

國立台中教育大學九十五學年度研究所碩士在職進修專班考試

實用語文（國文）科試題

幼教用

一、選擇題（每題 1%，共 10%）

1. 六書中使用頻率最高的造字法是哪一種？  
(A) 象形 (B) 指事 (C) 會意 (D) 形聲。
2. 臺灣網路流行的「火星文」的「3Q」與英語的“thank you”為諧音代用，下列何者為是？  
(A) 「3」與“thank”的起首語音成份完全相同  
(B) 「3」與“thank”的中間主要元音成份相同  
(C) 「3」與“thank”的韻尾收音成份相同  
(D) 以上皆非
3. 若以天干地支記年，今年歲次辛巳，為本校建校九十六週年。則建校百年時，歲次是什麼？  
(A) 甲申 (B) 乙酉 (C) 癸未 (D) 壬午。
4. 「亡身於外」(諸葛亮 出師表)的「亡」字  
(A) 讀作×ㄨ，「逃亡」之意  
(B) 讀作×ㄨ，通「忘」，「奮不顧身」之意  
(C) 讀作×，通有「無」字用  
(D) 以上皆非
5. 「題辭」是現代人使用頗廣的應用文，下列題辭何者不適用於教育界？  
(A) 功著杏林 (B) 作育菁莪 (C) 洙泗高風 (D) 絃歌盈耳。
6. 下列何語詞屬複音節之「單純詞」？  
(A) 國家 (B) 提高 (C) 葡萄 (D) 出口
7. 柳宗元於 答韋中立論師道書 中謂韓愈奮不顧流俗，犯笑侮，收召後學，抗顏而為師。「抗顏」意指：  
(A) 嚴正其容色 (B) 奮鬥到底 (C) 怒形於色 (D) 手指目視。

8. 下列何「見」字用作古漢語「被動式」語句標記？
- (A) 然而公不見信於人（唐·韓愈 進學解）
  - (B) 不見復關，泣涕漣漣（《詩經·氓》）
  - (C) 宰臣不見斥（唐·韓愈 進學解）
  - (D) 別時容易見時難（南唐後主·李煜詞 浪淘沙）
9. 下列有關五經的敘述，哪一項是錯誤的？
- (A) 《周易》又稱《易經》，原為卜筮之書，後經闡釋乃成為哲理之書
  - (B) 《春秋》乃孔子據魯史所作，寄寓褒貶，別善惡之意
  - (C) 《禮》即《儀禮》，記古代禮儀
  - (D) 《尚書》又稱《書經》，為最早的史書，屬於記事體。
10. 下列何文句於修辭上屬「當句對」？
- (A) 諸生業患不能精，無患有司之不明。（唐·韓愈：進學解）
  - (B) 玉不琢，不成器；人不學，不知道（禮記：學記）
  - (C) 流水落花春去也，天上人間（南唐後主·李煜 浪淘沙）
  - (D) 以上皆是。

二、翻譯題：(20%)

卮言日出，和以天倪，因以曼衍，所以窮年。不言則齊，齊與言不齊，言與齊不齊也，故曰無言。言無言，終身言，未嘗不言；終身不言，未嘗不言。有自也而可，有自也而不可；有自也而然，有自也而不然。惡乎然？然於然。惡乎不然？不然於不然。惡乎可？可於可。惡乎不可？不可於不可。物固有所然，物固有所可，無物不然，無物不可。非卮言日出，和以天倪，孰得其久！（《莊子·寓言》）

三、邀請函寫作：(20%)

中師實小附設幼稚園擬舉辦一場有關親職教育的演講，並邀請全校學生家長參加。請代擬一封家長邀請函，並在函中詳細說明相關事宜。

注意：作答以下試題時，請將答案卷換新一頁作答，並註明「英文科答案」

.Reading Comprehension :(10%, two points each question)

Behaviorism is a theory describing the behaviorist position with regard to language learning. It sees language learning as the formation of habits. It believes that through the processes of imitation, repetition, and practice in a pattern of stimuli and responses, a child will eventually acquire the habits of speaking language.

