

國立臺中教育大學112學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

華語文教學試題

(含漢語語言學、中華文化知識、華語文教學知能)

適用系所：語文教育學系華語文教學碩士班

一、「語義指向」是指句子成分之間在語義上的搭配、對應關係。如下列兩句中畫底線的字，在不同句子中的語義搭配（指向）就不同，有的前指，有的後指。如：

我們砍光了樹再休息。（「光」的語義是後指賓語「樹」）
我砍累了。（「累」的語義是前指主語「我」）

下列各句畫底線的語詞，其語義指向為何？請寫在答案卷。（每題5%，共25%）

1. () 王老師昨天看見了李四。
2. () 我已經教會了小明。
3. () 他已經買了一本三國志，他又買了一本三國演義。
4. () 小張有一輛自行車很帥氣。
5. () 他洗衣服洗得滿地是水。

二、請說明漢語中為何會有那麼多的尊稱和謙詞(12%)？並試著解釋這些詞語又為何有的已少見，有的已壽終正寢？(13%)

三、語言與文化息息相關，文化素養也是華語教師須具備的條件之一，請說明何為「文化三層次」及其所指涉的內涵為何(15%)？文化變遷中的「涵化」是什麼意思？(10%)

四、Mayer(2022)在 The Cambridge Handbook of Multimedia Learning(3rd ed.)提到降低多媒體學習中無關(extraneous)訊息的五項原則：一致性(coherence)、提示(signaling)、多餘(redundancy)、空間相鄰(spatial contiguity)和時間相鄰(temporal contiguity)，而在華語文課堂裡，常見教師使用簡報(Powerpoint)自編教材內容進行教學。請先簡要說明上述原則的意義(10%)，再試編 2~5張簡報形式的教學內容後(5%)，評析這些原則的適用性。(10%)

國立臺中教育大學 112 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

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. Cloze Test (20%; 2% each)

The Grateful Beasts is one of the stories written by Brothers Grimm. It was a story about a man who had almost no money because he lost most of it. He went out into the world. He came across a mouse, a donkey, and a bear. He used up all his money to help them. He went to the 1 in the king's palace to get some gold. On his way out of the king's palace, the king's guards caught him and said that he was a thief. He was taken to the judge who 2 him to be put in a box in the water. While he was in the box in the water, the mouse came and opened the lock. The donkey and the bear pushed the box to the shore. While they were all on the shore, a beautiful round white stone came up on the shore from the water. The bear told them that this stone would 3 the wishes of whoever had it. The man took the stone and wished for a palace, a garden, and a group of horses. He was instantly in his grand and beautiful palace.

After a while, some merchants were going by the palace. They stopped and asked the man how this wonderful palace was built so quickly. The man informed the merchants that a wonderful stone caused the palace to appear. The merchants offered all their goods to buy the stone. The man thought that their goods were expensive and nice, so the man agreed to sell the stone. As soon as the man sold the stone to the merchants, the man was back in the box in the water. The mouse, the donkey, and the bear tried to help the man out of the box again, but their efforts were 4 this time. They knew that they needed the stone to open the box. So, they went back to the palace where the merchants lived. However, they found the stone 5 by four cats. To get the stone back, the mouse, the donkey, and the bear came up with an idea. While the master of the palace was sleeping, the mouse bit the master's nose and pulled his hair. The master was angry and forced the cats out of the room where the stone was stored. The master did this because the cats couldn't keep the mouse out of the palace. On the next day, when the master of the palace fell asleep, the mouse got the stone and took it out of the palace. When the mouse, the donkey, and the bear got to the water, they could not reach the box because it was 6 in the water. So, the bear put the donkey on his shoulders and the mouse in his ear while the donkey held the stone in his mouth. While the bear was swimming in the water towards the box, he started asking the donkey some questions.

When the donkey didn't 7, the bear got irritated and asked the donkey why the donkey didn't respond. The donkey told the bear that he couldn't speak because the stone was in his mouth. As the donkey opened his mouth to say that, the stone 8.

