

國立臺中教育大學 102 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

## 華語文教學試題

適用學系：語文教育學系華語文教學碩士班

- 一、助詞「啊」在與前面的輔音或元音連著發音時，可以產生哪幾類不同的變音類型，請舉例說明。(25%)
  
- 二、重疊形式是華語的語言特色之一。華語中不論構詞或語法中都有重疊形式出現。請分別由構詞及語法層面切入：
  - 1.列出單音節詞不同詞類的重疊例子各三個，並說明其重疊的功能(5%)；
  - 2.列出構詞中不同的重疊形式，並各舉三個例子說明(10%)；
  - 3.列出出現重疊形式的句型或語法，並說明其意義及使用情境(10%)。
  
- 三、請舉出兩個能代表華人文化特性的成語，並闡釋這兩個成語分別代表何種典型的華人思想觀念，又如何體現在習俗制度層面。(25%)
  
- 四、對外籍人士如何實施漢字之硬筆字教學？請敘明教學重點並舉兩個字為例說明之。(25%)

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語文（英文）試題

適用學系：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（區域組、社會發展組）、  
數位內容科技學系碩士班（資訊科學考科、數位設計考科）

**Part 1: Vocabulary in Context Questions (5 questions) (10%, 2% for each question)**

1. **Prescribed** fire, also known as controlled burn, is a safe way to mimic natural fire conditions.

The word **prescribed** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. recommended
- B. smoky
- C. arranged
- D. disorderly

2. Tourism is the world's largest export, yet it is **ephemeral**, produced within an encounter, usually fleeting, between host and guest.

The word **ephemeral** in the sentence is closest in meaning to

- A. permanent
- B. short-lived
- C. limited
- D. failing

3. Heavy thunderstorms **drenched** parts of New Jersey Tuesday, possibly spawning a twister in Camden County, dropping 6 inches of rain near Toms River.

The word **drenched** in the sentence is closest in meaning to

- A. struck
- B. passed through
- C. destroyed

D. wet thoroughly

4. Adam Lanza had an **altercation** with school staff the day before the tragedy. The details of the argument are still unclear.

The word **altercation** in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. quarrel

B. celebration

C. agreement

D. appointment

5. Written by Adam Smith in 1776, *The Wealth of Nations* is a **vibrant** attack against mercantilism and one of the most influential books ever written on economics.

A. critical

B. brilliant

C. intriguing

D. gigantic

**Part 2: Grammar Questions (10 questions) (20%, 2% for each question)**

6. Choose the word that best completes the sentence below.

A discerning publishing agent can \_\_\_\_ promising material from a mass of submissions, separating the good from the bad.

A. replace

B. produce

C. persuade

D. discriminate

7. Choose the word or set of words that best complete the sentence below.

Although some think the terms "bug" and "insect" are \_\_\_\_\_, the former term actually refers to \_\_\_\_\_ group of insects.

A. parallel . . an identical

B. precise . . an exact

C. interchangeable . . a particular

D. exclusive . . a separate

8. Choose the word or set of words that best complete the sentence below.

If that company fails, thousands of workers \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) their jobs.

- A. will lose
- B. would have lost
- C. are losing
- D. were losing

9. Choose the word or set of words that best complete the sentence below.

Due to \_\_\_\_\_ a lack of production \_\_\_\_\_ increasing housing prices, Liverpool is now ranked as one of the least affordable cities countrywide.

- A. neither/nor
- B. no sooner/than
- C. scarcely/before
- D. both/and

10. Choose the word or set of words that best complete the sentence below.

\_\_\_\_\_ vaccination has eliminated naturally occurring polio in North and South America, rare cases continue to occur in developing countries of Africa.

- A. However
- B. Although
- C. As a result of
- D. Hence

11. Choose the word or set of words that best complete the sentence below.

Some companies shipping cargo from Asia and the Middle East now \_\_\_\_\_ where saboteurs have placed explosives inside shipping containers due to the developed equipment.

