

國立臺中教育大學 111 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

研究法試題

適用系所：區域與社會發展學系碩士班

- 一、清代臺灣的漢人社會，由於移民原鄉的差異，使得臺灣的區域發展，呈現豐富而多變的外觀，且各具特色。如果妳（你）想進行臺灣的區域史研究，會怎樣設計研究大綱(10%)？使用哪些史料(15%)？請舉一區域為例加以說明。
- 二、「HGIS」是指運用 GIS 處理地理空間資訊的優勢，結合歷史學處理時間與變化的長處，建立應用資訊科學分析時空變化的資訊系統。如果要將其運用在區域史研究上，有哪些相關史料可資利用(10%)？可以進行哪些面向的研究(15%)？請加以說明。
- 三、基本的社會科學調查設計包含郵寄問卷調查、集體施測調查、電話調查、當面訪談和網路調查等五種方式，請分別說明這五種調查設計的特色與缺點。(25%)
- 四、社會科學研究中的抽樣方法可以分為兩大類：機率抽樣法和非機率抽樣法，請回答以下問題：（一）機率抽樣法和非機率抽樣法各有哪些抽樣方式及其特色為何(15%)？（二）若想調查臺灣少子化的原因，請問你會選擇哪一種抽樣方式並請說明理由為何？(10%)

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語文（英文）試題

適用系所：語文教育學系華語文教學碩士班、區域與社會發展學系碩士班

I. Vocabulary (20%; 2% each)

1. Short days, long nights, _____ temperatures, Christmas a swiftly fading memory and the prospect of spring remote—"the cruelest month" is not April, as T.S. Eliot wrote, but January.
(A) free-range
(B) free-ranging
(C) freezing
(D) freesia
2. Archbishop Desmond Tutu's moral leadership and his _____ to violence earned him the Nobel peace prize in 1984.
(A) opposite
(B) oppo
(C) opposition
(D) apposition
3. With infections still surging and governments pondering fresh restrictions on activity, the full _____ of Omicron could yet to come.
(A) effect
(B) affect
(C) effectual
(D) affectual
4. Long before the invention of _____ capitalism, a core principle—that the interests of customers, employees, and society should be as high or higher than those of shareholders—was carved into the plaster at the company's head office.
(A) stakeholder
(B) stalker
(C) shares
(D) stakes

（背面尚有試題）

5. Passing East to West and back again, *The Arabian Night* may be the _____ work of world literature.
- (A) penultimate
 - (B) ultimate
 - (C) ultimatum
 - (D) ultima
6. Everyone knows that Eskimos have dozens, if not hundreds, of words for snow because of their _____ knowledge of their environment.
- (A) intimidating
 - (B) intimidation
 - (C) intimation
 - (D) intimate
7. In 1582 a health officer in Alghero, Sardinia, which was suffering an _____ of bubonic plague, required residents to carry six-foot-long canes in public, and venture no closer to each other than its length.
- (A) outbreak
 - (B) outlaw
 - (C) outage
 - (D) outrage
8. China _____ its diplomatic relations with Lithuania after the Baltic state allowed a Taiwanese trade office to open there using the name Taiwan instead of Taipei.
- (A) graded
 - (B) upside
 - (C) downside
 - (D) downgraded
9. A millionaire many times over, on her death in 1990 Greta Barbo bequeathed a _____ to her live-in maid; she failed to increase her annual tip to the doorman of her building in Manhattan for 37 years.
- (A) pithy
 - (B) pit
 - (C) pitfall
 - (D) pittance
10. Mr. Johnson, a former editor of the *New Yorker* and a distinguished book publisher, is a _____ critic and not easily impressed.
- (A) trencher
 - (B) trend

(C) trenchant

(D) trench

II. Cloze Test (20%; 2% each)

Oscar Wilde wrote many wonderful stories. *The Selfish Giant* is one such story. The following will describe what this story is about.

The Giant had visited his friend, the Cornish ogre, for seven years. When he returned to his castle one day, he found many children playing in his garden. The Giant became angry and told the children that the garden was his, so they needed to leave. Then, the Giant built a high wall around his garden and put up a sign. The sign said, “Don’t 11; otherwise, the police will be called.” The Giant did not want to share his garden with others.