Then, the mouse, the donkey, and the bear came up with a plan. They told frogs that a great enemy was coming to eat them. The frogs needed to bring up stones from the water so that the mouse, the donkey, and the bear could build a wall to 9 the frogs from the enemy. When one of the frogs found the stone, the bear saw it and took the stone from the frog. Then, the mouse, the donkey, and the bear 10 the stone and continued to swim to the box. When they arrived at the box, the lid of the box opened. When the man took the stone, he wished for the palace again. At that moment, the man was at his palace with his garden and group of horses. The mouse, the donkey, and the bear lived with the man. They were all happy for the rest of their lives.

1. (A) traverse (B) treasury (C) transpolar (D) travelsick
2. (A) spawned (B) sentenced (C) strenuous (D) stonemason
3. (A) grant (B) garret (C) gander (D) galloping
4. (A) vault (B) vandal (C) in vain (D) vaccination
5. (A) spiky (B) spindle (C) steadfast (D) surrounded
6. (A) foible (B) fodder (C) floating (D) frowning
7. (A) reply (B) renascent (C) reincarnate (D) roller-skate
8. (A) dosed (B) dropped (C) duplicate (D) drumstick
9. (A) totem (B) tingle (C) protect (D) tournament
10. (A) casual (B) carried (C) caroused (D) crackbrained

II. Reading Comprehension (30%; 2% each)

America's payment system is transforming as methods of transacting digitally grow. Digital transactions offer the opportunity to move money faster, cheaper, and more conveniently for customers and businesses. Digital transactions can also unlock new methods for businesses to operate; the online economy is only possible because of online payments.

Our current payment system has solved one set of challenges to unlock the new economy, but the system causes significant problems for others. The current system has a cost structure that is expensive for digital micro-payments, which are small dollar payments. Furthermore, digital payments require accessing digital currency which is easy for the wealthy but can be expensive for those with less income. Finally, digital payment acceptance is fragmented, cumbersome, and slow, creating delays.

These problems form a perfect storm when it comes to transit agencies. Public transit has a large share of low-dollar, high-volume payments. Transit agencies face unique challenges in adapting their fare payment systems to best meet the needs of riders while simultaneously solving concerns regarding user ease, speed, interoperability, and costs. Public transit is generally funded by a combination of user fees and subsidies by multiple levels of government. Federal, state, and local governments have all embraced public transit to serve multiple goals of providing basic mobility, supporting equity, catalyzing economic growth, and creating a more sustainable transportation system. The federal government’s recent infrastructure legislation is a historic investment in transit that provides transit agencies a unique opportunity to improve payment collection systems. To achieve this, payment systems have to become more efficient and effective for low-dollar, high-volume transactions, a key characteristic of transit fare payments.

11. What is the article mainly about?
 - (A) cryptocurrency and investment
 - (B) online banking and identity theft
 - (C) credit card debt
 - (D) digital micro-payments and public transit
12. What is true about digital transactions?
 - (A) Digital transactions are unsafe.
 - (B) Digital transactions are rarely used.
 - (C) Digital transactions can move money faster than traditional methods.
 - (D) Digital transactions have no impact on America’s payment system.
13. Which of the following is a part of “**These problems**” in paragraph three?
 - (A) the costs of accessing digital currency
 - (B) high transaction costs for large dollar payments
 - (C) general acceptance regarding digital payment
 - (D) low trust in digital payments systems
14. Why is digital payment troublesome for public transit?
 - (A) Public transit has large amounts of low-dollar, high-volume payments.
 - (B) The internet quality on public transit is poor.
 - (C) Most public transit does not accept digital payment.
 - (D) Most users find it cumbersome to use on public transit.

(背面尚有試題)

15. Which of the following is true?

- (A) Governments dislike public transit due to its high operating costs.
- (B) The government has recently passed legislation that helps improve payment collection systems.
- (C) The current payment system is well suited for public transit.
- (D) Public transit lacks sustainability.

The latest challenge to the creative human intellect was introduced on November 30th, 2022 by OpenAI. ChatGPT is a conversational bot responsive to users' questions in ways that allows it to search large databases and to create well-formed essays, legal briefs, poetry in the form of Shakespeare, computer code, or lyrics in the form of Rogers and Hammerstein, to name a few. As New York Times writer Kevin Roose commented, "ChatGPT is, quite simply, the best artificial intelligence chatbot ever released to the general public."

