

國立陽明高中 104 學年度英文科教師甄試筆試題目 104.6.7

◆請於答案卷依序標明作答，試畢請將題目卷繳回，不可攜出試場。

1. Have you ever taken part in any teacher professional learning community? If yes, please share your experience of the participation; if no, please specify what kind of teacher professional community you would like to get involved in? And why? (10%)
2. The concept of “flipping a classroom, also known as “inverting a classroom,” is a pedagogy-first approach to teaching. In this approach, in-class time will be repurposed. What do you think the purpose is? What role will you play? How will you integrate this approach into your teaching? (10%)
3. You are going to teach students how to appreciate English poems. Design your own worksheet for the following two poems and explain how it will work. (20%)

<p><b>Résumé</b> <i>Dorothy parker</i></p> <p>Razors pain you; Rivers are damp; Acids stain you; And drugs cause cramp. Guns aren't lawful; Nooses give; Gas smells awful; You might as well live.</p>	<p><b>On Death</b> Walter Savage Landor</p> <p>Death stands above me, whispering low I know not what into my ear; Of his strange language all I know Is, there is not a word of fear.</p>
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4. The following are errors that most students make in their writing. Correct the mistakes or revise the sentence. (15%)
  - (A) The more harder you work, you are more possible to have the chance to get a promotion.
  - (B) Although Jimmy tried however he could to solve his financial problem, he still found him to be stuck.

- (C) I never go to a park but do not bring along my guinea pigs, they never fail to catch attention.
- (D) Compared with men who didn't drink any coffee at all, those who drank just one cup per day had a 6 percent lower risk of death during the course of the study; those who drank two or three cups per day had a 10 percent lower risk and those who four to five cups per day had a 12 percent lower risk.

5. **Summarize** the following passage (about 250-300 words) and then draw up a reading comprehension test with 5 questions according to your summary. There should be *four* corresponding options in each question (one correct answer and three incorrect ones). Please also **underline** the correct answer to your questions. (20%)

New research suggests that premature babies who have spent as little as 22 weeks in the womb may have a chance of survival higher than previously thought. A recent study published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, which analysed the outcomes of nearly 5,000 extremely premature infants found that while just 5.1% of all babies born at 22 weeks gestation survive, 23% of those given medical treatment live. The results raise questions about the so-called "limit of viability", which refers to the minimum age at which a baby can survive outside the womb. Today, fewer than 1 in 4 babies born at 22 weeks in America receive active treatment because most are thought to be "non-viable". Should that figure be higher? What is the limit of viability?

Babies born before they have spent 37 weeks in the womb are classified as premature. The World Health Organisation reckons that around 15m babies globally—or about 1 in 10—are born prematurely each year. In America, where 1 in 9 babies are premature, nearly 98% of these babies survive. But survival rates vary greatly. Much depends on the gestational age: the time since the mother's last menstrual period. At a gestational age of 32–36 weeks, about 99% of babies survive; at 28–31 weeks survival drops to 96%, and at less than 28 weeks the survival rate is less than 80%. It is with this last group, the so-called extremely premature babies, that doctors struggle most. These babies—who can weigh as little as a pound and fit in the palm of a hand—are typically delivered with severely underdeveloped brains, lungs, and digestive systems that are not prepared for life outside the womb. Treating the underdeveloped lungs of extremely premature babies is particularly challenging. The lung is the last organ to develop in the womb and the lungs of premature babies are often too stiff to expand and contract properly. This can lead to a variety of deadly respiratory disorders including respiratory distress syndrome and bronchopulmonary dysplasia. Other major causes of death for premature babies include immaturity, infection, and necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC), a severe intestinal disorder.

Because extremely premature babies face such low survival rates, doctors are often faced with a grim choice. Treating a baby can be considered futile if the child is expected to die or be born with severe health problems. Failing to act when a baby has a fighting chance of survival is morally unacceptable. Such difficult decisions, more often than not, are determined by the baby's gestational age. In America and many other rich countries, premature babies at 24 or more weeks gestation are almost always considered "viable" and are therefore given active treatment including intubation, ventilation, and steroids to strengthen their immature lungs. Babies at 22 weeks gestation, on the other hand, are most often considered "non-viable" and given comfort care, which entails wrapping the infant in a blanket for a peaceful death. Babies at 23 weeks fall into the so-called "grey zone". Treatment for these babies is often left to the discretion of doctors and families.

While guidelines and rules-of-thumb based on gestational age can bring some level of objectivity to these life-and-death decisions, the notion of a clear dividing line between a viable and non-viable baby is both ethically and medically dubious. First, estimating gestational age is an imprecise science. A doctor may take a chance on resuscitating a 23 week baby only to learn that she is in fact 24 or 25 weeks along. Second, as medical technology has improved, the consensus age of viability has fallen. In the 1960s, infants weighing less than 1kg, equivalent to about 27 weeks gestation, were considered non-viable. In the 1970s, viability was estimated at 24-28 weeks. Today, it is closer to 23-24 weeks. Finally, guidelines on viability can be self-fulfilling. If doctors choose never to resuscitate infants at 22 weeks because survival rates are so dreadfully low, such rates will inevitably stay low. The case of Japan illustrates this point. For over 20 years, Japanese doctors have treated all babies born at 22 weeks. Today, the survival rate for these babies is over 30%.

6. 1- a. Please correct the following composition of a student to point out at least ten errors the student had made. Besides, what's the score you are going to give this composition? (5%)
- 1-b. Grading students' compositions for many English teachers has long been a great deal of substantial workload. Please explain how you can effectively grade students' composition?(10%)
- 1-c. Please specify your strategies for teaching students to reach a satisfying level of composition aimed at College Entrance Exam. (10%)

**Topic: Do you prefer paper books or e-books?**

Nowadays, technology is advanced relatively, many things in our live, even trifles are able to transform into softwares and install our phones, Pads and computers so that we can take many

information to everywhere in convenience via the tiny phone. And so is books. Many companies of magazines, novels and newspaper are promoting their e-books and tempting customers at lower prices, however, in comparison to the e-books, I prefer paper books.

Inexpensive as the e-books is, it still not considerable common in Taiwan. Lessen people utilize their phones reading books, and so does I. Even if I possess E-books, the time I spend checking my Facebook and Instagram must much more than read it. That is, reading via phones made me distracted. In addition, according to my feeling, reading e-books exhausted my eyes severely as well as influenced in my vigor. Beside this drawbacks the e-books contribute to, there are some favor paper books give rise to. First, it didn't need electricity. Second, it can be conserved hundreds of years and be inherited by my offspring. Third, reading paper books let me focus on it more and impair my eyes lessen. Last but not least, I enjoy the feeling of touching the paper than screen because of its texture made me authentic. The moment you take your books and read it on the bus or train, the temperament you disperse is different and outstanding to others playing phones. Therefore, I regard paper books as an essential firmly.