- A. could have detected
- B. shouldn't have detected
- C. are able to detect
- D. had to detect

12. Choose the word that best completes the sentence below.

The citrus fruit \_\_\_\_\_ has been exposed to cool temperatures during maturation is sweeter and more tender than those that have not.

- A. whom
- B. whose
- C. where

D. which

13. Choose a preposition that best completes the sentence below.

A foundation is a base \_\_\_\_ which a structure can be built.

A. in

B. on

C. beside

D. between

14. Which answer choice best repairs the run-on sentence below?

Throughout history money and religion were closely linked there was little distinction between government and religion.

A. linked, there was

B. linked; there was

C. linked because there was

D. This sentence is correct.

15. Which answer choice best improves the sentence below?

While performing, the audience gasped as the singer forgot the words to the song.

A. While they are performing, the audience gasped as the singer forgot the words to the song.

B. During performing, the audience gasped as the singer forgot the words to the song.

C. The audience gasped as the singer forgot the words to the song while he was performing.

D. While performing, the audience gasps as the singer forgets the words to the song.

**Part 3 : Read the passages and choose the best answer to each question.**

**(20%, 2% for each question)**

Questions 16-20

The history of life is the story of biological evolution on a changing planet, and at no time has change ever been as rapid as in the age of humans. The evolution of humans and their culture has had enormous consequences, making humans a new force in the history of life.

Cultural evolution has occurred in stages, beginning with the nomads who

hunted and gathered food on the African grasslands two million years ago. These hunter-gatherers made tools, organized communal activities, and divided labor. Next came the development of agriculture in several parts of the world 10 to 15 thousand years ago. Agriculture led to permanent settlements, the first cities, and trade among societies. An important cultural leap was the Industrial Revolution, which began in the eighteenth century. Since then, new technology has escalated exponentially, and so has the human impact on the planet.

Throughout this cultural evolution, from simple hunter-gatherers to high-tech societies, humans have not changed much biologically. Our knowledge is stored not in our genes but in the product of thousands of years of human experience. Cultural evolution has enabled us to **defy** our physical limitations and shortcut biological evolution. We no longer have to wait to adapt to our environment through natural selection; we simply change the environment to meet our needs. We are the dominant species of life and bring environmental change wherever we go.

16. What is the main idea of this passage?
- A. Humans have to face the consequences of the environmental change.
  - B. Cultural evolution has made humans the dominant force in the history of life.
  - C. There are several stages in cultural evolution.
  - D. Humans are changing the world faster than many other species can adapt.
17. What can we infer from paragraph 2?
- A. Biological evolution is the most important force in the history of life.
  - B. The nomads are the earliest merchants in history.
  - C. New technologies triggered the Industrial Revolution.
  - D. The rise of agriculture led to the conflicts between nations.
18. How do the humans remain the dominant species on earth?
- A. By adapting to the environment through natural selection
  - B. By changing the environment to accommodate our needs.
  - C. By changing human genetics.
  - D. By building cities.
19. Which of the sentence below best paraphrase the information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 2?

- A. Human technology has advanced rapidly, increasing the human role in environmental change.
- B. Modern technology has impacted the world in positive ways.
- C. The human impacted the world mostly through technology.
- D. After the agricultural development, the era of technology had arrived.

20. What is the word **defy** closest in meaning to?

- A. confront
- B. rebel
- C. frustrate
- D. overcome

### Questions 21-25

Many of us talk with our hands. But some researchers suspect we may listen with our hands, too.

Cognitive scientists had subjects listen to spoken sentences, each in the third person and present tense, such as "John walks to work." As **they** listened, the subjects pinched a grip-force sensor.

The researchers found that subjects increased their grip when listening to action words that involved hands or arms, such as scratch, throw or lift. But this response depended on context—grip force was unchanged when the action was negative, as in "Laura did not lift her luggage." The study is in the journal *PLoS One*.