As with the telephone, however, ChatGPT is primarily being met with amazement and trepidation. Some in education fear that students will never need to learn to write, as they can merely lean on ChatGPT. Writing for The Atlantic, English teacher Daniel Herman worried that ChatGPT spelled "The End of High School English." In the same publication, Stephen Marche declared the college essay "dead." Fortune Magazine quipped, "Is ChatGPT the end of trust? Will the college essay survive?" On January 3, 2023, the New York City Department of Education took the dramatic step of responding to these fears by blocking access to ChatGPT on all department devices and networks. A department spokesperson justified the decision due to "...concerns about negative impacts on student learning, and concerns regarding the safety and accuracy of content." She further questioned the educational value of the technology, stating: "While the tool may be able to provide quick and easy answers to questions, it does not build critical-thinking and problem-solving skills, which are essential for academic and lifelong success."

Educators, opinion writers, and researchers are engaged in a vibrant discussion about the implications of ChatGPT right now. The emerging consensus is that teachers and professors might be tricked. That is—ChatGPT would surely pass the Turing test. For example, Daniel Herman describes how the program drafted a reasonable college essay, a cover letter to serve as a manager at Starbucks, and even an academic paper comparing two texts. Microbiologist Alex Berezow further discovered that ChatGPT excelled at answering short-response questions from a college-level microbiology quiz. However, the essays produced by ChatGPT are still identifiable as bot-produced, rather

than human-produced, due to a few fundamental flaws. The high school English paper that the program composed for Daniel Herman was **superficial** and lacked references. Other reports indicate that the program includes inaccurate information and fails to provide a compelling perspective, linking the writer and reader.

16. Which of the following tasks can ChatGPT perform?
- (A) Compose melodies
 - (B) Cook dinner
 - (C) Play video games
 - (D) Write computer code
17. Why did the New York City Department of Education block access to ChatGPT on all department devices and networks?
- (A) They were afraid that students would not study.
 - (B) They did not want students to use the internet at school.
 - (C) They were afraid that hackers would enter the school network.
 - (D) ChatGPT was too expensive to use.
18. The word “**superficial**” in paragraph three is closest in meaning to
- (A) shallow
 - (B) authentic
 - (C) turmoil
 - (D) comprehensive
19. What is a flaw of ChatGPT?
- (A) It is slow and hard to use.
 - (B) It fails to provide a compelling perspective in its essays.
 - (C) It produces work which has large amounts of grammatical errors.
 - (D) It steals personal information.
20. What does the author imply?
- (A) ChatGPT will replace humans in the future.
 - (B) High school English will become irrelevant.
 - (C) Colleges will no longer require students to write essays.
 - (D) The threat of ChatGPT is being exaggerated.

(背面尚有試題)

Called “everywhere chemicals,” phthalates are a family of chemical compounds that are manmade and often used as plasticizers to lend softness, flexibility, and durability to materials like polyvinyl chloride or PVC—one of the most widely used plastics—and synthetic rubber. They are present in many household items ranging from food packaging and processing equipment to shower curtains, building materials, and car interiors. Phthalates are also used as solvents in cosmetics and other personal care products and to coat or encapsulate certain pharmaceutical pills and dietary supplements.

The chemicals can leach out of these products and enter food, air, and water, meaning people can swallow, inhale, or absorb these phthalate particles through direct skin contact. The body then metabolizes these chemicals, yielding **byproducts** that several studies have detected in human urine, breastmilk, and blood.

While the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency often uses animal studies to determine safe exposure levels for humans, research suggests that certain phthalates can cause adverse effects on human health even at levels below the defined thresholds. For example, exposure to low levels of phthalates like DEHP, DBP, BBP, and DIBP during pregnancy were associated with neurological issues, including delayed cognitive development and memory impairment in children. These chemicals have also been linked with genital abnormalities in baby boys.

