

英文試題

I. Vocabulary (20%)

1. After staying in Seattle for a few days, we _____ towards New York.
Ⓐ proceeded
Ⓑ preceded
Ⓒ proclaimed
Ⓓ talked
Ⓔ played
2. His engagement played a _____ role in the success of the event.
Ⓐ unimportant
Ⓑ significant
Ⓒ decent
Ⓓ precarious
Ⓔ capricious
3. The decision could not be made under this _____. More information was needed to support the argument.
Ⓐ place
Ⓑ approach
Ⓒ circumvent
Ⓓ circumstance
Ⓔ circle
4. He imported a _____ quantity of woods from a foreign country for building the mansion.
Ⓐ considered
Ⓑ marvelous
Ⓒ magnificent
Ⓓ considerable
Ⓔ constructive

5. The _____ system in Taiwan is different from that in the US. In Taiwan the judge is the only person who makes the final decision in the court.
- Ⓐ just
 - Ⓑ joining
 - Ⓒ judiciary
 - Ⓓ justice
 - Ⓔ juncture
6. He has been _____ as one of the representatives of the government in negotiating the treaty with another country, which means he will be going abroad beginning to have a formal talk with the officials from another country.
- Ⓐ nominated
 - Ⓑ postulated
 - Ⓒ resigned
 - Ⓓ rejected
 - Ⓔ opposed
7. John has been an _____ all his life. It's not possible for him to believe that God exists.
- Ⓐ athletics
 - Ⓑ antagonist
 - Ⓒ atheist
 - Ⓓ elite
 - Ⓔ illustrator
8. Jennifer enjoyed shopping at a flea market looking for _____ items, things that were not commonly seen.
- Ⓐ ordinary
 - Ⓑ ritual
 - Ⓒ beautiful
 - Ⓓ exotic
 - Ⓔ enormous
9. My husband and I have quite the same _____ standards so that we often pick up the same item while shopping for clothes or shoes.
- Ⓐ atheistic
 - Ⓑ antibiotic
 - Ⓒ aesthetic
 - Ⓓ ethic
 - Ⓔ fanatic

10. He is in the _____ stage of cancer and is sent to the hospice.
- Ⓐ preliminary
 - Ⓑ second
 - Ⓒ novice
 - Ⓓ terminal
 - Ⓔ fourth
11. My friend's father is a _____. If you have any heart problems, you can go to his personal clinic for further examination.
- Ⓐ cardiologist
 - Ⓑ psychiatrist
 - Ⓒ gynecologist
 - Ⓓ podiatrist
 - Ⓔ psychologist
12. My _____ and I presented papers in a conference in the US this year. We work in the same office.
- Ⓐ psychologist
 - Ⓑ erudite
 - Ⓒ chemotherapist
 - Ⓓ colleague
 - Ⓔ janitor
13. My aunt always _____ her wealth by wearing fancy clothes or expensive jewels.
- Ⓐ flout
 - Ⓑ hide
 - Ⓒ make
 - Ⓓ flaunt
 - Ⓔ reach
14. A _____ of firewood at the campsite means that we have to get more so that kids can make a bun fire tonight.
- Ⓐ dearth
 - Ⓑ death
 - Ⓒ dart
 - Ⓓ dozen
 - Ⓔ pile

15. You can easily _____ the data that you need by following the instruction on the computer. Thus, you should be able to obtain the information that you want soon.
- Ⓐ delete
 - Ⓑ respond
 - Ⓒ return
 - Ⓓ rewind
 - Ⓔ retrieve
16. He swore _____ to his wife and promised not to have any love affairs.
- Ⓐ fealty
 - Ⓑ faulty
 - Ⓒ frenzies
 - Ⓓ foulness
 - Ⓔ friendliness
17. He never stops his love of classical music. His love for it is _____.
- Ⓐ short
 - Ⓑ prominent
 - Ⓒ abiding
 - Ⓓ cautious
 - Ⓔ redundant
18. My neighbor is a _____ man. He never spends any money on luxurious items and always wants to save money in the bank.
- Ⓐ generous
 - Ⓑ stingy
 - Ⓒ showy
 - Ⓓ sleazy
 - Ⓔ trendy
19. His friends say that he is _____ because he is very capable of making mistakes.
- Ⓐ foolish
 - Ⓑ foul
 - Ⓒ fallible
 - Ⓓ gullible
 - Ⓔ feasible

20. The couple decided to buy the house because of its _____ to a prestigious school in the area.
- Ⓐ distance
 - Ⓑ reputation
 - Ⓒ budget
 - Ⓓ location
 - Ⓔ proximity

