# 國立臺中教育大學 107 學年度學士班日間部轉學招生考試

# 語文（英文）試題

適用學系：幼兒教育學系、教育學系、體育學系、科學教育與應用學系

## Ⅰ. Cloze (20%):

Read the following cloze passages and then find the correct choice to each question.

How do we know (1) ......... the earth is a globe? We could get the answer when we watch a ship that sails out to sea. If we watch closely, we see that the ship begins (2) ........ . The bottom of the ship disappears first, and then the ship seems to sink lower and lower, (3) ......... we can only see the top of the ship, and then we see nothing at all. What is hiding the ship from us? It is the earth. Stick a pin most of the way into an orange, and (4) ......... turn the orange away from you. You will see the pin disappear, (5) ......... a ship does on the earth.

1. (A) until
   (B) where
   (C) which
   (D) whether
   (E) when

2. (A) being disappeared
   (B) to be disappeared
   (C) to have disappeared
   (D) to disappear
   (E) having disappeared

3. (A) until
   (B) since
   (C) after
   (D) by the time
   (E) unless

4. (A) reluctantly
   (B) accidentally
   (C) slowly
   (D) passionately
   (E) carefully

5. (A) the same
   (B) alike
   (C) just as
   (D) by the way
   (E) similar to

After months of colder weather, the days get longer, the buds (6) ............ in the trees, birds sing, and the world (7) ............ a green dress. Spring will later pass (8) ............ summer. Everyone knows that summer will be (9) ............ even the power of all the wisest men and women in the world cannot stop it for us. Months later, the corn becomes ripe, the leaves turn brown and then drop to the ground, (10) ............ the world changes its green dress for a dress of autumn colors.

6. (A) fall off
   (B) fade
   (C) erode
   (D) blossom
   (E) bring down

7. (A) looks after
   (B) puts on
   (C) carries on
   (D) comes round
   (E) deals with

8. (A) into
   (B) by
   (C) from
   (D) on
   (E) out of

9. (A) foregone

   (B) evaluated

   (C) succumbed

   (D) stopped

   (E) on its way

10. (A) yet

    (B) therefore

    (C) since

    (D) whereas

    (E) and

## Ⅱ. Reading Comprehension (30%)

It wasn't the first machine on the market. To some people, it's now just part of office furniture. But whichever way you look at it, IBM's personal computer has completely **revolutionized** the way we live, work and play, and a quarter of a century after its **debut**, its power has radically increased in more ways than one. It was 1981, also the year IBM unveiled the 5150, the world's first personal computer for the mainstream consumer. Now, with just 16 kilobytes of memory, the IBM 5150 was obviously limited. Some critics said it wasn't nearly as good as other computers on the market, but the 5150 triggered a wave of excitement. It made the business world sit up and notice that the PC was not just for **geeks**.

11. What is the main topic of this passage?
    (A) The IBM company
    (B) IBM 5150
    (C) The beginning of personal computer
    (D) A computer with small memory

12. According to the passage, which of the following can be referred in the above passage?
    (A) IBM 5150 was quite cheap at that time.
    (B) Personal computer started to flourish in 1981.
    (C) Personal computer in the modern world is only part of office furniture.
    (D) 5150 is a lucky number for computers users.

13. What does the word "**revolutionized**" mean in the passage?

    (A) changed radically

    (B) started suddenly

    (C) experimented repeatedly

    (D) functioned badly

14. What does the word "**debut**" mean in the passage?

    (A) a good soloist

    (B) a duet performance

    (C) first public appearance

    (D) a heavy ending

15. What does the word "**geeks**" mean in the passage?

    (A) nerds who like to read

    (B) geese for meals

    (C) crazy freaks

    (D) those who are good at computers

    I enjoy taking elective courses, but choosing them is often difficult. There are a lot of choices, but it is hard to know in advance which courses will be suitable and interesting. Last semester, I took History of Western Civilization, because I wanted to understand the historical periods that form the background for British and American literature. Also, I was interested in comparing European history with Chinese history, because I thought these two regions had each produced a rich culture, and I was curious about their similarities and differences. The course did give me a general idea of the major historical periods in the West from classical to modern times. We also discussed key issues like the roles of church and state, the rise of individualism, and the effects of technological advance on various societies. Although this was only a general background for British and American literature, it was very helpful. I understood the basic character of the different historical periods, so I could focus on the ways in which the literary works reflected that background. The professor made only a few rough comparisons between Europe and China, but that turned out to be enough for me. I don't think I could have absorbed much more, unless I also took further courses in Chinese history. In the end, I was quite satisfied with what I learned in this course, and would certainly recommend it to others.

16. According to the author of the passage, what makes choosing elective courses difficult?

(A) There are very few choices.

(B) None of the courses seem interesting.

(C) They are very hard courses to take.