21. Where can we find phthalates?
- (A) in high-tech equipment
 - (B) in cosmetics
 - (C) in natural resources
 - (D) in meteorites
22. The word “**byproducts**” in paragraph two is closest in meaning to
- (A) outgrowth
 - (B) bliss
 - (C) existential
 - (D) bluster
23. Exposure to low levels of phthalates during pregnancy can result in
- (A) high blood pressure
 - (B) delayed emotional development
 - (C) lung cancer
 - (D) memory impairment

24. Which of the following is true?
- (A) Scientists have found a way to dissolve phthalates.
 - (B) Phthalates can be absorbed through skin contact.
 - (C) Phthalates are gradually disappearing from our everyday life.
 - (D) There have been little research on the side effects of phthalates.
25. Which of the following is the best title for this article?
- (A) How “Everywhere Chemicals” Impact Your Health
 - (B) A Brief History of Phthalates
 - (C) Phthalates: Drugs and Addiction
 - (D) Corruption Within the Pharmaceutical Industry

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語文（國文）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

一、基本語文能力測驗（每題 2%，共 10%）

1. 下列句子，何者使用成語不當？

- (A) 安老夫妻暮年守著個獨子，未免舐犢情深，加了幾分憐愛。
- (B) 天下的媽媽，為家人帶來了笑聲，帶來了生命的喜悅，盡菽水之歡，成就了子女，同時也偉大了自己。
- (C) 我被送去受教育之後，接受的價值觀念，可以說與父親的世界扞格不入；甚至可以說，我是被教育來敵視父親的那個時代。
- (D) 臺灣加入國際反恐同日的聯合遊行，同志活動未艾方興，媒體卻像篩子般過濾消息，一切就像一顆即溶顆粒消失在每個家庭電視裡。

2. 下列對聯，何者不宜致贈賀壽？

- (A) 永懷風木感 應發蓼莪詩
- (B) 歲寒松晚翠 春暖蕙先芳
- (C) 天護慈萱春不老 門懸綵悅色常新
- (D) 堂北峰看天姥秀 弧南光放婺星明

3. 《詩經·大序》：「故詩有六義焉，一曰風，二曰賦，三曰比，四曰興，五曰雅，六曰頌。」下列文字的表現手法接近哪一種？

「天色漸亮，蟲鳴轉弱而鳥聲昂揚，萬物的輪廓慢慢明朗，灰藍的天空開出潔白的雲朵。我站在晝夜的交接點，過去和未來彷彿在眼前交錯，世界只剩下眼前雙手可掌握的現在，不足以和時流抗衡，且馬上會被歷史取走。雖則如此，卻是踏實的擁有。」（鍾怡雯〈晨想〉）

- (A) 風
- (B) 比
- (C) 興
- (D) 頌

4. 「子夜，那對夫妻想必睡得十分熟，桃子睡成酒似的。我躺在床上像一粒生米，青光閃閃。用手指勾枕頭的荷葉邊，扯幾條廢線，扯膩了，抬頭數葉子。床尾那盆黃金葛狂妄極了，攀夠了蛇木爬窗戶。一條粗藤拖家帶眷在我的床上空盤了三圈，繼續朝房門盪去。挺像一隻兩頭爬蟲動物，賊得很，趁我不注意偷偷爬行。其中一頭最近鑽破紗窗往外發展，每晚聽到它吸食月光的聲音。」(簡媜〈黃金葛牽狗〉) 這段文字未使用哪種修辭？

- (A) 譬喻
- (B) 曲折
- (C) 轉化
- (D) 誇飾

5. 臣聞之：「賈人夏則資皮，冬則資絺，旱則資舟，水則資車，以待乏也。夫雖無四方之憂，然謀臣與爪牙之士，不可不養而擇也。譬如蓑笠，時雨既至，必求之。」此段文意與下列何者成語相近？

- (A) 養虎為患
- (B) 奇貨可居
- (C) 未雨綢繆
- (D) 守株待兔

二、閱讀理解能力測驗 (每題 2%，共 20%)

(一) 請閱讀下列文言文後，回答 6~10 題。

自東漢以來，道喪文弊，異端並起，歷唐貞觀、開元之盛，輔以房、杜、姚、宋而不能救。獨韓文公起布衣，談笑而麾之，天下靡然從公，復歸於正，蓋三百年於此矣。文起八代之衰，而道濟天下之溺；忠犯人主之怒，而勇奪三軍之帥；此豈非參天地，關盛衰，浩然而獨存者乎？

(節錄自蘇軾〈潮州韓文公廟碑〉)