II. Grammar (20%)

21. Because industry and human activities are producing enormous amounts of gases, the Earth is experiencing something _____ as the greenhouse effect.
- Ⓐ known
 - Ⓑ knowing
 - Ⓒ being known
 - Ⓓ to know
22. Extinctions are natural, but humans have had a greater part in _____ animals populations.
- Ⓐ to destroy
 - Ⓑ destroy
 - Ⓒ to be destroyed
 - Ⓓ destroying
23. There is nothing you can do about the situation, so there is no use _____ about it.
- Ⓐ to worry
 - Ⓑ worrying
 - Ⓒ worried
 - Ⓓ worry
24. “Are you going to repair the washing machine yourself?” “No, I’m going to have it _____.”
- Ⓐ repair
 - Ⓑ to repair
 - Ⓒ repaired
 - Ⓓ repairing

25. _____ a harsh working market with the ECFA signed with China, the young generation in Taiwan stood out recently to fight for a brighter future for themselves and the country.
- Ⓐ Giving
 - Ⓑ Given
 - Ⓒ To give
 - Ⓓ Give
26. _____ globalization is a trend in the whole world, it has been creating an M-shaped society with a big gap between the extreme poor and the extreme rich.
- Ⓐ Though
 - Ⓑ As
 - Ⓒ With
 - Ⓓ Since
27. _____ the Easter, a lot of schools in Christian countries will bring their students out of the classroom to do outdoor activities such as egg hunting, picnicking or hiking.
- Ⓐ With
 - Ⓑ In
 - Ⓒ At
 - Ⓓ On
28. The Earth Day of April 22 is celebrated annually since 1970 to demonstrate support for environmental protection and to remind humans _____ the significance of ecological sustainability on our mother Earth.
- Ⓐ of
 - Ⓑ with
 - Ⓒ as
 - Ⓓ in
29. The environmental impact assessment general assembly concluded that a road construction plan, _____ has sparked protests over a perceived threat to endangered leopard cats in Miaoli County, should be returned to an EIA specialists' meeting for further review.
- Ⓐ that
 - Ⓑ in which
 - Ⓒ where
 - Ⓓ which

30. Civil disobedience refers to the right to refuse orders when laws or policies infringe _____ citizens' rights to make their voices heard.

- Ⓐ on
- Ⓑ at
- Ⓒ in
- Ⓓ with

III. Reading (40%)

Our image of what goes on in a newspaper firm is probably shaped by popular movies. TV shows, books, and movies such as *The Front Page* (1931), *All the President's Men* (1976), *Absence of Malice* (1981), and *The Paper* (1994) portray newspaper work in different ways, with a greater or lesser emphasis on glory and heroics. What they and TV versions of newspapering such as *Lou Grant* and *Ink* have in common, though, is that they portray the creation of hard news stories as almost the sole activity of a paper. Not only is this version of newspaper reality wrong, but for many newspapers a substantial amount of what they publish doesn't even get created by that company!

What actually goes on differs between dailies and weeklies, and between newspapers with large circulations and those with small ones. We can, however, generalize about the basic approach to creating content. The newspaper's publisher is in charge of the entire company's operation, which includes financial issues (getting advertising, increasing circulation, etc.), printing issues, and editorial issues. *Editorial* in this case has two meanings. In a narrow sense it means the creation of opinion pieces by the firm's editorial writers. More broadly, it means all non-advertising matter in the paper.

31. The main idea of the first paragraph of this passage is that

- Ⓐ many movies about newspaper firms have been made.
- Ⓑ a newspaper's publisher is in charge of all operations.
- Ⓒ the word *editorial* has two meanings.
- Ⓓ media portrayals of newspapers are wrong.
- Ⓔ many movies have been made about newspapers.

32. What is the organizational pattern of the second paragraph of this passage?
- Ⓐ Chronological order
 - Ⓑ Compare/contrast
 - Ⓒ Explanation
 - Ⓓ Spatial order
 - Ⓔ Cause/effect
33. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?
- Ⓐ To persuade
 - Ⓑ To inform
 - Ⓒ To describe
 - Ⓓ To argue
 - Ⓔ To entertain
34. After reading this passage, you can conclude that media portrayals of newspapers
- Ⓐ distort reality in order to entertain.
 - Ⓑ emphasize the role of the publisher.
 - Ⓒ accurately portray the way newspapers are produced.
 - Ⓓ are based on true stories.
 - Ⓔ define the term *editorial* incorrectly.
35. Which statement from the passage is the author's personal opinion?
- Ⓐ Movies and TV programs portray the creation of hard news stories as almost the sole activity of a paper.
 - Ⓑ What actually goes on differs between dailies and weeklies.
 - Ⓒ The newspaper's publisher is in charge of the entire company's operation.
 - Ⓓ For many newspapers a substantial amount of what they publish doesn't even get created by that company.
 - Ⓔ Our image of what goes on in a newspaper firm is shaped by popular movies, TV shows, and books.

A stout old lady was walking with her basket down the middle of a street in Taichung to the great confusion of the traffic and with no small peril to herself. It was pointed out to her that the pavement was the place for pedestrians, but she replied: "I'm going to walk where I like. We've got liberty now." It did not occur to the dear old lady that if liberty entitled the pedestrian to walk down the middle of the road, then the end of such liberty would be universal chaos. Everybody would be getting in everybody else's way and nobody would get anywhere. Individual liberty would have become social anarchy.