The children longed to go back to the garden and play in it. When Spring arrived, Winter remained in the garden. The Snow whitened the grass. The Frost covered the trees with a silver color. The North Wind blew loudly in the garden and 12 over the chimney-pots. The Hail hit the roof hard and broke many 13. The Giant hoped that the Spring could come. One day, the Giant heard a little linnet singing outside his window. The Giant looked out and saw children sitting in the branches of the trees. The children were able to get in the garden through a hole in the wall. The Giant noticed that Winter was still present in the farthest part of his garden. There stood a little boy who was too small to reach the branches of the tree. The little boy was crying bitterly. The Giant wished to place the little boy on the top of the tree. At that moment, the Giant realized how selfish he had been and desired to 14 down the wall. The Giant also wanted to offer his garden as a playground for the children to play in forever.

The Giant went out into the garden. The children were afraid when they saw the Giant and quickly went away. However, the little boy didn’t see the Giant coming because there were too many tears in his eyes, so he didn’t run away. The Giant went up behind the little boy and put him in the tree. The tree began to bloom, birds started to sing, and Spring finally reached the last part of the garden. The little boy 15 the Giant’s neck and kissed the Giant. When the other children saw that the Giant was not mean anymore, they ran back to the garden and played with the Giant. By evening, the little boy was gone and could not be found. As days passed, the Giant 16 to see the little boy again because the little boy was his first little friend and the little boy had kissed him. However, the little boy was not seen for many years.

(背面尚有試題)

As time went by, the Giant became old and 17. One morning during winter, the Giant saw the little boy standing under a tree in his garden. The Giant came to the little boy and saw two nail marks on the little boy's hands and feet. The Giant asked the little boy who hurt him. The Giant wanted to 18 that person. The little boy told the Giant that no one hurt him and the nail wounds on his hands and feet were made out of Love. The Giant 19 down in front of the little boy. The little boy told the Giant that because the Giant allowed the little boy to play in the Giant's garden, the Giant could play in the little boy's garden, which is Paradise. In the afternoon, when the children came in the Giant's garden to play, they discovered that the Giant was dead, lying under the tree, with white 20 all over him.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 11. (A) trickle | (B) trespass | (C) transcribe | (D) tranquilize |
| 12. (A) knitted | (B) kindled | (C) knocked | (D) kidnapped |
| 13. (A) slates | (B) stagger | (C) sanctions | (D) subversion |
| 14. (A) trek | (B) tear | (C) trench | (D) transaction |
| 15. (A) erupted | (B) embraced | (C) excerpted | (D) enunciated |
| 16. (A) yoked | (B) yacht | (C) yeast | (D) yearned |
| 17. (A) feeble | (B) fungus | (C) foundling | (D) furnishing |
| 18. (A) slay | (B) savor | (C) sojourn | (D) scribble |
| 19. (A) knelt | (B) kneaded | (C) knuckle | (D) knapsack |
| 20. (A) brags | (B) bayous | (C) blossoms | (D) betrayals |

III. Reading Comprehension (10%; 2% each)

In Dresden, Germany, the Frauenkirche was an 18th-century baroque church whose bell-shaped dome was a landmark. In February 1945, one of the most destructive Allied bombing attacks of World War II killed an estimated 25,000 people and reduced the city to rubble. As Dresden, then in East Germany, slowly rebuilt after the war, the Frauenkirche remained in ruins. But after German **reunification**, the church was reconstructed using many of its original stones, as a statement of peace and harmony.

Berlin's Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church, better known as the Gedächtniskirche, also fell to bombing but met a different fate. Its spire has been left a ruin on purpose, to be what Germans call a mahnmal—a “warning monument” against war and destruction.

Like the Frauenkirche, Notre Dame is being rebuilt as close as possible to how it was before, including using the original, toxic metal—lead—for the roof. That choice was controversial, as future choices are bound to be in the debate about how to restore and maintain historic buildings.

21. What is the article mainly about?
- (A) Germany's plans during WWII.
 - (B) How to repair modern day buildings.
 - (C) The restoration of historical buildings.
 - (D) Which materials are best used for building roofs.
22. What is true about the Frauenkirche?
- (A) It is a gothic styled building.
 - (B) It required 25,000 people to build.
 - (C) The church was destroyed during Axis bombing.
 - (D) It was rebuilt using many of its original stones.
23. What can be inferred from the text?
- (A) Notre Dame is currently damaged.
 - (B) Notre Dame is located in Dresden, Germany.
 - (C) Notre Dame is considered a "warning monument."
 - (D) Notre Dame is a modern day building.
24. Which word is closest in meaning to "**reunification**" mentioned in paragraph one?
- (A) Combine
 - (B) Disband
 - (C) Scatter
 - (D) Isolate
25. Which of the following facts is **NOT** mentioned?
- (A) The spire of the Berlin's Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church has purposely not been repaired.
 - (B) The roof of Notre Dame is built out of lead.
 - (C) Dresden was located in East Germany.
 - (D) Notre Dame is dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