The results demonstrate how words subtly and selectively induce motor activity. The fact that this motor response depends on context is a testament to our brain's flexibility when processing words.

The study also adds to the growing evidence that sensory-motor and language experiences are linked in the brain. Figuring out this connection could lead to new therapies for speech and language disorders. In the meantime, the next time you tense up over a game of mad libs, do go easy on those verbs.

21. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Using hand gestures can help us hear better.
- B. Learning action words can increase listening comprehension.
- C. Speech therapy can help hearing-impaired patients.
- D. Hearing verbs can cause subtle motor responses in certain contexts.

22. The author discusses a scientific study in order to
- A. demonstrate how action words can help people become more active.
  - B. support the claim that language experiences and brain processes are closely connected.
  - C. compare the differences between speech therapy and physical therapy.
  - D. describe how the brain processes language.
23. According to this passage, which of these words can trigger a reflex response?
- A. spaghetti
  - B. tornadoes
  - C. violence
  - D. grab
24. What can we infer from this passage?
- A. Incorporating physical movement in speech therapy might be beneficial.
  - B. When people hear action verbs, they tend to scratch.
  - C. Our brains understand written words more effectively during movement.
  - D. The cognitive scientists have found the cause for language disorders.
25. The word **they** in paragraph 2 refers to
- A. cognitive scientists
  - B. subjects
  - C. sentences
  - D. researchers



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## 語文(國文)試題

適用學系：語文教育學系華語文教學碩士班、  
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數位內容科技學系碩士班（選考數位設計考科、資訊科學考科）

### 一、基本語文能力測驗：(10%，每題 2%；單選題)

1. 有一則廣告詞說：「我不能改變他人的批評，但我可以改變自己接受批評的心。」這段話所運用的對比手法與下列那個選項最接近？
  - (A) 不在乎天長地久，只在乎曾經擁有。
  - (B) 刮別人鬍子之前，先把自己的鬍子刮乾淨。
  - (C) 雨是一首濕濕的牧歌，路是一把瘦瘦的牧笛。
  - (D) 我們是一列憂愁而又快樂的樹，立在城市的飛塵裏。
  
2. 以下對話中稱謂的使用，何者不適當？
  - (A) 李師：兩年不見，想不到「公子」已長得英姿煥發，真是後生可畏。
  - (B) 國真：哪裡！哪裡！倒是「令媛」出落得亭亭玉立，惹人憐愛。學生這幾年疏於問候，還請恩師見諒。
  - (C) 李師：「糟糠」因學畫的關係，常掛念著「令慈」，不知近來可好？
  - (D) 瓊榮：感謝掛心！「家母」一切安好，也常說有空想上「寒舍」拜訪呢！
  
3. 以下對詩詞中主要歌詠對象的理解，何者是正確的？
  - (A) 貴妃親擎硯，力士與脫靴。御調羹就飧不謝，醉模糊將嚇蠻書便寫。---  
杜甫
  - (B) 烏盡良弓勢必藏，千秋青史費評章；區區一飯猶圖報，爭肯為臣負漢王。  
---張良
  - (C) 孤窮玄德走天下，獨居新野愁民厄。南陽臥龍有大志，腹內雄兵正分奇。  
---劉備
  - (D) 蕭蕭五株門外柳，屈指重陽又，霜清紫蟹肥，露冷黃花瘦，白衣不來琴當酒。---陶潛
  
4. 「西海之南，流沙之濱，赤水之後，黑水之前，有大山，名曰崑崙之丘。有神，人面虎身，有文有尾，皆白，處之。其下有弱水之淵環之，其外有炎火之山，投物輒然。有人戴勝，虎齒，有豹尾，穴處，名曰西王母。此山萬物