There is a danger of the world getting liberty-drunk in these days like the old lady with the basket, and it is just as well to remind ourselves of what the rule of the road means. **It means that in order that the liberties of all may be preserved, the liberties of everybody must be curtailed.** When the policeman steps into the middle of the road and puts out his hand, he is the symbol not of tyranny, but of liberty. You may not think so. You may, being in a hurry, and seeing your car pulled up by this insolence of office, feel that your liberty has been outraged. How dare this fellow interfere with your free use of the public highway? Then, if you are a reasonable person, you will reflect that if he did not interfere with you, he would interfere with no one, and the result would be that the road would be a maelstrom that you would never cross at all. You have submitted to a curtailment of private liberty in order that you may enjoy a social order which makes your liberty a reality.

Liberty is not a personal affair only, but a social contract. It is an accommodation of interests. In matters which do not touch anybody else's liberty, of course, I may be as free as I like. If I choose to go down the road in a dressing-gown, who shall say no? You have liberty to laugh at me, but I have liberty to be indifferent to you. And if I have a fancy for dyeing my hair, or waxing my moustache, or wearing an overcoat and sandals, or going to bed late or getting up early, I shall follow my fancy and ask no man's permission. I shall not inquire of you whether I may eat mustard with my mutton. And you will not ask me whether you may follow this religion or that, whether you prefer Lady Gaga to Kate Perry, or pearl milk tea to coffee. In all these and a thousand other details you and I please ourselves. We have a whole kingdom in which we rule alone, can do what we choose, be wise or ridiculous, harsh or easy, conventional or odd. But directly we step out of that kingdom, our personal liberty of action becomes qualified by other people's liberty. I might like to practice on the trombone from midnight till three in the morning. If I went on to the top of Everest to do it, I could please myself, but if I do it in my bedroom my family will object, and if I do it out in the streets the neighbors will remind me that my liberty to blow the trombone must not interfere with their liberty to sleep in quiet. There are a lot of people in the world, and I have to accommodate my liberty to their liberties. We are all liable to forget this, and unfortunately we are much more conscious of the imperfections of others in this respect than of our own.

A reasonable consideration for the rights or feelings of others is the foundation of social conduct. It is in the small matters of conduct, in the observance of the rule of the road, that we pass judgment upon ourselves, and declare that we are civilized or uncivilized. The great moments of heroism and sacrifice are rare. It is the little habits

of commonplace intercourse that make up the great sum of life and sweeten or make bitter the journey.

36. The author might have stated his “rule of the road” as
- Ⓐ follow the orders of policemen.
 - Ⓑ do not behave inconsiderately in public.
 - Ⓒ do what you like in private.
 - Ⓓ do not walk in the middle of the road.
 - Ⓔ liberty is more important than anarchy.
37. The author’s attitude to the old lady in paragraph one is
- Ⓐ condescending.
 - Ⓑ intolerant.
 - Ⓒ objective.
 - Ⓓ supportive.
 - Ⓔ sardonic.
38. The sentence “It means....curtailed” (paragraph 2, lines 3-4) is an example of
- Ⓐ hyperbole.
 - Ⓑ cliché.
 - Ⓒ consonance.
 - Ⓓ simile.
 - Ⓔ paradox.
39. Which sentence best sums up the author’s main point?
- Ⓐ The great moments of heroism and sacrifice are rare.
 - Ⓑ There is a danger of the world getting liberty-drunk in these days like the old lady with the basket.
 - Ⓒ A reasonable consideration for the rights or feelings of others is the foundation of social conduct.
 - Ⓓ It is in the small matters of conduct, in the observance of the rule of the road, that we pass judgment upon ourselves, and declare that we are civilized or uncivilized.
 - Ⓔ It is the little habits of commonplace intercourse that make up the great sum of life and sweeten or make bitter the journey.

40. A situation analogous to the “insolence of office” (paragraph 2, line 7) would be

- Ⓐ a teacher correcting grammar errors.
- Ⓑ an editor shortening the text of an article.
- Ⓒ a gaoler locking up a prisoner.
- Ⓓ a tax inspector demanding to see someone’s accounts.
- Ⓔ an army office giving orders to a soldier

We might marvel at the progress made in every field of study, but the methods of testing a person’s knowledge and ability remain as primitive as ever they were. It really is extraordinary that after all these years educationists have still failed to device anything more efficient and reliable than examinations. For all the pious claim that examinations test what you know, it is common knowledge that they more often do the exact opposite. They may be a good means of testing memory, or the knack of working rapidly under extreme pressure, but they can tell you nothing about a person’s true ability and aptitude.

As anxiety-makers, examinations are second to none. That is because so much depends on them. They are the mark of success or failure in our society. Your whole future may be decided in one fateful day. It doesn’t matter that you weren’t feeling very well, or that your mother died. Little things like that don’t count: the exam goes on. No one can give of his best when he is in mortal terror, or after a sleepless night, yet this is precisely what the examination system expects him to do. The moment a child begins school, he enters a world of vicious competition where success and failure are clearly defined and measured. Can we wonder at the increasing number of ‘drop-outs’: young people who are written off as utter failures before they have even embarked on a career? Can we be surprised at the suicide rate among students?