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語文（國文）試題

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一、基本語文能力測驗（每題 2%，共 10%）

1. 下列成語何者兩兩相近？

- ① 蚍蜉撼樹：螳臂當車
② 秋扇之捐：日薄西山
③ 采薪之憂：喪明之痛
④ 輔車相依：唇亡齒寒
- (A) ①②
(B) ②③
(C) ①④
(D) ③④

2. 下列哪一選項沒有錯字？

- (A) 搬門弄斧
(B) 趨之若鶩
(C) 歿齒難忘
(D) 玩歲愒時

3. 「親眼見過壯麗的景色，也目睹腐朽的人身；嗅聞田園間清新的香氣，彷彿一切追尋都可以找到珍惜你的人、擁抱你的地方。也聞過揮之不去的腐敗屍味，提醒另一個終點等著收割人生。嚐過多汁的果實、酸餿的剩菜、血腥的鐵鏽味。涉過潺潺地為我的雙腳歡唱的溪流，走過長長的只有一人獨行的泥濘。聆賞過山林間悠揚的鳥語，微風吹穿樹葉的沙沙之歌，聽過梵唱、耳聞哀哭。驗證過慾望之歡愉、刀刃劃出傷口、生產之裂身痛楚。曾感受蝴蝶吻著手臂，帶來一個宇宙藏在其中的觸覺，領受暴雨鞭打全身視你為天庭逃犯的痛感。啊，完整的人生應該□□□□，且不排除□□□□。」空格處填上什麼語詞最能呼應全文？

- (A) 五味雜陳；遍體鱗傷
(B) 五光十色；逝者如斯
(C) 五顏六色；莫衷一是
(D) 五花八門；專心一致

4. 《紅樓夢》第五十一回眾人將寶琴所經古蹟為題，作了十首懷古絕句，其中一首為〈梅花冠懷古〉，「不在梅邊在柳邊，個中誰拾畫嬋娟？團圓莫憶春香到，一別西風又一年。」此詩內容涉及了哪一文學名著的內容？
- (A) 元稹《鶯鶯傳》
(B) 湯顯祖《牡丹亭》
(C) 蒲松齡《聊齋誌異》
(D) 蘭陵笑笑生《金瓶梅》
5. 「根據聯合國發展組織的人類發展報告指出□全球175個國家當中□有34個低度發展國家□其中就有29個在非洲□比臺灣土地面積大四倍的馬拉威□人口不到臺灣的一半□人口平均成長率僅1.9%□即使每個婦女平均生育6.1個小孩□能活下來的卻不多□小於15歲的人口數就占總人口數5成之多□平均壽命則是37.5歲□而他們的平均國民所得為615美元□是世界第三貧窮的國家。」上列□處，使用不到何種標點符號？
- (A) 冒號：
(B) 分號；
(C) 句號。
(D) 破折號——

二、閱讀理解能力測驗（每題2%，共20%）

（一）請閱讀下文，並回答6~10題。

中國的俠，或者是中國的俠義也是基於在一個共享、共有的背景、價值觀，以及思想傳統而形成的。在春秋戰國養士、用士之風盛行的催化下，成就了刺客這類人物的出現。刺客注重的是感情，強調有恩必報，都有政治意圖，不見得有固守的原則和遵循的理念，卻肯為了伯樂而犧牲自己的生命。例如士為知己者死的豫讓，用心不二；或如聶政割臉皮、挖眼睛，避免連累嚴仲子等，他們沒有獨立的地位，常依附於權貴門下，成為專為恩主行刺之人，也因此，所作所為驚天動地。相對地，游俠則居無定所，不蓄私財，以「行俠仗義」為己任。浪跡天涯，路見不平即拔刀相助，多為鋤強扶弱、劫富濟貧之輩。他們不論是依附權貴或是獨立行走江湖，皆可依照自己的原則和理念行事，雖不免遭人非議，但仍用自己的方式實現理想。