(D) It's hard to know which ones are interesting.

17. Why did the author decide to take History of Western Civilization?

(A) The author majors in English literature.

(B) The author majors in Chinese history.

(C) The author wanted to know the historical background of Western literature.

(D) The author knew that the course would be suitable and interesting.

18. What was **NOT** covered in the History of Western Civilization?

(A) A thorough comparisons between the European history and the Chinese history.

(B) A general historical background of the Western civilization from classical to modern times

(C) How the characteristics of different historical periods were reflected in Western literary works

(D) How technologies advances in the different societies in the Europe

19. What was the feeling of the author about the course, History of Western Civilization?

(A) disappointed

(B) satisfied

(C) confused

(D) overwhelmed

20. What would be the best title for the passage?

(A) The Pros and Cons of Choosing History of Western Civilization as an Elective Course in College

(B) How to choose an Elective Course in College and not to Regret

(C) Why I took History of Western Civilization and what I learned from it

(D) The Historical Periods that Form the Background for British and American Literature

Throughout history, people have immigrated, or moved to new countries, for many different reasons. Sometimes these reasons were economic or political. Other people moved because of natural disasters, such as droughts or famines. Some people moved to escape religious or political **persecution**. The early Britons who came to the United States considered themselves "settlers" or "colonists," rather than immigrants. They were merely establishing new land for their "mother country." There were also large numbers of Dutch, French, German, and Irish settlers, along with large numbers of Blacks brought from Africa as slaves. At the time of independence from Britain in 1776, about 40 percent of people living in the United States were non-British. The majority of people spoke English, and the traditions of their life were mainly British traditions. This period is usually referred to as the Colonial Period. However, the actual immigration, often called the Great Immigration, came after this period.

21. What is the main idea of the paragraph?
    (A) Introduction to the Colonial Period in the US
    (B) Reasons for immigration to the US
    (C) The Great Immigration in the US history
    (D) Non-British immigrations to the US

22. During the Colonial Period, people from which country were not mentioned in the passage to move into the U.S.?
    (A) Holland
    (B) Denmark
    (C) Ireland
    (D) Germany

23. What does the word "**persecution"** mean?
    (A) celebrations
    (B) practices
    (C) traditions
    (D) victimization

24. How many percent of people living in the US during the Colonial Period were British?
    (A) 40%
    (B) 60%

(C) 50%

(D) 20%

25. Following the trend in thoughts in the above paragraph, what would be introduced in the next paragraph?

    (A) The Great Immigration Period in the US history

    (B) Immigration today in the US

    (C) The Colonial Period in the US history

    (D) Immigrations from the European countries

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## 一、語文常識測驗 (20%，每題 1 分)

1.「帝顓頊」的「顓」，讀音同下列哪一個選項？
　(A)「耑」此奉達
　(B)「惴」慄不安
　(C) 水流「湍」急
　(D) 策馬「遄」征

2.下列各組都有三個成語，哪一個選項的意義**不相近**？
　(A)倨傲鮮腆、目空一切、盛氣凌人
　(B)刻舟求劍、削足適履、守株待兔
　(C)日薄西山、桑榆晚景、漏盡鐘鳴
　(D)間不容髮、險象環生、風木啣悲

3.有關六書構造，下列哪一個選項完全正確？
　(A)閣、聞、問：形聲
　(B)豆、亦、壺：象形
　(C)兵、光、及：會意
　(D)曰、末、向：指事

4.下列哪一個選項引號內的成語用字完全正確？
　(A)他被人嚇得「禁若寒蟬」，不敢開口。
　(B)他們「聲撕力竭」地大聲吼叫。
　(C)他窮得無「立椎之地」。
　(D)媽媽「無微不至」地照顧孩子。

5.下列詞語：「ㄅㄧㄢˋ記不忘」、「白璧微ㄅㄧㄢˋ」、「國勢ㄅㄧㄢˋ危」、「菜刀ㄓㄣ板」。依序排列，正確的是下列哪一選項？
　(A)惦／阽／玷／覘
　(B)惦／玷／阽／砧
　(C)阽／玷／惦／砧
　(D)玷／惦／阽／苫

6.下列哪一個選項「　」內詞語是同義詞？
　(A)「漏斷」時刻、「薄暮」之時
　(B)「玉兔」東升、「長庚」西沉
　(C)「疇昔」、「移時」
　(D) 少失「怙恃」、無忝「所生」


7.下列簡體字與正體字的對應，哪一個選項**錯誤**？
　(A)「卫」:「衛」
　(B)「尘」:「塵」
　(C)「农」:「農」
　(D)「梦」:「夢」


8.八卦的卦象、卦名、自然象徵、家族關係，下列哪一個選項**錯誤**？
　(A)☶、艮、山、少男
　(B)☴、巽、風、長女
　(C)☵、坎、水、中女
　(D)☱、兌、澤、少女