A good education should, among other things, train you to think for yourself. The examination system does anything but that. What has to be learnt is rigidly laid down by a syllabus, so the student is encouraged to memorize. Examinations do not motivate a student to read widely, but to restrict his reading; they do not enable him to seek more and more knowledge, but induce cramming. They lower the standards of teaching, for they deprive the teacher of all freedoms. Teachers themselves are often judged by examination results and instead of teaching their subjects, they are reduced to training their students in exam techniques which they despise. The most successful candidates are not always the best educated; they are the best trained in the technique of working under duress.

The results on which so much depends are often nothing more than a subjective

assessment by some anonymous examiner. Examiners are only human. They get tired and hungry; they make mistakes. Yet they have to mark stacks of hastily scrawled scripts in a limited amount of time. They work under the same sort of pressure as the candidates. And their word carries weight. After a judge's decision you have the right of appeal, but not after an examiner's. There must surely be many simpler and more effective ways of assessing a person's true abilities. Is it cynical to suggest that examinations are merely a profitable business for the institutions that run them? This is what it boils down to in the last analysis. The best comment on the system is this illiterate message recently scrawled on a wall: 'I were a teenage drop-out and now I are a teenage millionaire.'

41. The main idea of this passage is ____.
- Ⓐ examinations exert a pernicious influence on education
 - Ⓑ examinations are ineffective
 - Ⓒ examinations are profitable for institutions
 - Ⓓ examinations are a burden on students
42. The author's attitude toward examinations is ____.
- Ⓐ detest
 - Ⓑ approval
 - Ⓒ critical
 - Ⓓ indifferent
43. The fate of students is decided by ____.
- Ⓐ education
 - Ⓑ institutions
 - Ⓒ examinations
 - Ⓓ students themselves
44. According to the author, the most important of a good education is ____.
- Ⓐ to encourage students to read widely
 - Ⓑ to train students to think on their own
 - Ⓒ to teach students how to tackle exams
 - Ⓓ to master his fate
45. Why does the author mention a judge's decision in court?
- Ⓐ Give an example
 - Ⓑ For comparison
 - Ⓒ It shows that teachers' evolutions depend on the results of examinations
 - Ⓓ It shows the results of court are more effective

Advertisers tend to think big and perhaps this is why they're always coming in for criticism. Their critics seem to resent them because they have a flair for self-promotion and because they have so much money to throw around. 'It's iniquitous,' they say, 'that this entirely unproductive industry (if we can call it that) should absorb millions of pounds each year. It only goes to show how much profit the big companies are making. Why don't they stop advertising and reduce the price of their goods? After all, it's the consumer who pays...'

The poor old consumer! He'd have to pay a great deal more if advertising didn't create mass markets for products. It is precisely because of the heavy advertising that consumer goods are so cheap. But we get the wrong idea if we think the only purpose of advertising is to sell goods. Another equally important function is to inform. A great deal of the knowledge we have about household goods derives largely from the advertisements we read. Advertisements introduce us to new products or remind us of the existence of ones we already know about. Supposing you wanted to buy a washing machine, it is more than likely you would obtain details regarding performance, price, etc., from an advertisement.

Lots of people pretend that they never read advertisements, but this claim may be seriously doubted. It is hardly possible not to read advertisements these days. And what fun they often are, too! Just think what a railway station or a newspaper would be like without advertisements. Would you enjoy gazing at a blank wall or reading railway byelaws while waiting for a train? Would you like to read only closely printed columns of news in your daily paper? A cheerful, witty advertisement makes such a difference to a drab wall or a newspaper full of the daily ration of calamities.

We must not forget, either, that advertising makes a positive contribution to our pockets. Newspapers, commercial radio and television companies could not subsist without this source of revenue. The fact that we pay so little for our daily paper, or can enjoy so many broadcast programmes is due entirely to the money spent by advertisers. Just think what a newspaper would cost if we had to pay its full price!

Another thing we mustn't forget is the 'small ads.' which are in virtually every newspaper and magazine. What a tremendously useful service they perform for the community! Just about anything can be accomplished through these columns. For instance, you can find a job, buy or sell a house, announce a birth, marriage or death in what used to be called the 'hatch, match and dispatch' column but by far the most fascinating section is the personal or 'agony' column. No other item in a newspaper provides such entertaining reading or offers such a deep insight into human nature. It's the best advertisement for advertising there is!