俠的人格特質，第一個是言必信，行必果，已諾必誠，不愛其軀，不矜其能，羞伐其德。在最深刻的動機上，俠沒有儒家進取淑世的精神，不論在表現上如何仗義守信、濟弱扶傾，俠的根本信仰和他的身世、行腳一樣，都有一點飄忽、有一點萍蹤不定；是以他不能等同於救苦救難的英雄，不能有神通、不能有法

力，他最卓越的神通法力應該是遠離人群、遠離功名、遠離世俗的洞見。

(節錄自張大春《效忠與任俠——七俠五義》)

6. 下列解釋，何者正確？
- (A) 伯樂：泛指一般刺客
 - (B) 洞見：目光短淺的愚見
 - (C) 豫讓：態度恭敬而禮讓
 - (D) 羞伐其德：以自誇品德為可恥
7. 下列敘述，何者正確？
- (A) 俠缺乏儒家進取淑世的動機
 - (B) 俠因居無定所、不蓄私財，必須依附權貴才能鋤奸扶弱、行俠仗義
 - (C) 刺客之流注重感情，有恩必報，且有明確的政治意圖、固守的原則和遵循的理念
 - (D) 聶政遭受嚴仲子割臉皮、挖眼之酷刑，卻死而無憾，是「士為知己者死」的典範
8. 依據上文，春秋戰國時期出現刺客主要原因為何？
- (A) 伯樂之死
 - (B) 清談風氣
 - (C) 禮樂制度崩壞
 - (D) 養士、用士之風盛行
9. 「俠」的人格特質和信仰，不包括下列何者？
- (A) 士為知己者死
 - (B) 等同於救難英雄
 - (C) 言必信、行必果，仗義守信、濟弱扶傾
 - (D) 遠離人群、遠離功名、遠離世俗的洞見
10. 「刺客」和「俠」的差別何在？
- (A) 前者重在「忠」，後者重在「義」
 - (B) 二者都是強烈的個人主義，行事依個人好惡，故譽毀參半
 - (C) 「安得廣廈千萬間，大庇天下寒士俱歡顏」，可用以說明二者行走江湖的處事原則
 - (D) 二者秉持利己主義精神，實現自身的信仰與價值，且經由文人塑造，而擁有無所不能的技藝

(二) 請閱讀下文，並回答 11~15 題。

僧圓澤傳

蘇軾

洛師惠林寺，故光祿卿李愷居第。祿山陷東都，愷以居守死之。子源，少時以貴遊子，豪侈善歌聞於時，及愷死，悲憤自誓，不仕、不娶、不食肉，居寺中五十餘年。

寺有僧圓澤，富而知音，源與之游，甚密，促膝交語竟日，人莫能測。

一日相約游蜀青城峨嵋山，源欲自荊州泝峽，澤欲取長安斜谷路，源不可，曰：「吾已絕世事，豈可復道京師哉？」澤默然久之，曰：「行止固不由人。」遂自荊州路。

舟次南浦，見婦人錦襜負甕而汲者，澤望而泣曰：「吾不欲由此者為是也。」源驚問之，澤曰：「婦人姓王氏，吾當為之子，孕三歲矣！吾不來，故不得乳。今既見，無可逃者，公當以符咒助我速生。三日浴兒時，願公臨我，以笑為信。後十二年中秋月夜，杭州天竺寺外，當與公相見。」源悲悔而為具沐浴易服，至暮，澤亡而婦乳。三日往視之，兒見源果笑，具以告王氏，出家財，葬澤山下。

源遂不果行，反寺中，問其徒，則既有治命矣！

後十二年，自洛適吳，赴其約。至所約聞葛洪川畔有牧童，扣牛角而歌之曰：「三生石上舊精魂，賞月吟風莫要論；慙愧情人遠相訪，此身雖異性長存。」呼問：「澤公健否？」答曰：「李公真信士。然俗緣未盡，慎勿相近，惟勤修不墮，乃復相見。」又歌曰：「身前身後事茫茫，欲話因緣恐斷腸；吳越山川尋已遍，卻回烟棹上瞿塘。」遂去不知所之。

.....