盡有。」請依文學發展史名著背景知識，判斷上文應出自何部古籍？

(A)韓非子 (B)山海經 (C)史記 (D)三國演義

5.請閱讀下列詩歌：

上邪

我欲與君相知

長命無絕衰

山無陵

江水為竭

冬雷震震夏雨雪

天地合

乃敢與君絕

依韻文發展的知識，請判斷該詩歌應為？

(A)詩經 (B)樂府 (C)宋詞 (D)元曲

二、閱讀理解能力測驗：(20%，每題2%；單選題)

(一) 請閱讀下文，並回答下列6~10題

～以下為節錄～

(\*)。與宇宙或與另一個人全然融合的感覺，在本質上是同一種現象。大自然、藝術、宗教、性愛、創作等都能提供此種忘形的感覺。人類是社會動物，需要與別人有互動。而童年的經驗、遺傳因素、以及其他許多因素，都可能影響一個人在尋求生命的意義時，或轉向他人或轉向孤獨。許多有創作性的人是孤獨的，但他們不見得是不幸福或神經質的。獨處的能力促進想像力的發展，並使作家透過向其內心深處的探索，在創作的過程中，經驗到內外世界完全和諧的忘形感覺。因為此種感覺只能瞬間存在，故人無法獲得永久的幸福，而必須始終在追求幸福。

總之，在一個多元化社會裡，過分強調某一種學說理論或某一種生活模式，以致於把它理想化或偶像化，對於社會及個人都是弊多於利。我們接受那些重視人際關係，在親密關係裡尋求生命意義的人；我們更要尊重、接受那些不論是哪種原因，而轉向孤獨，在不涉及人的領域裡追求生命意義的人。史脫爾以其精神科醫師的豐富知識及經驗，根據許多世界上有名才子的歷史資料，告訴讀者「孤獨」雖有其負面的作用，但其正面的作用遠超過一般人所想像的。史脫爾更以其文學家的妙筆生動的描繪此艱澀的題材。本書對從事心理衛生及社會工作者、教師或為人父母者，以及想多了解自己的一般讀者都有助益。相信讀後不但能開闊視野，更能積極的面對人生。

安東尼·史脫爾《孤獨》

6. 在閱讀下文內容後可推測：文中「\*」處最適合放入的引導語句為何？  
(A)本章探討孤獨與氣質  
(B)此章討論天人合一的感覺  
(C)為討論孤獨的能力及用處  
(D)由藝術家創作風格的變化上說
7. 下列哪一句可作為概括第一段文字的主題句？  
(A)人類是社會動物，需要與別人有互動。  
(B)童年的經驗等許多因素，都可能影響一個人在尋求生命的意義時，或轉向他人或轉向孤獨。  
(C)許多有創作性的人是孤獨的，但他們不見得是不幸福或神經質的。  
(D)獨處的能力促進想像力的發展，並使創作家向內探索，在創作中經驗到內外世界完全和諧的感覺。
8. 綜合以上兩段文字而觀，其中最值得摘出的關鍵詞應是哪個？  
(A)孤獨 (B)幸福 (C)創作家 (D)多元化
9. 由行文邏輯觀察，第二段「總之」以下的論述呈現了什麼作用？  
(A)歸納前一段的論述主旨  
(B)統整上述所有內容的旨趣  
(C)說明前述的內容還有深層意義  
(D)承上啟下，另開一個討論議題
10. 整體而言，本篇屬於何種性質的敘寫文字？  
(A)人物報導 (B)科普報導 (C)專書評論 (D)讀書札記

(二) 請閱讀下文，並回答下列 11~15 題

～以下為節錄～

打從 1970 年代以上，上班族的「薪資中位數」就已經呈現「大停滯」，僅僅增加一點點。

而這樣的薪資大停滯，還在持續中。幾代以前的人，賺得比今天的我們多很多；以前幾乎每隔幾十年，他們的生活水準就會提升一倍，而今天的我們，實際上的成長遠比我們想像的低。

