

國立臺中教育大學 109 學年度學士班日間部轉學生招生考試

語文（英文）試題

適用學系：教育學系、特殊教育學系、幼兒教育學系、體育學系、
語文教育學系、諮商與應用心理學系、科學教育與應用學系

I. Cloze Test: Choose the best word to fill the blank. (20%; 2% each)

Arachne the Spinner is a Greek 1. It is about a lady named Arachne. She was a very skillful weaver. She made such beautiful tapestries that many people came to see them and some of the people paid lots of money to buy them. Arachne used the shuttle very gracefully to weave cloth. Arachne thought that her ability to weave was better than any god's or goddess' ability to do the same.

The goddess Athene appeared and challenged Arachne to a weaving contest. As the competition began, the goddess Athene wove all the gods showing their good sides. For example, she 2 the gods being heroic, generous, and kind. She also wove all the creatures. She made them so well that they looked 3.

Arachne also wove all the gods. Instead of showing the gods in a respectful way, Arachne made fun of them. For instance, she displayed the gods idling, squabbling, and 4. Arachne wove creatures, plants, and the sea into her tapestry. They were so 5 that they looked prettier than nature.

When Athene finished weaving, she looked at Arachne's tapestry closely. Athene 6 Arachne the winner because Arachne's weaving was much better than hers. Arachne proudly agreed with Athene. Athene then responded to Arachne's arrogance by saying that Arachne was too prideful. Also, the way Arachne mocked the gods in her tapestry was 7.

Hence, Athene punished Arachne. Athene did this by pushing Arachne's shuttle into Arachne's mouth. Then, Athene transformed Arachne into a spider. Arachne's body became small and was turned into a black 8. Her arms were attached to her sides and shrunk down until there were only her long fingers 9. Thread came out of Arachne's mouth. From then on, Arachne only wove 10. When people saw Arachne's weaving, they were afraid of it and would destroy it.

Athene made Arachne an example to show people that if they were also prideful and disrespectful, they would be punished.

（背面尚有試題）

1. (A) myth (B) mutton (C) muzzle (D) mythologist
2. (A) exited (B) exiled (C) exhibited (D) inhibited
3. (A) lift (B) pigment (C) lifelike (D) picturesquely
4. (A) bragging (B) blooming (C) breeding (D) breezing
5. (A) vein (B) vivid (C) visor (D) ravine
6. (A) diluted (B) declared (C) digressed (D) demolished
7. (A) irk (B) irradiated (C) irresolute (D) irreverent
8. (A) blob (B) bawl (C) bellow (D) besiege
9. (A) relenting (B) retailing (C) remaining (D) resembling
10. (A) twigs (B) grass (C) nettle (D) cobwebs

II. Reading Comprehension: Select the best answer for each question. (30%; 2% each)

Passage One

China on Sunday reported 57 new confirmed infections, its highest single-day tally in two months, renewing fears that the country's grip on the pandemic is not yet secure.

Of the 38 locally transmitted cases, 36 were in the capital, Beijing, where the authorities are conducting mass testing at a major seafood and produce market that appears to be the source of a new outbreak. It is the most cases the city has reported in one day since the coronavirus first emerged. Beijing had gone eight weeks without a single locally transmitted case until a total of seven were detected on Thursday and Friday.

The other 19 cases China reported on Sunday involved travelers arriving from overseas, mostly in the southern province of Guangdong.

Nearly all of the dozens of people who tested positive in Beijing in recent days had worked or shopped at the Xinfadi market, a wholesale market on the city's south side that sells seafood, fruit and vegetables, according to the Beijing health commission. The market has been shut down and several nearby residential complexes are on lockdown.

More than 10,000 people work at the market, which supplies 90 percent of Beijing's fruits and vegetables, according to the state news media. The virus was reportedly detected on cutting boards for imported salmon there.

The developments also prompted the authorities to partly or completely close five other Beijing markets and to tighten controls on movement in and out of the city. State media outlets described the effort as a "wartime mechanism."

11. What has the government done to deal with the virus?
- (A) Shut down markets.
 - (B) Hand out vaccines.
 - (C) Close down schools.
 - (D) Increase interest rates.
12. According to the passage, how many locally transmitted cases were reported in Beijing?
- (A) 19
 - (B) 57
 - (C) 38
 - (D) 36
13. What situation does the phrase “wartime mechanism” most closely describe?
- (A) A dire situation
 - (B) A violent situation
 - (C) A horrifying situation
 - (D) A weird situation
14. According to the passage, which of the following is **false**?
- (A) The virus was detected on cutting boards in the market.
 - (B) The government has not had this many single-day cases in four months.
 - (C) Most of the cases are related to the Xinfadi market.
 - (D) The government has tightened movement in and out of the city.
15. According to the passage, what is implied?
- (A) There will soon be a cure for the virus.
 - (B) The government is very worried about the virus spreading.
 - (C) The citizens of Beijing are very carefree.
 - (D) The virus cannot be transmitted through air.