11. 本文主要是講述哪兩人之間的故事？

- (A) 李愷、李源
- (B) 李源、圓澤
- (C) 圓澤、婦人
- (D) 李源、牧童

12. 李源為何「不仕、不娶、不食肉，居寺中五十餘年」？

- (A) 悲憤父親死於戰亂之中
- (B) 因安祿山之亂避世自保
- (C) 年輕時豪侈游佚散盡家產
- (D) 父親亡故依喪禮儀節行之

13. 文中李源為何「悲悔」？

- (A) 圓澤即將亡故，後悔之前與他意見不合
- (B) 後悔對圓澤用情至深，離別時才會如此悲痛
- (C) 後悔順從圓澤的意見，才會遇見圓澤來生之母
- (D) 後悔堅持由荊州至蜀，造成圓澤亡故投生來世

14. 文中「三生石」是指哪三生？

- (A) 李愷、李源、牧童
- (B) 圓澤、婦人、嬰兒
- (C) 圓澤、嬰兒、牧童
- (D) 李愷、圓澤、嬰兒

15. 《紅樓夢》第一回甄士隱夢中見一僧道：「此事說來好笑，竟是千古未聞的罕事。只因西方靈河岸上三生石畔，有絳珠草一株，時有赤瑕宮神瑛侍者，日以甘露灌溉，這絳珠草便得久延歲月。後來既受天地精華，復得雨露滋養，遂得脫卻草胎木質，得換人形，僅修成個女體，終日游於離恨天外，飢則食蜜青果為膳，渴則飲灌愁海水為湯。只因尚未酬報灌溉之德，故其五內便鬱結著一段纏綿不盡之意。」借用〈僧圓澤傳〉「三生石」典故於寶、黛前世一神瑛侍者與絳珠仙草。《紅樓夢》的借用使「三生石」故事的喻意產生何種變化？

- (A) 從「友誼」擴展至「愛情」
- (B) 從「信守諾言」轉而為「此情不渝」
- (C) 從「同性愛戀」轉移至「異性愛戀」
- (D) 從「命定」觀念轉而為「人定勝天」信念

三、語文摘要能力測驗(20%)

閱讀下列文章，先為本文重新下標題(10個字以內)，再以150~300字摘錄重點。

1938年，哈佛大學開始了一個歷史上最久的成人性向、人格和智商的研究，這計畫一直進行到2013年。75年後，由第四代主持人，78歲的瓦利恩特(George Vaillant)教授把它寫成書發表。因為它歷經第二次世界大戰、越戰等美國社會的大變遷，所以資料很珍貴，可惜當時哈佛只收男生，不收女生，是一大遺憾。參加研究的都是當時精英，包括美國總統甘迺迪在內。這分調查所顯示出的人生，現在讀起來分外有意義。

這個研究發現，基因沒有我們想像的重要，智商一旦超過110之後，就和智商150的人沒有什麼差別。也就是說，只要智力正常，後天的成就在乎個人。成功的不是最聰明的人，卻是最有毅力的人。

在臺灣，很多家長迷信智商，常焦急地問：有沒有什麼方法使我的孩子更聰明一點？嬰兒奶粉也大打廣告，宣稱吃了這個牌子的奶粉會成為天才。其實智慧是基因和環境互動的產物，聰明如哈佛的畢業生，也有一事無成的。小時候家境不好、要靠獎學金半工半讀完成學業的人，老年時，生活反而幸福，因為逆境鍛練出毅力和感恩。曾有一個研究問：「最能帶來快樂的是……？」答案是「失而復得的東西」。只有得來不易或失而復得時，人們才懂得珍惜和感恩。

研究又發現，80歲以後的健康跟他們50歲以前的生活習慣有關，跟父母是否長壽的關係只占20%。原來，最重要的因素是社交活動和人際關係。有好朋友定期聚餐、打球、有和諧婚姻和親密家庭關係的人活得最長、最健康。研究同時還發現，在感情上得分最高的前58名參與者，他們的薪水比得分最低的31個人平均高出1萬4千美元，而且事業成功率高了3倍。這是因為情緒（包括自我控制）是事業和人際關係成功的必要條件，諾貝爾經濟獎得主赫克曼(James Heckman)在1970年追蹤1萬7千名嬰兒到他們38歲，結果也是發現自我控制是這些人成年後，決定生命滿意度最高的3個因素之一（另外兩個是品格和毅力）。

最近的研究更發現，創造力與情緒有直接的關係，人在心情好的時候，新點子會源源不斷地湧出；而愁眉不展時，只會怨天尤人。尤其21世紀是個團隊合作的世紀，職場留不留得住人才的頭3個原因是：得不得到老闆的重視、自己的能力能不能發揮出來、及團隊和不和諧。我們以為最重要的薪水，其實才排在第4位。所以人際關係好，在職場容易被升遷，自然薪水就高了。

（節錄自洪蘭〈人生成就與幸福的祕密〉）