46. What is main idea of this passage?
- Ⓐ Advertisement.
 - Ⓑ The benefits of advertisement.
 - Ⓒ Advertisers perform a useful service to communities.
 - Ⓓ The costs of advertisement.
47. The attitude of the author toward advertisers is _____.
- Ⓐ trustworthy
 - Ⓑ appreciative
 - Ⓒ critical
 - Ⓓ dissatisfactory
48. Why do the critics criticize advertisers?
- Ⓐ Because advertisers often brag.
 - Ⓑ Because critics think advertisement is a “waste of money”.
 - Ⓒ Because customers are encouraged to buy more than necessary.
 - Ⓓ Because customers pay more.
49. Which of the following is NOT true?
- Ⓐ Advertisement makes contribution to our pockets and we may know everything.
 - Ⓑ We can buy what we want.
 - Ⓒ Good quality products don't need to be advertised.
 - Ⓓ Advertisement makes our life colorful.
50. The passage is _____.
- Ⓐ narration
 - Ⓑ description
 - Ⓒ classification
 - Ⓓ criticism

IV. Writing: The Characteristics of a Good Teacher (20%)

Since many of you have experiences teaching in elementary schools, high schools or cram schools, please reflect on your own teaching experiences and describe the characteristics of a good teacher. You might delineate your viewpoints one by one with concrete examples or define a good teacher by identifying the important features for the role. There should be at least 3 paragraphs in this essay.

國立臺中教育大學 103 學年度教師專業碩士學位學程招生考試
國文試題

一、選擇題(46%，每題 2%)

- 下列選項的敘述何者正確？
 - 「ㄋ」是送氣的舌尖鼻音
 - 「ㄨ」是不送氣的舌尖後擦音
 - 「ㄊ」是不送氣的舌面前塞擦音
 - 「ㄑ」是送氣的舌尖前塞擦音
- 下列選項的敘述何者錯誤？
 - ㄍㄥ 是舌根音
 - ㄛ 和 ㄨ 是聲隨韻母
 - 「ㄑ」是清音、送氣、舌尖前、塞擦聲
 - 凡介音拼「ㄨ」的結合韻都稱為「合口呼」
- 下列選項的用字何者錯誤？
 - 瑕不掩「ㄇㄨ」：渝
 - 暴戾恣「ㄇㄨ」：睢
 - 越「ㄇㄨ」代庖：俎
 - 拾人牙「ㄇㄨ」：慧
- 下列選項「」內的字音完全正確為何？
 - 內「誼」／「渲」染／死者「贈」儀：ㄉㄨㄥˋ／ㄊㄩㄢˋ／ㄉㄨㄥˋ
 - 「崗」位／哀「悼」／一「絡」長髮：ㄍㄤˊ／ㄉㄠˋ／ㄌㄛˊ
 - 「恬」不知恥／「杳」無人煙／「抨」擊：ㄊㄩㄢˋ／ㄉㄠˋ／ㄉㄨㄥˋ
 - 深情繾「綣」／管「弦」樂／泥「淖」：ㄑㄩㄢˋ／ㄊㄩㄢˋ／ㄉㄠˋ
- 下列選項「」中的文字，何者不屬於「諧音雙關」？
 - 「龍龍」爆竹新年到(龍年新年賀辭)。
 - 這一波 H7N9 來勢洶洶，「禽況」不妙。
 - 他參加喝啤酒大賽，30 分鐘猛灌 50 瓶，勇奪第一名，被稱為喝啤酒「灌軍」。
 - 經濟不好，百姓哀聲嘆氣。政府當務之急就是搞好經濟，進行「減嘆」工程。

6. 請問「世間沒有女性，就如庭園中沒有姹紫嫣紅的花朵，怎能襯托出綠葉扶疏之美。」(琦君：《談美》)是屬於「譬喻」修辭格中的哪一種呢？
- Ⓐ 隱喻
 - Ⓑ 明喻
 - Ⓒ 暗喻
 - Ⓓ 借喻
7. 下列各選項的對聯，何者不適用於廁所？
- Ⓐ 尋常無異味，鮮潔即家珍
 - Ⓑ 莫道輪迴輸五穀，可儲筆札賦三都
 - Ⓒ 為文自古稱三上，作賦於中可十年
 - Ⓓ 古人欲惜金如此，莊子曾云道在斯
8. 下列選項中對「題辭」的說明，何者正確？
- Ⓐ 天錫純嘏(用於婚嫁)
 - Ⓑ 三星燦戶(用於遷居)
 - Ⓒ 蓬島歸真(用於哀輓)
 - Ⓓ 五福全歸(用於壽慶)
9. 請問「積善之家必有餘慶，積不善之家必有餘殃」是出自於哪部經典？
- Ⓐ 周易
 - Ⓑ 禮記
 - Ⓒ 孝經
 - Ⓓ 孟子
10. 下列有關「魏晉玄學」的敘述何者為非？
- Ⓐ 王弼曾注莊子和周易
 - Ⓑ 王導是晉室東渡後清談領袖
 - Ⓒ 所謂的「三玄」是指老子、莊子、周易
 - Ⓓ 裴頠著《崇有論》，與貴無論者針鋒相對