Passage Two

If you’ve faced me in spades at any point in the last decade, you almost definitely walked away a loser, and probably wanted to fight. I’ve played approximately 70 times in that time period, and I can only recall one loss — at a spades tournament I held in my apartment in 2015. There were 16 teams, and mine (“Team Shank”) got upset in the semis. They thought I was done. They threw a parade. They documented it on Instagram. But, like Jordan in ’96 and John Wick in tapered Italian formal wear, I came back better, smarter and stronger.

(背面尚有試題)

The rules of spades are straightforward enough. It's a team card game where each person gets 13 cards, and the highest cards win. A spade, however, trumps all, but you can only play one if you've exhausted the lead suit. There are 13 available rounds, called books or tricks, to be won, and you keep score by predicting, before the hand is played, how many books your team will win that hand. Adding intrigue is the fact that you're seated across from your partner instead of next to them, so you have no idea what cards they have. The only thing they're allowed to communicate to you is how many books they think they'll get from it. Anything more detailed — succinctly known as “talking across the board”— results in penalty. (And, occasionally, “accidental” pushes down empty elevator shafts.)

Those rules are static, but part of the fun of spades is that they vary by region. Sometimes by household. The big and little jokers are the highest cards in the game, and most variations of spades make the two of spades the third most powerful card. But there are places where the two of diamonds also becomes a trump card, which is like adding sausage to a Big Mac. And there are many other house-dependent decrees, rules with shorthands like “ten for two” and “first seven” and “going blind” that all veteran spades players are familiar with.

Anyway, games are played to 350 or 500, and winning requires a mastery of the ecosystem of strategizing, card-counting, and bourbon retention this dynamic encourages. This is where my magic happens. I win so frequently because I bluff my opponents into losing.

16. According to the passage, which card is **not** one of the “highest cards”?

- (A) Big Joker
- (B) Two of Diamonds
- (C) Small Joker
- (D) King of Hearts

17. Which of the following is **not** a rule of Spades?

- (A) Each person gets 13 cards.
- (B) There are 15 rounds.
- (C) Games are played to 350 or 500.
- (D) The highest cards win.

18. Which word is closest in meaning to “bluff” in the last paragraph?

- (A) Pretend
- (B) Bite
- (C) Debate
- (D) Pause

19. According to the passage, which of the following is **not** implied about the author?
- (A) He has played spades for more than a decade.
 - (B) He is very knowledgeable in blackjack.
 - (C) He has suffered very few losses.
 - (D) He frequently bluffs when he plays spades.
20. According to the passage, which of the following is **false**?
- (A) Spades rules can vary by region and household.
 - (B) The author has won many games.
 - (C) You can talk freely with your partner during the game.
 - (D) The author is good at bluffing.

Passage Three

Kondratieff was a young Russian economist who died in prison in 1938. He developed an economic theory that purportedly explains both the dynamism and the destructiveness of the capitalist economic systems. The source of this explanatory power, he contended, was the existence of “long waves” or “long cycles” that bred both leaps of prosperity and spasms of instability.

Unlike normal business cycles, which lasted about a decade, Kondratieff’s long waves typically spanned 50 to 60 years. Initially, investment capital flows into new technologies. That’s the up cycle; the down cycle occurs when surplus production reduces prices and raises unemployment. Markets are saturated.

If you Google “Kondratieff cycles,” you get a concise history of the theory. It’s argued that we’ve passed through five “long waves” since the late 1700s. Here is a brief list, with my rough estimates of the year the cycle’s upswing reached its peak: (1) the invention of the steam engine and advances in textile manufacturing (1817); (2) railroads and steelmaking (1870); (3) electricity (1920); (4) automobiles and petrochemicals (1975); (5) information technology (now). The sixth wave may be health care, according to Leo Nefiodow, a scholar of Kondratieff cycles.

The truth is, until recently, I regarded Kondratieff’s long waves with scorn and skepticism. The long waves seemed, at best, too long and too diverse to qualify as a genuine economic cycle. At worst, they were junk economics, a clever idea that, the more it was examined, the more it would be found wanting.

There is an irony: Marxist political thought held that, as society became richer, more power would shift to the state. The Marxist argument was that the capitalist system would collapse, says political scientist William Thompson of Indiana University. Kondratieff’s research suggested that, rather than collapsing, the repeated booms would sustain capitalism.