這些年來我們所感受到的榮景，基本上是靠債務、膨脹的房價與經濟上的假象所堆砌起來的。拿此刻來說，我們正努力回到二 00 八年的水準，但是實際上，即使是回到金融危機前的那十年，我們也沒有創造出新的就業機會。

這危機如今也蔓延到政治上。在美國，明明中產階級已經被壓得喘不過氣，明明公共部門一直都未能有良好表現，而且對於龐大的社福支出壓根提不出好方案，民主黨仍然而擴大政府支出。共和黨雖然有一套主張，但對於減稅所能帶來的獲利提升及刺激經濟成長的效果，卻充滿著不切實際的想像。共和黨一旦掌權，往往比民主黨帶來更大的財政災難。

人們往往批評，是「他們」的經濟政策錯了，認為「他們」被其他國家的競爭者牽著鼻子走。但我們其實也不很清楚，到底自己錯在哪。

這些問題，全都有一個很少被注意到的根源：過去三百年來，我們把所有「好料」都撈走了。我們的社會與經濟，全都建構在「有撈不完的好料」的預期之上。但好料，早就被撈光了。

我們的經濟就是如此。美國打從至少十七世紀以來，就享受著無數「垂得低低的果子」--廣闊的土地、大量的移民，以及威力驚人的新科技。然而，在過去這四十年中，這些原本垂得低低的果子，全都不見了，而我們還假裝果子仍在。我們沒發現，自己已經走到了一片科技高原上，這裡的樹木早已光禿禿。這，正是問題所在。

泰勒·柯文〈光禿禿的科技高原上〉

11. 美國國家公共廣播網評論泰勒·柯文的作品為：「學界最夯的一本書！」句中應為？  
(A)政治 (B)社會 (C)經濟 (D)科技
12. 文中的「他們」指得是誰？  
(A)政府 (B)他國 (C)民主黨 (D)共和黨
13. 下列選項中，何者屬於文中所指的「撈不完的好料」？  
(A)薪資 (B)房價 (C)移民 (D)經濟政策
14. 作者說我們「假裝果子仍在」意指？  
(A)科技可以製造假象。  
(B)沒有人重視全球經濟議題。  
(C)政府明明知道經濟政策錯誤，仍然欺騙人民。  
(D)我們把「垂得低低的果子」享用殆盡卻不自知。
15. 逛書店時，你認為下列哪一本書應該是這篇文章的出處？  
(A)《為什麼你的政府會說謊？》商周  
(B)《反對完美：科技與人性的正義之戰》博雅書屋

(C)《大停滯：如何擺脫不成長困局》 早安財經文化

(D)《自食惡果：歐債風暴與新第三世界之旅》 財信出版

### 三、文章摘要能力測驗：(20%，每題 10%)

1.下面二篇文章是針對「家庭作業」的兩面意見，請分別摘述兩篇文章的重點，限 200 字以內。

紐澤西州的蓋樂威(Galloway)學區正重新評估學生家庭作業計畫，基本上學生回家作業時間，以一個年級在 10 分鐘內完成為標準，二年級的家庭作業量就是 20 分鐘，六年級就是 60 分鐘，以此類推，而且週末及假日及寒暑假都不再帶功課回家。北加州聖荷西臨近的一個學區，也正打算把家庭作業時間減半，小學生週末也不再作業。

杜克大學心理和神經科學教授古柏(Harris Cooper)表示，研究很早就顯示，少量的家庭作業有助複習基本技能及養成幼小兒童的學習習慣，但效果會逐漸遞減。一個年級 10 分鐘的原則，是一般認為有效果的時間長度。古柏教授並強調，從幼小小孩來看，在家作功課時間長短與測驗成績只有很少的關聯。布魯克林學校校長泰勒(Donna Taylor)認為，11 歲以下小孩作家庭作業的好處，在於讓家長覺得與學校有聯結，但大家往往把家庭作業多寡與學習熱情劃上等號，這是不正確的。