11. (甲)唐代論詩人，李杜以還，唯有幾篇新樂府；蘇州懷刺史，湖山之曲，尚留三畝舊祠堂

(乙)大明湖畔，趵突泉邊，故居在綠楊深處；漱玉集中，金石錄裡，文采有後主遺風。

下列選項何者是上述兩段詩句所描述的人物？

- Ⓐ 柳宗元、周邦彥
- Ⓑ 白居易、周邦彥
- Ⓒ 柳宗元、李清照
- Ⓓ 白居易、李清照

12. 下列選項何者敘述正確？

- Ⓐ 宋濂編修《元史》
- Ⓑ 杜佑編寫《通志》
- Ⓒ 范曄編纂《漢書》
- Ⓓ 歐陽修編著《資治通鑑》

13. 下列有關《左傳》、《國語》、《戰國策》的敘述，何者正確？

- Ⓐ 《戰國策》編年記事，為西漢劉向所校定
- Ⓑ 《左傳》、《國語》作者不可知，《戰國策》非一時一地一人之作
- Ⓒ 《左傳》亦名《左氏春秋》，為《春秋三傳》之一，記事以魯史為綱
- Ⓓ 《國語》為我國「國別史」之祖，與《左傳》文體相類，係出一人之手

14. 下列選項，何者和「更無柳絮因風起，唯有葵花向日傾」所描述的季节相同？

- Ⓐ 沾衣欲溼杏花雨，吹面不寒楊柳風
- Ⓑ 岸容待臘將舒柳，山意衝寒欲放梅
- Ⓒ 接天蓮葉無窮碧，映日荷花別樣紅
- Ⓓ 月落烏啼霜滿天，江楓漁火對愁眠

15. 在下列選項中，何者與「今乃得翫之几席之上，舉目而足」(《黃州快哉亭記》)句中「乃」字的語義相同？

- Ⓐ 吾能弭謗矣，「乃」不敢言
- Ⓑ 「乃」若其情，則可以為善矣
- Ⓒ 「乃」當抗峰岷、峨，偕嶺衡疑
- Ⓓ 古人以儉為美德，今人「乃」以儉相詬病

16. 周處年少時，凶彊俠氣，為鄉里所患；又義興水中有蛟，山中有遘跡虎，並皆暴犯百姓；義興人謂為「三橫」，而處尤劇。（《世說新語·自新》）其中「遘跡虎」的「遘」是什麼意思？
- Ⓐ 逗留
Ⓑ 險惡
Ⓒ 改變
Ⓓ 困難
17. 盤庚之遷，「胥」怨者民也，非特朝廷士大夫而已；盤庚不為怨者故改其度，度義而後動，是而不見可悔故也。（王安石〈答司馬諫議書〉）其中「胥怨」的「胥」是什麼意思？
- Ⓐ 語助詞，無義
Ⓑ 互相
Ⓒ 等待
Ⓓ 小吏
18. 浙江之潮，天下之偉觀也。自既望以至十八日為盛。方其遠出海門，僅如銀線；既而漸近，則玉城雪嶺際天而來，大聲如雷霆，震撼激射，吞天沃日，勢極雄豪。（周密《武林舊事·觀潮》）下列選項對詞義的解說，何者錯誤？
- Ⓐ 「沃日」指太陽躲藏
Ⓑ 「既望」指農曆 16 日
Ⓒ 「方其遠出海門」指當海潮從遠方海口出現的時候
Ⓓ 「玉城雪嶺」比喻海潮像玉砌的城牆和大雪覆蓋的山嶺

※請閱讀下列短文後，回答第 19 題

烏於禽甚黠，伺人音色小異，輒去不留，非彈射者所能得也。

關中民狃烏黠，以為物無不以其黠見得。則之野，設餅食楮錢哭塚間，若祭者然。哭竟，裂錢棄餅而去。烏則爭下啄，啄且盡，哭者已立他塚，裂錢棄餅如初。烏雖黠，不疑其誘也，益鳴搏爭食。至三四，皆飛從之，益狎。迫於網，因舉而獲焉。

今夫世之人，自謂智足以周身，而不知禍藏於所伏者，幾何不見賣於哭者哉！
（宋·晁補之〈烏戒〉）

19. 關中之民所以捕獲狡猾的烏鴉，關鍵為何？

- Ⓐ 以食物誘惑烏鴉
- Ⓑ 使群鴉失去戒心
- Ⓒ 布置嚴密的羅網
- Ⓓ 讓烏鴉互相搶食爭鬥

※請閱讀下列短文後，回答第 20-21 題

我夢見自己正在小學校的講堂上預備作文，向老師請教立論的方法。

「難！」老師從眼鏡圈外斜斜射出眼光來，看著我說：「我告訴你一件事——一家人家生了一個男孩，闔家高興透頂了。滿月的時候，抱出來給客人看——大概自然是想得一點好兆頭。