Despite that, Kondratieff was not jailed for his economic views, says Thompson. He was a political opponent and was jailed for that.

Perhaps that is still true. I haven't joined the Kondratieff camp just yet. But I am a lot more open-minded. What I do know is that the existing framework of economics has not served us particularly well. We need to be both vigilant and critical at the same time.

21. According to the passage, which of the following events caused a “long wave”?
- (A) The discovery of penicillin
 - (B) The discovery of electricity
 - (C) The invention of airplanes
 - (D) The founding of the United States of America
22. Which of the following describes the author's past view on Kondratieff's research?
- (A) Confident
 - (B) Amazed
 - (C) Skeptical
 - (D) Joyful
23. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- (A) Kondratieff's long cycles usually last for 50-60 years.
 - (B) Kondratieff grew up in Poland.
 - (C) Kondratieff died in a hospital.
 - (D) Kondratieff was jailed for his economic views.
24. According to the passage, what is **false** about “long waves”?
- (A) They cause prosperity and instability.
 - (B) There have been 5 long waves since 1700.
 - (C) The up cycle is when investment capital flows into new technologies.
 - (D) The down cycle is when stock prices rise.
25. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to “vigilant” in the final paragraph?
- (A) Cautious
 - (B) Clumsy
 - (C) Unsure
 - (D) Dumbfounded

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語文（國文）試題

適用學系：教育學系、特殊教育學系、幼兒教育學系、體育學系、
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一、語文常識測驗（每題 1%，共 20%）

1. 日常接觸的朋友中，有些不常見的姓氏，往往容易念錯。下列姓氏讀音錯誤的有幾個？
①任，讀作「認」；②闕，讀作「缺」；③單，讀作「善」；④種，讀作「腫」；
⑤仇，讀作「求」；⑥應，讀作「英」；⑦華，讀作「畫」；⑧查，讀作「扎」；
⑨樂，讀作「悅」；⑩解，讀作「姐」。
(A) 4 個 (B) 5 個 (C) 6 個 (D) 7 個
2. 「倫、輪、論、綸」四個字的讀音相同，字形也相似。請問這種現象是哪一個因素造成的？
(A) 都是會意字
(B) 轉注假借造成的
(C) 中國字「一義多字」
(D) 都是形聲字，且聲符相同
3. 下列引號中的詞語，何者屬於同義複詞？
(A) 「情勢」越來越緊張了！
(B) 我們在生命中「扎根」。
(C) 小紅負責「購買」班上的便當。
(D) 好熱喔！可不可以把「窗戶」打開啊？
4. 漢語中「三」這個數詞，通常有「多」的意思，但是它的詞義也有虛化表示「小」的意思，下列哪一個詞的「三」有「小」或「少」的意思？
(A) 三緘其口 (B) 三分姿色 (C) 三生有幸 (D) 一問三不知
5. 「相親相愛」句中的「相」字是「交互，指兩方面都進行」的意思。下列何者的「相」不是「雙方交互」之意？
(A) 守望相助
(B) 兩地相思
(C) 實不相瞞
(D) 相得益彰

（背面尚有試題）

6. 下列成語中所指歷史人物，何者解說為非？
- (A) 班門弄斧：「班」指班超
 - (B) 江郎才盡：「江郎」指江淹
 - (C) 蕭規曹隨：「蕭」指蕭何，「曹」指曹參
 - (D) 陸海潘江：「陸」指陸機，「潘」指潘岳
7. 下列對詞語的敘述，何者正確？
- (A) 「模稜兩可」是說作事左右逢源
 - (B) 「效尤」是說故意仿效他人錯誤的行為
 - (C) 「入室操戈」是說下屬奪了上司的權柄
 - (D) 「解衣推食」是說不接受別人救濟的衣服、食物
8. 下列的句意說明，何者正確？
- (A) 信心是命運的主宰—命運左右信心
 - (B) 最美的回憶就是現在—要時常追憶時光
 - (C) 積財萬貫，無過讀書—沒有比讀書更容易積財的了
 - (D) 禮賢下士—指有地位者能夠謙恭地用禮節對待有才能的人
9. 《論語·述而》：「與其進也，不與其退也。」這種態度接近於下面哪一句話？
- (A) 無友不如己者
 - (B) 吾日三省吾身
 - (C) 不在其位，不謀其政
 - (D) 君子成人之美，不成人之惡
10. 下列詩詞所吟詠的季節景象，正確的順序是哪一選項？
- ① 牆角數枝梅，凌寒獨自開。遙知不是雪，為有暗香來。(宋·王安石)
 - ② 千里鶯啼綠映江，水村山郭酒旗風。南朝四百八十寺，多少樓台煙雨中。(唐·杜牧)
 - ③ 四月清和雨乍晴，南山當戶轉分明。更無柳絮因風起，惟有葵花向日傾。(宋·司馬光)
 - ④ 孤村落日殘霞，輕煙老樹寒鴉，一點飛鴻影下。青山綠水，白草紅葉黃花。(元·白樸)
- (A) 冬、春、夏、秋
 - (B) 春、冬、夏、秋
 - (C) 春、夏、秋、冬
 - (D) 夏、冬、秋、春
11. 下列選項引號內的詞語，何者不是指「書信」？
- (A) 寄弟墨「書」
 - (B) 長跪讀「素書」，書中竟何如（飲馬長城窟行）
 - (C) 客從遠方來，遺我「雙鯉魚」（飲馬長城窟行）
 - (D) 蓬萊此去無多路，「青鳥」殷勤為探看（李商隱—無題）

