unfortunate situation is 63. the result of a mix of bad policies, population growth and poverty. Most of the bad news has come from South America, particularly Brazil, but richer regions such as Australia are also affected. War zones are particularly 64. In South-East Asia, illegal logging flourishes, and Indonesia's orangutans are among the species that have suffered from it. In addition to its effect on biodiversity, poor forestry management also plays a part in causing big fires, although improved 65. techniques are being developed.

In addition to good management, and cooperation between government, industry and environmentalists, the conservation of forests can be aided by 66. . One day, genetically engineered trees may make plantations faster to mature and more economically viable, and thus 67. the pressure to hack down wilderness forest.

63. (A)decently (B)incidentally (C)ironically (D)typically
64. (A)considerable (B)flammable (C)incredible (D)vulnerable
65. (A)animation (B)detection (C)indigenous (D)survey
66. (A)civilians (B)horticulture (C)science (D)veterinarians
67. (A)accelerate (B)enhance (C)lessen (D)stagnate

(68-72)

Gambling is an issue that has always been loaded with moral overtones. Is gambling morally wrong? In the current debate, some critics agree that it is. And they have been quick to point out all the terrible consequences and 68. that may accompany gambling operations, whether legal or illegal, such as gambling addiction, prostitution, drugs, money 69., underworld control and so forth.

But so far, government officials, businesspeople, and casino supporters have 70. touched on these issues. They are mostly likely aware of these issues, but their emphasis has always been on the benefits — how casinos can boost the tourism industry and the 71. in general.

The government may not be interested in the 72. issues, but if gambling is to be legalized, there must be careful planning, strict laws and tight control to prevent casinos from becoming a hub for criminal activities. The government must not take it lightly. Legalizing gambling must not be a gamble itself.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 68. (A)crimes | (B)defects | (C)flaws | (D)quarrels |
| 69. (A)exchange | (B)investment | (C)laundering | (D)transfer |
| 70. (A)always | (B)casually | (C)roughly | (D)seldom |
| 71. (A)confidence | (B)economy | (C)education | (D)violated |
| 72. (A)civil | (B)financial | (C)humanistic | (D)moral |

(73-74)

Despite being fairly large and having an extremely broad range, the spotted salamander is actually pretty hard to, well, spot.

They can reach 9 inches (23 centimeters) in length and are prevalent in mature deciduous forests from eastern Canada throughout the eastern and mid-western United States. But these secretive salamanders spend almost their entire lives hiding under rocks or logs or in the burrows of other forest animals.

They will populate upland forests and mountainous regions, but are most common in moist, low-lying forests near floodplains.

They emerge from their subterranean hiding spots only at night to feed and during spring mating. They will actually travel long distances over land after a heavy rain to mate and lay their eggs in vernal pools and ponds.

Visually striking, these stout salamanders are bluish-black with two irregular rows of yellow or orange spots extending from head to tail. Like many other salamanders, they secrete a noxious, milky toxin from glands on their backs and tails to dissuade predators. Their diet includes insects, worms, slugs, spiders, and millipedes.

Spotted salamanders' numbers are generally stable throughout their range, but they are very sensitive to changes in their ecology, and rising water acidity in certain habitats is negatively affecting their population. The pet trade and habitat loss also take a toll.

【請翻背面繼續作答】

73. What can we NOT learn about spotted salamanders from the passage?
- (A)When they mate. (B)The danger they cause.
(C)The threat they face. (D)How they protect themselves.
74. Where can we find their eggs?
- (A)Under rocks. (B)On leaves of plants.
(C)In pools. (D)In holes in the ground.

(75-77)

How do you gear yourself up for a big test, an important presentation, or any other high-pressure situation? Maybe your internal monologue goes something like this: “OK, this is really important. A lot is riding on this. Don’t screw this up. How well I do on this really matters.” Reminding yourself of the high stakes makes intuitive sense as a motivational strategy—but it will actually impede your performance. Instead of spurring you to new heights, it’s likely to increase anxiety and undermine your confidence. Research shows that reminding yourself how *unimportant* the event is in the big scheme of things is a better tactic, and psychologists have come up with a variety of innovative ways to help us do so.

Geoffrey Cohen, a professor at the Stanford University School of Education, conducted a series of experiments designed to reduce test-taking pressures felt by minorities but which wound up revealing a great strategy for everyone. In a 2006 study published in the journal *Science*, Cohen and his co-authors gave a group of seventh-graders an in-class assignment in which they were presented with a list of values and asked to choose which one was most important to them. The list included phrases like “relationships with friends and family,” “religious values,” “athletic ability,” and “being good at art.” The students then wrote a paragraph about why their value was important to them. (The control group in the study chose a value that was not important to them, and wrote a paragraph about why the value might matter to someone else.)

This brief writing assignment significantly improved the grades of African-American students, and reduced the racial achievement gap by 40 percent. Why? The exercise affirmed students’ “self-integrity,” Cohen explains, buttressing their self-worth and alleviating the stress they felt about being evaluated. Cohen and another group of co-authors investigated whether a similar approach would help female college students taking an introductory physics course who might be feeling vulnerable to negative messages about women in science. Once again, students chose their most

cherished values from a list and then wrote about why these values were important to them. Conducted just twice during the 15-week course, this intervention had a big impact, “substantially” reducing the difference between men and women in learning and performance and lifting women’s grades from the C range to the B range. These results, reported in the journal *Science* in 2010, were especially pronounced for women who say they believe the stereotype that men do better than women in physics.

