

國立臺中教育大學 105 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： 諮商與應用心理學系、幼兒教育學系、語文教育學系、
體育學系、科學教育與應用學系、特殊教育學系

考生注意事項：「語文（含國文與英文）」考科，請注意國文、英文之答案卷分開，須分別於語文（國文）、語文（英文）的答案卷上作答。

I . Close Test (20% ; 2 points each)

Choosing a career is a big deal. It's much more than deciding what you will do to make a living. (1) some people are lucky enough to just know what they want to do and (2) in satisfying careers without giving it much thought, most of us are not. Many people don't put enough efforts into choosing occupations. They choose careers that seem secure or pay well or pick them (3) the wrong reasons (4) they either regret or later become unhappy. The best way to make sure that doesn't happen to you (5) a well-thought out decision.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. Since | B. For | C. Because | D. While |
| 2. A. end up | B. come up | C. give up | D. get up |
| 3. A. because | B. for | C. since | D. against |
| 4. A. , therefore, | B. ; therefore, | C. , although | D. ; although |
| 5. A. is make | B. makes | C. is to make | D. is to making |

The Human Engineering Laboratory found that the only common characteristic of (6) people is an unusual grasp of the meanings of words. Why do large vocabularies characterize outstanding men and women? The answer (7) that words are the (8) by means of (9) men and women grasp the thoughts of others and (10) which they do much of their own thinking. They are the tools of thought.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 6. A. pious | B. pessimistic | C. successful | D. righteous |
| 7. A. seems for | B. seems to be | C. seems being | D. is seemed |
| 8. A. fulfillment | B. requirements | C. merriment | D. instruments |
| 9. A. which | B. what | C. why | D. how |
| 10. A. for | B. on | C. with | D. of |

II. Reading (30%; 2 points each)

Although having immigrated into the U.S. for almost 200 years, Chinese Americans have been often viewed by the mainstream American society mainly as either an invisible, exotic community or as a group of people with very negative images. Many forms of **sinophobia** had already been displayed in the US society by the early 1870s. In 1870 the California State legislature passed a discriminatory statute that required each Chinese immigrant to provide proofs that he or she possessed “good characters.” The roots of the general animosity against Chinese Americans dated back to the fifth century B. C. In some of the Greek and Persian writings about Asia, Asia was described as a continent full of exotic, dishonest, and inscrutable peoples. The Mongol invasion of Europe in the thirteenth century strengthened the development of the “Yellow Peril” image of Asians and Chinese in the Western world. This irrational fear of an “Oriental” conquest continued to grow in the United States in the early twentieth century.

11. What was NOT mentioned in the passage as one of the images of early Chinese Americans?
- A. An exotic group
B. Honest people
C. Yellow Peril
D. Notorious people
12. What does **sinophobia** mean?
- A. Fears of going abroad
B. Fears of the Chinese
C. Fears of the Europeans
D. Fears of new immigrants
13. According to the passage, what was the cause for the “Yellow Peril” image of the early Chinese immigrants?
- A. The early Mongol writing about Asia
B. The Persian invasion of Europe
C. The irrational fear of the “Oriental” conquest
D. The discriminatory statute of California State
14. Which of the followings is the most appropriate title for this passage?
- A. The Greek and Persian literature
B. The Early History of Chinese Americans
C. The Geographic Sites of Overseas Chinese Communities
D. The Images of the Early Chinese Immigrants in the US
15. According to the passage, how were the early Chinese treated by the US society?
- A. Unfairly
B. Respectfully
C. Equally
D. Friendly

Music was an important ingredient in the lives of Americans at the end of the nineteenth century. From formal concerts and balls to weddings, funerals, and holiday fairs, music was an important part of everyone's life. At that time, in African American communities, music was a means of expressing joy, of taking pleasures, within a broader context of repression and confinement. At the end of the nineteenth century in America, folk music could be found in every state. However, it was in New Orleans that a new folk music known as jazz started to flourish. A defining mark of this New Orleans jazz was an ensemble of musicians **improvising** their notes in changing chords around a specific melodic line. This **improvising** music within the constraints of a common agreement upon melody requires a highly developed musical sense and also a familiarity with the musical thinking of one's companions. It is a community effort with a high degree of individualism.

16. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. life ingredients
 - B. jazz in New Orleans
 - C. American ball games
 - D. history of the African Americans
17. Where was the birthplace of the American jazz?
- A. Africa
 - B. Every state in America
 - C. New York
 - D. New Orleans
18. What does the word **improvising** mean in the above passage?
- A. Compose music while playing
 - B. Playing music while singing
 - C. Tune up the instruments before playing
 - D. Hum music while thinking
19. According to the passage, what type of persons suits playing at a jazz ensemble?
- A. A soloist who is more used to play alone
 - B. An musician who is easily tuned to others
 - C. A violinist who is able to strictly follow the scores
 - D. A conductor of a classical orchestra

20. Why was the music important to the lives of African Americans in the 19th century?
- A. Because music was a means of gaining fames and money for African Americans at that time.
 - B. Because African Americans were born to be talented singers and musicians.
 - C. Because African Americans were prone to being lazy and taking pleasures.
 - D. Because music was a means of expressing joy within a broader context of repression and confinement.
21. What basic part of an academic essay is this passage most suitable to be used as based on its paragraph organization?
- A. Introduction
 - B. Body paragraph
 - C. Thesis statement
 - D. Conclusion

One small study by the American College of Sports Medicine showed strength training helped reduce hot flashes and headaches by 50 percent. Another small study published in the Journal of Advanced Nursing found exercise **boosted** overall health-related quality of life measures in menopausal women. And a third study in the Journal of the American College of Cardiology found exercise slowed the progression of hardening of the arteries, which is linked to lower levels of estrogen in women during menopause. Exercise can lower the risk for cardiovascular disease in general and strengthen muscle to prevent fractures—another risk factor that grows as estrogen decline. At the very least, staying active can **temper** secondary effects of menopause like insomnia and weight gain. Exercise seems to be a magic bullet for boosting everything from physical problems to mood.

22. Which of the following answers can best express the main idea of the above passage?
- A. Jogging can relieve hot flashes and headaches.
 - B. Working out might tame several symptoms effectively.
 - C. Hardening of the arteries is linked to lower levels of estrogen in women during menopause.
 - D. Strength training can lower the risk for cardioverascular diseases.
23. What does the word “**boost**” mean?
- A. decrease
 - B. downgrade
 - C. increase
 - D. constraint

24. What does the word “**temper**” mean?
- A. lessen
 - B. heat up
 - C. intensify
 - D. strengthen
25. Which of the following statements is inferred in the above passage?
- A. The three small studies mentioned in the paragraph are collaborated studies.
 - B. Exercise can slow the progression of hardening of arteries, and, at the same time, the heart beats.
 - C. All menopausal women will have insomnia, fracture and weight gain.
 - D. Exercise overall can improve the quality of life.

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一、語文常識測驗（20%，每題1分）

- 「精、清、菁、晴」四個字的讀音相近，字形也相似。請問這是哪一個因素造成的？
(A)「一義多字」的現象 (B)「一字多音」的現象
(C)彼此轉注假借造成的 (D)聲符相同的形聲字
- 「聆聽」兩字同樣有「聽」的意思，也就是同義複詞。下列詞語中，何者不是屬於同義複詞？
(A)徘徊 (B)駕駛 (C)販賣 (D)醞釀
- 下列成語的意思，何者敘述有誤？
(A)「百里之才」是形容才能足以治理一個縣邑的人。
(B)「斗筭之才」用來稱譽人的才學很高。
(C)「襪線之才」是自謙才疏學淺。
(D)兩人成績差不多，可說「伯仲之間」。
- 下列文事詞彙的涵義，何者錯誤？
(A)文思敏捷，一氣呵成，無須修改，可說「文不加點」。
(B)有自己的特色風格稱為「才高八斗」。
(C)請人作詩文書畫的酬勞稱為「潤筆」。
(D)因教書而得到糧食稱為「舌耕」。
- 下列關於夫婦的詞語，何者錯誤？
(A)「受室」是自己娶妻，「納寵」是說別人娶妾。
(B)祝賀別人娶妻要說「榮諧伉儷」，稱人家納的妾叫「如夫人」。
(C)婦人再嫁稱為「再醮」，男子喪偶稱為「鰥居」。
(D)「牝雞司晨」是譏諷丈夫畏懼妻子，讓婦人掌權。