一個說：「這孩子將來要發財的。」他於是得到一番感謝。

一個說：「這孩子將來要做官的。」他於是得到幾句恭維。

一個說：「這孩子將來是要死的。」他於是得到一頓大家合力的痛打。

說要死的必然，說富貴的說謊。但說謊的得好報，說必然的遭打。你……」

「我願意既不謊人，也不遭打。那麼，我得怎麼說呢？」

「那麼，你得說：『啊呀！這孩子呵！你瞧！多麼……啊唷！哈哈 Hehe！he~he~ hehehe』」（魯迅〈立論〉）

20. 文中透過老師的口談立論，老師的結論為何？

- Ⓐ 謊話說得要有藝術
- Ⓑ 說真話的人是不智的
- Ⓒ 真話、謊話都不如不說
- Ⓓ 說真話、謊話分寸要拿捏好

21. 下列何者不是本文裡所要批判的主題？

- Ⓐ 虛偽
- Ⓑ 說謊
- Ⓒ 投機
- Ⓓ 讚美

※請閱讀下列短文後，回答第 22-23 題

物之所以有韜晦者，防乎盜也。故人亦然。夫盜亦人也，冠履焉，衣服焉。其所以異者，退遜之心、正廉之節，不常其性耳。視玉帛而取之者，則曰牽於寒餓；視家國而取之者，則曰救彼塗炭。牽於寒餓者，無得而言矣。救彼塗炭者，

則宜以百姓心為心。而西劉則曰：「居宜如是」，楚籍則曰「可取而代」。意彼未必無退遜之心、正廉之節，蓋以視其靡曼驕崇，然後生其謀耳。為英雄者猶若是，況常人乎？是以峻宇逸遊，不為人所窺者，鮮也。（羅隱《讒書·英雄之言》）

22. 下列選項何者與本文的觀點不同？

- Ⓐ 強盜完全沒有「退遜之心、正廉之節」
- Ⓑ 搶財物的是強盜，取國家的也是強盜
- Ⓒ 救人民於水火，應以百姓的想法為依歸
- Ⓓ 高大的宮室與放縱的遊樂，常為人們所羨慕覬覦

23. 下列選項何者解說正確？

- Ⓐ 「西劉」是指西漢劉向
- Ⓑ 「楚籍」是指楚國史籍
- Ⓒ 「為英雄者猶若是」是指英雄以百姓之心為心
- Ⓓ 「意彼未必無退遜之心、正廉之節」是指英雄原有退遜正廉的想法與節操

二、摘要分析(18%)

請以 100 字摘述下文洪蘭〈讓科學從小做起〉的重點，並以 100 字提出你對洪蘭看法的評論。

中國自從滿清末年打過幾次割地賠款、喪權辱國的敗仗後，開始對洋人的船堅炮利崇拜不已，當時的知識份子檢討中國失敗的原因，都認為追根究柢是洋人有科學，所以有槍砲可以隔空殺人，他們的文明發達，所以可以製造侵略的武器，要不被外國人欺負就必須發展科學。中國的父母一夕之間改變了他們對兒女的期望，從科舉的狀元立刻變成科學家，最好還是諾貝爾獎的科學家。

「科學救國」的口號從清末喊到民國，從大陸喊到臺灣，喊了整整一個世紀，我們的科學還是不發達，吃香灰、喝符水的消息還是時有所聞。火車出了軌，交通部不是檢討內部缺失，而是去變動部長辦公室的風水。我們才發現一個觀念的改變竟是這麼的困難。

在甲骨文和金文中，「世」這個字是三個十疊在一起，一世是三十年，也就是說一個觀念的改變至少要一個世代的工夫，要花上三十年。發展科學的第一要務是改變觀念，若是父母老師的觀念沒有改，還是要孩子每天乖乖的坐在桌子上念書、背書、抄生字，不允許孩子去外面遊戲、觀察、發現的話，怎麼會有科學精神出來？觀察是科學的根本，一定要先觀察到現象才會去解釋這個現象，如果我們的孩子整天坐在教室裡，四體不動、五穀不分，是不可能科學力的。

三、評述作文(36%)

我十七歲時曾讀過一句話：「如果你把每天都當成最後一天來過，總有一天你會證明自己是對的。」這句話對我影響甚深。過去三十三年來，我每天早上會對著鏡子說：「如果今天是我生命中的最後一天，我還會想做今天要做的事嗎？」

每當遇到生命中的重大抉擇時，只要想到我將不久於人世，便可以幫助我做出決定。因為，當你面對死亡時，幾乎每件事——所有外界的期待、所有的傲慢、所有對難堪或失敗的害怕——都會消失，只留下真正重要的東西。記住，你即將不久於人世，這是我所知道，讓你不會陷入害怕失去的泥沼裡的最好方法。你已經一無所有了，沒有理由不傾聽內心真正的聲音。

你的時間有限，因此，不要把它浪費在為別人而活。最重要的是，你要有勇氣傾聽你的真心與直覺，它們其實早已知道你真正想要的是什麼，其他都是次要的。(洪懿妍《天下雜誌·賈伯斯：我為什麼要休學?》)

請以「生命中的抉擇」為題，行文兼評述上文賈伯斯的觀點。(限議論文，文長至少三段)