However, regarding second language acquisition, Behaviorism has a different viewpoint from what it assumes about a child's learning of his native language. When a child learns the second language, a child might encounter the problem of replacing the old set of language habits with a new one. Behaviorism indicates that if structures in the second language are similar to those in the native language, learning can take place through the help of the structures of the native language. If the structures in the second language are different from those in the native language, learning will be difficult due to the differentiation between the two languages. From a teaching point of view, the Behaviorist approach with respect to the second language acquisition offers at least two implications: First, learning can take place by imitating, repeating, practicing, and reinforcing skills in a pattern of stimuli and responses. Second, teaching should center on the structures that are believed to be different between the two languages.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) To inform the reader about the Behaviorist position on teaching a primary language
- (B) To inform the reader about the Behaviorist position on teaching a secondary language
- (C) That the Behaviorist position stresses the high importance of stimuli and responses
- (D) That the Behaviorist position stresses the high importance of practice and reinforcement

2. In a Behaviorist viewpoint, should this English question "Are you happy?" be viewed as a different/difficult structure when compared to the Chinese equivalent?

- (A) Yes
- (B) No
- (C) Behaviorism can only be applied to simple sentences.
- (D) Behaviorism cannot be applied to question sentences.

3. Which of the following issues is the least relevant to Behaviorist implications on teaching?

- (A) monitoring (B) mimicking (C) language structures (D) the learning environment

4. A discussion that would relate to the topic in the passage above, but was not included might be about

- (A) the process of native language acquisition  
(B) the process of second language acquisition  
(C) the similarity between the native and second languages  
(D) the differentiation between the native and second languages

5. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- (A) a step by step description of language acquisition  
(B) a random presentation of facts about language acquisition  
(C) a discussion of chronological events concerning language acquisition  
(D) a description of the similarities and differences between two types of language acquisitions

. Select the best option for each item to complete the two short essays: (10%)

Habits, 1 good or bad, are gradually contracted. When a person does a certain thing once and again, he is 2 by some unseen force to do the same thing 3; thus a habit is formed. It is difficult, and sometimes 4, to shake off. It is therefore very important that we should exercise great 5 in the formation of habits. Children often form bad habits, some of 6 remain with them as long as they live. Older persons also form bad habits, and in some cases become 7 by them. There are other habits which, when formed in early life, are great blessings. Many 8 men declare that they 9 much of their prosperity to the formation of certain habits in early life, 10 punctuality, early rising, honesty and thoroughness.

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|-----|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1.  | (A) what       | (B) where         | (C) which       | (D) whether    |
| 2.  | (A) enriched   | (B) enabled       | (C) impassioned | (D) impelled   |
| 3.  | (A) repeated   | (B) repeatedly    | (C) related     | (D) relatedly  |
| 4.  | (A) impossible | (B) impossibility | (C) impeccable  | (D) impeccably |
| 5.  | (A) plate      | (B) sorry         | (C) worry       | (D) care       |
| 6.  | (A) what       | (B) where         | (C) which       | (D) whether    |
| 7.  | (A) ruined     | (B) killed        | (C) alive       | (D) live       |
| 8.  | (A) success    | (B) successful    | (C) succeed     | (D) succeeded  |
| 9.  | (A) owe        | (B) owed          | (C) own         | (D) owned      |
| 10. | (A) as long as | (B) as far as     | (C) such as     | (D) for        |

. Translate the following into Chinese :(10%)

Simplicity is an uprightness of soul that has no reference to self; it is different from sincerity, and it is a still higher virtue. We see many people who are sincere, without being simple; they only wish to pass for what they are, and they are unwilling to appear what they are not; they are always thinking of themselves, measuring their words, and recalling their thoughts, and reviewing their actions, from the fear that they have done too much or too little. These persons are sincere, but they are not simple; they are not at ease with others, and others are not at ease with them; they are not free, ingenuous, natural; we prefer people who are less correct, less perfect, and who are less artificial.

. Write a composition of about 120 words on the topic below: (20%)

Is E-mail a Blessing or a Curse