12. 下列四個詞語所代表的年紀，何者最大？
- (A) 杖朝之年
 - (B) 學易之年
 - (C) 致仕之年
 - (D) 花甲之年
13. 「天時不如地利，地利不如人和」用了何種修辭法？
- (A) 譬喻、層遞
 - (B) 頂真、層遞
 - (C) 層遞、回文
 - (D) 回文、頂真
14. 下列章回標題與對應的小說，何者錯誤？
- (A) 「及時雨會神行太保，黑旋風展浪裡白條」：《水滸傳》
 - (B) 「大觀園試才題對額，榮國府歸省慶元宵」：《紅樓夢》
 - (C) 「賣油郎獨占花魁，喬太守亂點鴛鴦譜」：《儒林外史》
 - (D) 「歷山山下古帝遺蹤，明湖湖邊美人絕調」：《老殘遊記》
15. 「元劇裡老旦上場照例都要說一句『_____，_____』，而浮士德卻以靈魂押注，換來第二度的少年，以及因少年才可能擁有的種種可能。」依據文意，畫線處最適合填入何句？
- (A) 浮生若夢，人生幾何？
 - (B) 天下合久必分，分久必合
 - (C) 人無千日好，花無百日紅
 - (D) 花有重開日，人無再年少

請閱讀下文，回答 16~20 題。

武平產猿，毛若金絲，閃閃可觀。猿子尤奇，性可馴，然不離母。母黠，不可致，獵人以毒傅矢，伺母間射之，母度不能生，灑乳於林飲子，灑已，氣絕。

獵人取母向子鞭之，子即悲鳴而下，斂手就制，每夕必寢皮乃安。甚者，輒抱皮跳擲而斃。

嗟夫！猿且知有母，不愛其死，況人也耶？（宋濂〈金絲猿〉）

16. 「母度不能生，灑乳於林飲子」為何？
- (A) 引猿子的注意
 - (B) 母猿盡最後的慈心
 - (C) 拖延時間，讓小猿逃脫
 - (D) 迷惑獵人，使其不再攻擊

（背面尚有試題）

- 17.「伺母間射之」意謂為何？
- (A)從心中間射死
 - (B)眾人包圍捕捉
 - (C)等母猿受傷才射牠
 - (D)等母猿不注意時射殺牠
- 18.小猿每夕必寢皮乃安，乃因？
- (A)思念母親
 - (B)母猿皮毛柔軟舒適
 - (C)天氣寒冷而寢之取暖
 - (D)母死，受猿群排斥而無處可居
- 19.獵人鞭打母猿的皮毛，目的為何？
- (A)對小猿示威
 - (B)發洩心頭之恨
 - (C)清理皮毛上的雜物
 - (D)誘引小猿自投羅網
- 20.本文主旨乃在說明什麼？
- (A)金絲猿毛色炙手可熱
 - (B)母猿、小猿舐犢情深
 - (C)人若不孝，則不如禽獸
 - (D)獵人智取金絲猿的過程

二、引導式作文(30%)

題目：疫情下的省思

全球 2019 冠狀病毒疾病（COVID-19，新冠肺炎）死亡人數已突破 45 萬。嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎疫情發展至今，大家被迫地接受、面對這項危機，自然地感到焦慮，甚至恐慌、恐懼。

各種聲音紛沓而至：

「我 OK，你先領」

「你有沒有覺得我們好像都在經歷失落？(It is almost like a grieving process.)」

「這是現代世界歷史上一個獨特的時刻。雖然很困難，但不妨也把這一刻看作是一次機會——比科學或醫學更靠近地球聲音的機會。」

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在解禁之際，請書寫自己的觀察及省思。

※ 請勿以詩歌作答