Perhaps the most inventive way to get students to focus on the bigger picture of what matters to them was introduced by a group of researchers from Germany and Austria in an article published in the *European Journal of Social Psychology* last year. They asked university students to think about their ancestors by drawing a family tree or by writing an essay imagining how their forebears lived and what advice they would give them. The students who thought and wrote about their ancestors did better on subsequent intelligence tests than members of the control group (who were asked to think instead about their most recent trip to the supermarket).

Why would reflecting on our great-great-grandparents help us perform better? The authors of the study note that such musings “mostly remind us about eventful and successful lives. Normally, our ancestors managed to overcome a multitude of personal and societal problems, such as severe illnesses, wars, loss of loved ones or severe economic declines. So, when we think about them, we are reminded that humans who are genetically similar to us can successfully overcome a multitude of problems and adversities.” So the next time you have to prepare for a high-pressure event, remember that compared to world wars and great depressions, a test or a presentation should be a snap.

75. Which is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Good preparation ensures good results.
 - (B) High expectations lead to high performance.
 - (C) Knowing oneself truly is the foundation of all knowledge.
 - (D) Not taking things too seriously can enhance performance.
76. What do the experiments mentioned in the passage which Geoffrey Cohen was involved in have in common?
- (A) The subjects were female minorities.
 - (B) All the subjects wrote about what they valued most and why.
 - (C) They were designed to reduce test-taking pressures.
 - (D) The results were reported in the same publication.

【請翻背面繼續作答】

77. What is the implication of the experiment conducted by the German and Austrian researchers?

- (A) Drawing or writing helps alleviate our stress from tests.
- (B) We should follow the advice given by our forefathers.
- (C) Pressure in our life can be dwarfed by severe problems humans have encountered.
- (D) The way our ancestors overcame adversities sheds light on how we can confront difficult situations.

(78-80)

A polyglot is a person who can master numerous languages. If one speaks more than six languages, he will then be called a hyperpolyglot, a term coined by Richard Hudson, professor emeritus of linguistics at University College London.

Numerous theories exist as explanations for polyglotism. For example, it has been recognized that someone who is interested in languages, with a sufficiently developed intellect, and who optimizes his/her learning technique with experience, will become increasingly efficient as each new language is learned; therefore, such an individual is able to master new languages with less effort than the average person. Also, different languages overlap in the areas of grammar and vocabulary, and this makes it easier to acquire connected languages, such as English and French words.

One theory suggests that a spike in a baby's testosterone levels while in the uterus can increase brain asymmetry, while others have suggested that hard work and right type of motivation—which any adult can apply—are the key factors of polyglotism. Neuroscientist Katrin Amunts studied the brain of German polyglot Emil Krebs and determined that the area of Krebs' brain that was responsible for language—the Broca's area—was organized differently in comparison to the brains of monolinguals.

One well-known polyglot is Alexander Arguelles. An American scholar of foreign languages, Arguelles can read and fluently speak approximately thirty-six languages. In college, he took classes in French, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Medieval French, Gothic, Old High German, and Old Norse. He claims to have developed conversational abilities in Swedish, Dutch, and Italian during visits to those countries while doing research in Europe, Portuguese by conversing with a Brazilian student, Russian during a month-long stay, and Korean and Arabic during his years of residence in South Korea and Lebanon. During the first portion of his time in Korea, he also engaged in the intensive simultaneous autodidactic study of a wide range of languages including Irish, Persian, Hindi, Turkish, and Swahili.

On average, Arguelles spends nine hours a day studying dozens of languages. A typical daily regime may consist of the following: writing and reading in Arabic, then writing at least two pages each of Arabic, Chinese, Russian and Latin, followed by reading Persian and writing two pages of Russian grammar before composing in Latin, doing grammatical exercise in Turkish, trying out a bit of Swahili, and reviewing Irish conversational dialogues.

Arguelles is notable not only for his achievements as a polyglot, but also for the advice and information about autodidactic language study that he provides to language learners on web forums. He does not maintain that there is any special key to language learning other than systematic and disciplined hard work over long periods of time. Among techniques he has advocated are “shadowing”—listening to and simultaneously echoing a recording of foreign language audio loudly and clearly while walking briskly rather than sitting, and “scriptorium”—reading aloud while transcribing texts by hand. In reviewing and evaluating textbooks he tends to favor older and more traditional materials over contemporary publications. In terms of time management skills he recommends simultaneous rather than sequential language study.

Even if you don’t aspire to be a polyglot like Alexander Arguelles or Joseph Mezzofanti, the 19th century Italian cardinal who could speak 72 languages, giving these two techniques a try can at least help you acquire a few foreign languages.

78. Based on the reading, which does NOT contribute to polyglotism?
- (A) Motivation. (B) Hard work.
(C) Good instructors. (D) Genetic advantage.
79. Which statement about Alexander Arguelles is true?
- (A) He invented a machine which enhances language learning.
(B) He went to language schools in Asia to learn several Asian languages.
(C) He focuses on one language at a time.
(D) His advice on how to learn language can be found online.
80. Which is the most important element in “shadowing” as a language learning technique?
- (A) Repeating what is heard.
(B) Substantial exposure to the target language.
(C) Reading aloud while copying texts by hand.
(D) Using modern textbooks rather than older materials.

【試題結束】