事實上，美國學生該作多少作業的問題，從 1950 年代美國為與前蘇聯競爭，要求學生加重課業起，就形成正反兩派的爭論，此波的「減壓風」當然也招致一些教師和家長的嚴辭批評，他們認為學生未來想要成功，就必須更努力學習知識，許多學生沒有電腦協助拼字檢查，甚至不能正確拼寫文字，這樣的小孩，將來如何在真實世界中生存？連美國教師工會(American Federation of Teachers)也認為學區以政策指導老師出多少作業，根本是不重教師專業，剝奪教師權力的作法。

(教育部電子報轉引 2011 年 6 月 16 日基督教箴言報)

美國學校不強調重複操練，這大概是導致心算能力貧弱的原因。我曾在家長會議中所聽到有抗議每週家庭作業超過 7 小時者，認為學生壓力過重。事實上美國小學的書籍多半要留在學校，放學後大部分不許帶回家。可是真要比較教育的利弊時，我們卻不能僅僅以心算能力作為依據。經濟管理上有個很有用的概念叫作“機會成本”，用來權衡熊掌和魚的取舍，那麼美國偏忽算術操練這樣一個機會成本的利益又在哪裡呢？略加考慮就不難發覺是對知識的靈活理解以及發掘問題的主動性想像力。比如學校裡會要求二年級學生種一棵草，逐日記錄其生長過程；要求三年級學生觀察初春和夏天星辰的位置有何變化，再向班上提出報告；要求四年級的學生做一個項目，怎樣為社區

設計一兒童樂園，並要到公立圖書館找參考資料；要求五年級的學生參加模擬股市投資小組，學期開始時發給每人一萬元假鈔，看到了學期末誰賺誰賠，並要求他們勤讀報紙上的股市新聞，等等。這些都是我的小孩讀書時親身經歷過的訓練。學生還常被要求為公益活動募款。比如我的孩子一年級時就要為他的棒球隊籌措經費，方法是以高價向鄰居推銷巧克力，大大一箱一百塊糖，需要在數週內賣完。於是孩子就穿著棒球隊服挨戶敲門求售。怎樣措詞去說服不認識的社區鄰人來買，自然是日後適應市場的絕好鍛煉。有一次出於好奇，我從頭到尾閱讀了孩子五年級時的社會學課本，其中有一章介紹底特律市的都市問題，由盛而衰而又再復興的過程，寫得非常實在。印象特別深的是其中有各種觀點、見解的描述，但並無所謂正確與錯誤的結論，讓學生自己琢磨，培養判斷能力。

(網路評論 <http://www.tangben.com/newsite/Tiancaisund1.htm>)

2.如果你檢索到下面參考文獻，將於論文寫作時引用此人的論點，請以最完整的形式摘述文獻的重點。

…以整個中小學教育觀之，新移民家庭子女在學人數已高達 19 萬名，如何在變遷中的教育環境中為本國家庭子女及新移民家庭子女的學習取得平衡，成為當前的重要課題。在文化融合、變遷中的教育環境裡，每一個改變都攸關著每一名學生的學習，以本國家庭子女而言，外來文化所帶來的衝擊，提醒了當前教育應該更具備著開放、多元、彈性的適性教育精神，並且教導本國家庭子女適應環境中的任何變化，以符合時勢。然而，對於新移民家庭子女而言，給予的是不同看待的角度，標籤在他們的身上如影隨形，面對身處如此繁雜的世代，異樣的眼光與角度對新移民家庭子女總塑造了弱勢的態樣，實則若以不同的角度觀之，新移民家庭子女的出現，仍可能為目前的教育環境帶來正面的影響…。

(張雅雯(2013):〈以 SWOT 論新移民家庭子女對臺灣學生學習之影響〉, 教育研究院電子報第 43 期)