6. 下列何者不是指「書信」？
- (A) 與元微之「書」(白居易)
 - (B) 客從遠方來，遺我「雙鯉魚」(飲馬長城窟行)
 - (C) 蓬萊此去無多路，「青鳥」殷勤為探看(李商隱無題)
 - (D) 長跪讀「素書」，書中竟何如(飲馬長城窟行)。
7. 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」。
8. 關於貧富的說法，何者有誤？
- (A) 在旅途中遭遇到食宿上的困難，叫「在陳之厄」。
 - (B) 家境富裕錢糧充足稱為「殷實」。錢財多到不可勝數稱做「數奇」。
 - (C) 「室如懸磬」、「家無儋石」都指人窮困到了極點。
 - (D) 貪愛錢財叫做「錢癡」，喜歡積聚錢財稱做「錢癖」。
9. 下列稱謂用語，何者有誤？
- (A) 對老師(師父)的老師(師父)為「師爺」。
 - (B) 稱對方的兒子為「令公子」。
 - (C) 對他人謙稱自己的朋友為「敝友」。
 - (D) 稱對方的父親為「令尊」。
10. 「出師未捷身先死，長使英雄淚滿襟」、「人生自古誰無死，留取丹心照汗青」、「江東子弟多才俊，捲土重來未可知」以上詩句與何組歷史人物相對應？
- (A) 杜甫、岳飛、張良
 - (B) 諸葛亮、文天祥、項羽
 - (C) 岳飛、文天祥、荊軻
 - (D) 岳飛、文天祥、項羽
11. 以下何者非《禮記·禮運》所謂「矜、寡、孤、獨」身分之一？
- (A) 幼而無父
 - (B) 幼而無母
 - (C) 老而無夫
 - (D) 老而無妻
12. 我國圖書「經、史、子、集」四部分類法確立於哪一本書？
- (A) 《漢書·藝文志》
 - (B) 《七略》
 - (C) 《隋書·經籍志》
 - (D) 《七志》
13. 據《左傳》僖公年間秦晉殽之戰之記載，以下何者非秦敗於殽之關鍵？
- (A) 勞師以襲遠
 - (B) 輕而無禮
 - (C) 穆公訪蹇叔
 - (D) 文嬴請三帥

14. 以下哪一篇屬偽古文《尚書》之一？
(A)〈堯典〉 (B)〈舜典〉 (C)〈咸有一德〉 (D)〈文侯之命〉
15. 何人為漢代今古文經學之集大成者？
(A)鄭玄 (B)馬融 (C)劉歆 (D)賈逵
16. 《莊子·秋水》曾云「曲士不可以語於道者，束於教也。」請問以下內容何者與此無關？
(A)吾在天地之間，猶小石小木之於大山也
(B)夫物量無窮，時無止，分無常，終始無改
(C)聞道百，以為莫己若
(D)然則吾大天地，而小毫末，可乎？
17. 古人記音，或治等韻之學，以下哪一條門法是為三等重紐而設？
(A)正音憑切 (B)寄韻憑切 (C)振救門 (D)通廣門
18. 《說文·敘》曾云「分為七國，田疇異畝，車涂異軌，律令異法，衣冠異制，言語異聲，文字異形。」下列哪一件器之銘文屬之？
(A)子犯餗編鐘 (B)利簋 (C)頌簋 (D)鄂君啟舟節
19. 以下何者非〈師說〉撰著之直接趨因？
(A)巫、醫、樂師、百工之人，不恥相師也
(B)今之眾人，其下聖人亦遠矣，而恥學於師
(C)愛其子，擇師而教之，於其身也，則恥師焉
(D)李氏子蟠，年十七，好古文，六藝經傳，皆通習之，不拘於時，學於余
20. 吾人從事輯佚之學，可運用以下哪一本古籍作為工具書？
(A)《全唐詩》 (B)《全宋詞》 (C)《資治通鑑》 (D)《太平御覽》

二、引導式作文 (30%，1 題 30 分)

題目：選擇

說明：向左走？還是向右走？人生中有各種的選擇：有人選擇放棄，有人選擇再試一次；有人選擇兩袖清風，有人選擇功名利祿；有人選擇冒險，有人選擇安逸。每一種選擇都有其情境與理由。請你以〈選擇〉為題，寫出你的經歷、觀察與體悟。敘事、議論、抒情均可。

※請勿以詩歌作答