國立臺中教育大學 103 學年度教師專業碩士學位學程招生考試

教育學試題

- 一、英國教育哲學家 R. S. Peters 曾提出教育的三大規準，請說明三大規準為何？其在教學上有何蘊義？（25%）

- 二、有學者指出，教育行動具有實踐導向、協同合作、反省思考等特徵，是教師專業實踐的重要途徑。請分析此一論點的意義。（25%）

- 三、邇來國內在教師教學的變革創新方面，有一些與以往較為不同的理念與做法，諸如提倡「翻轉教室」、「學習共同體」、「差異化教學」等，請說明這三個概念的涵義？三個概念的具體做法為何？對教師教學有哪些影響？（25%）

- 四、在民國一〇一年十二月公布的《師資培育白皮書》中，揭示的教師圖像是甚麼？請您依您的觀點和您的條件（現況），論述您在未來兩年的碩士學習階段，如何學習以趨近這種圖像？（25%）

數學試題

請將答案寫至答案卷上，否則不予計分。

一、填充題（80%，每格 5%，請寫出答案即可）

1. 從 1 到 50 的 50 個自然數當中，任意取出相異兩數，則取出兩數的乘積為 4 的倍數之方法數有 () 種。

2. 已知方程組
$$\begin{cases} x-2y+3z=7 \\ 2x+y-3z=-4 \\ 3x-y+2z=7 \end{cases}$$
，則此方程組之解為 $(x, y, z) = ($) 。

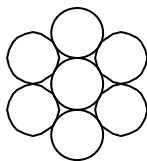
3. 設 P 、 Q 、 R 三個點在數線上之坐標分別為 -1 、 4 、 x ，且 x 值為整數，已知 R 點至 P 點的距離比 R 點至 Q 點距離的兩倍還要多 1 個單位長，則 R 點的坐標為 ()。

4. 下圖為大小皆相同的圓所構成之圖形，每一堆的圓皆緊密相切，按照此規則繼續排列，試問第十堆有 () 個圓。

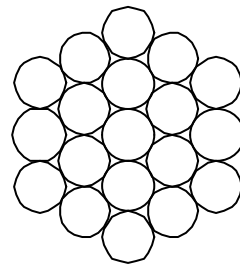
第一堆



第二堆



第三堆



5. 坐標平面上正三角形頂點 A 、 B 、 C 的 y 坐標分別為 1、3、5，則此正三角形 ABC 的面積為 ()。

6. 化簡 $\sqrt[3]{20+14\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt[3]{20-14\sqrt{2}} = (\quad)$ 。

7. 若數列 $\{a_n\}$ 滿足 $a_1 = \frac{2}{3}$ ，對任意正整數 m, n ，皆有 $a_{m+n} = a_m \cdot a_n$ 。設 $S_n = a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n$ ，求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = (\quad)$ 。

8. 試求 $43^{43} - 17^{17}$ 的個位數為何？(\quad)

9. 若方程式 $\frac{x^2 - 6x + 5}{x^2 - 8x + 15} - \frac{x^2}{6x - 2x^2} = \frac{11}{5}$ ，則 $x = (\quad)$ 。

10. 若 $f(x) = x^5 + 6x^4 - 4x^3 + 25x^2 + 30x + 20$ ，則 $f(x)$ 除以 $x + 7$ 的餘式為何？(\quad)

11. 由直線 $3x + 2y = 5$ 以及 x 軸和 y 軸所圍成的三角形面積為(\quad)。

12. 有一圓形跑道，甲跑完一圈需 30 秒，若有甲、乙兩人在此跑道上同時同地依相反方向起跑，經 12 秒相遇，則乙跑完一圈需多少秒？(\quad)

13. 有一凸正 n 多邊形，其每一內角為 144° ，求 $n = (\quad)$ 。

14. 下午四點到五點之間，鐘面上何時長短兩針同方向重疊？(\quad)

15. 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \cdots + n^2}{6n^3} \right) = (\quad)$ 。

16. 空間中點 $P(1, 2, 3)$ 至平面 $E: x+y+z+1=0$ 的距離為何? (\quad)

二、計算證明題 (20%，請務必寫出計算過程和結果，否則不予計分)

第 1 題 (7%)

某城市在公元 1980 年的人口數為 100 萬人，至公元 2000 年的人口數增為 225 萬人，若該城市一直維持每年不變的人口成長率，則在哪一年開始人口數將突破 1000 萬人？(已知 $\log_{10} 2 \approx 0.3010$, $\log_{10} 3 \approx 0.4771$, $\log_{10} 7 \approx 0.8451$)

第 2 題 (7%)

在等比數列 $\{a_n\}$ 中，已知 $a_1 = 1$, $a_4 = 2 - \sqrt{5}$, $a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} + a_n, n \geq 1$ ，試求 $\{a_n\}$ 的公比。

第 3 題 (6%)

已知 $a = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $b = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $c = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$ ，請比較 a 、 b 、 c 三者的大小關係。