9.下列哪個選項全都是以閩南語為語源的詞彙？
　(A)速配、正港、狗仔
　(B)龜毛、古錐、澎風
　(C)漏氣、頭家、料理
　(D)鬱卒、雞婆、運將


10.章太炎諷康有為的對聯：「國之將亡必有，老而不死是為」，**沒有**用到下列哪一
　個選項的修辭格？
　(A)引用
　(B)嵌字
　(C)藏詞
　(D)類疊


11.員工新婚、遷居、生子，老闆依序可用那些題辭？
　(A)詩詠關雎、孟母遺風、德門生輝
　(B)花開並蒂、玉樓召記、喜得寧馨
　(C)秦晉之好、出谷遷喬、竹苞松茂
　(D)花燦金萱、良禽擇木、天降石麟

12.下列「」中文字,哪一個選項在語境中**不屬於**諧音雙關?
　(A)突然下起雨來,放在戶外的圖畫隨著雨水而「花啦!花啦!」已經面目全非
　(B)音樂「叫室」,傳來陣陣「割聲」。
　(C)兒子放暑假,成績單上的評語竟是「品學兼憂」,優字少了人字旁。
　(D)車禍現場,「撞況」慘烈,車子變形,數人死傷。

13.「衍聲複詞」又叫「聯綿詞」,就是兩個字不能拆開解釋,分開後的個別字沒
　有意義。下列哪一項**不是**這種詞?
　(A)徘徊
　(B)翱翔
　(C)躊躇
　(D)崎嶇

14.下列成語的意思,何者敘述**有誤**?
　(A)「襪線之才」是自謙才疏學淺。
　(B)「斗筲之才」用來稱譽人的才學很高。
　(C)「詠雪之才」是稱美有詩才的女子。
　(D)「百里之才」是形容才能足以治理一個縣邑的人。

15.下列關於小說的國學常識,何者敘述**錯誤**?
　(A)志怪小說:形式為短篇文言,逐條筆記,以鬼神怪異之事為題材,如〈搜神記〉。
　(B)傳奇小說:唐代小說又稱「傳奇」,是具完整情節、鮮明角色、深刻主題以
　　　及敘事技巧的白話短篇小說,如《虯髯客傳》。
　(C)志人小說:記名人軼事和雋語,如《世說新語》。
　(D)話本小說:宋代有一種先講說再書寫成文章的故事,稱「話本」,如《三國
　　　志平話》

16.以下五人,依年齡排序,誰正好在中間?
　甲說:「我已年居弱冠,應該學著為自己負責。」
　乙說:「我正值荳蔻年華,洋溢著青春活力。」
　丙說:「我正當二八年華,人見人愛。」
　丁說:「我已居而立之年,卻一事無成!」
　戊說:「我雖耳順之年,但仍充滿活力。」
　(A)甲
　(B)乙
　(C)丙
　(D)丁

17.下列稱謂用語，何者**有誤**？
    (A)對老師的老師為「師爺」。
    (B)稱對方的太太為「尊夫人」。
    (C)對他人謙稱自己的妹妹為「舍妹」。
    (D)對他人稱自己的父親為「家父」。

18.形容人的專長與特色時，可引用古人古事來比擬。下列何者比擬**不當**？
    (A)神機妙算可謂「智賽諸葛」。
    (B)男子癡情猶如「尾生抱柱」。
    (C)醫術高明好比「華佗再世」。
    (D)相貌俊秀正如「潘安之貌」。

19.下列各選項的語句裡，何者**沒有**用語上的毛病？
    (A)請你拜讀拙作，並加以斧正。
    (B)今天不是假日，沒想到風景區裡依然遊人如織。
    (C)陳伯伯享年八十四了，身體依然硬朗，健步如飛。
    (D)自從師大畢業後，他就教於忠孝國中，開始作育英才。

20.下列何者不是中國民間四大傳說之一？
    (A)《白蛇傳》
    (B)《牛郎織女》
    (C)《嫦娥奔月》
    (D)《梁山伯與祝英台》

## 二、引導式作文 (30%，1 題 30 分)
**題目：給自己一個不設限的人生**

　　股神巴菲特說過：「做你沒做過的事情叫成長，做你不願意做的事情叫改變，做你不敢做的事情叫突破。」挑戰自我，不妨從「做沒做過的事」、「做不願意做的事」、「做不敢做的事」等三個面向思考，因為這三件事，無一不帶來「挑戰」的難度。描述「難度」，需要透過「細節」的描寫。許多事想過沒做過，許多事連想都沒想過。通過對比、量化、體驗後，再加上反思，可以「挑戰自我」，作為自我成長與認知的宣告。

※請勿以詩歌作答