6. 「忠犯人主之怒」意指何是？

- (A) 以忠怒君
- (B) 君怨不忠
- (C) 疾言厲色
- (D) 不畏強權

7. 「道濟天下之溺」意指何是？
- (A) 救助路旁溺亡人
 - (B) 幫助天下貧困之人
 - (C) 心存濟助世人的宏志
 - (D) 其人道德挽救了天下的沉淪
8. 「起布衣，談笑而麾之」意指何是？
- (A) 居於民間，淡泊自處
 - (B) 穿著隨意，居處不拘小節
 - (C) 穿著樸素，屈居僕人仍能安然自處
 - (D) 身為平民，卻能在談笑之間指揮別人
9. 「天下靡然從公」的「靡」字，用法與下列何者相同？
- (A) 隨風披「靡」
 - (B) 民「靡」子遺
 - (C) 石崇以奢「靡」誇人
 - (D) 出則銜恤，入則「靡」至
10. 本文的主旨在稱頌韓愈何事？
- (A) 文思敏捷，氣暢辭流
 - (B) 功業彪炳，燦如日月
 - (C) 起德化俗，鯁直坦蕩
 - (D) 勇冠三軍，領御有方

(背面尚有試題)

(二) 請閱讀下列的詩後，回答 11~15 題。

春江花月夜 張若虛

春江潮水連海平，海上明月共潮生。
滌滌隨波千萬里，何處春江無月明！
江流宛轉繞芳甸，月照花林皆似霰。
空裏流霜不覺飛，汀上白沙看不見。
江天一色無纖塵，皎皎空中孤月輪。
江畔何人初見月？江月何年初照人？
人生代代無窮已，江月年年望相似。
不知江月待何人，但見長江送流水。
白雲一片去悠悠，青楓浦上不勝愁。
誰家今夜扁舟子？何處相思明月樓？
可憐樓上月徘徊，應照離人妝鏡台。
玉戶簾中卷不去，搗衣砧上拂還來。
此時相望不相聞，願逐月華流照君。
鴻雁長飛光不度，魚龍潛躍水成文。
昨夜閒潭夢落花，可憐春半不還家。
江水流春去欲盡，江潭落月復西斜。
斜月沉沉藏海霧，碣石瀟湘無限路。
不知乘月幾人歸，落月搖情滿江樹。

11. 這首詩的時空，何者解讀有誤？

- (A) 「皎皎空中孤月輪」，推知可能在滿月前後。
- (B) 「空裏流霜不覺飛」、「青楓浦上不勝愁」，可知為秋天。
- (C) 「江畔何人初見月？江月何年初照人？」，此詩最主要的場景應在江邊。
- (D) 「海上明月共潮生」、「江潭落月復西斜」，可見這首詩從月升起、月落結。

12. 古典詩歌重視情景交融、以景寫情，貫穿全詩最主要的景象為何？

- (A) 海潮、明月
- (B) 明月、江流
- (C) 江流、玉樓
- (D) 玉樓、鴻雁

13.關於本詩的形式，下列何者正確？

- (A)一韻到底
- (B)屬於排律
- (C)注重對仗
- (D)保有宮體詩的痕跡

14.此詩後半段描寫的是什麼情感？

- (A)遊子、思婦
- (B)傷逝、惜時
- (C)分離、送別
- (D)咏景、紀遊

15.明末清初吳喬的《圍爐詩話》說：「〈春江花月夜〉正意只在□□□□□□□。」

指出詩中最能表現全篇旨意的關鍵句應為下列何句？

- (A)何處春江無明月
- (B)人生代代無窮已
- (C)何處相思明月樓
- (D)不知乘月幾人歸

三、語文摘要能力測驗(20%)

請閱讀下列文章後，為本文重新下標題（10個字以內），再以200~300字摘錄、統整重點。

新手的經驗與洞察力不足，客觀評價自己實力的能力也不足，因此無法領悟自己會犯下何種失誤，盲目認為自己很優秀，強出頭而導致損失。與此相比，老手的經驗與洞察力充足，知道哪些人比自己有實力，也知道自己哪些地方不足，必須更努力才行，副作用則是低估自己的實力，被自卑感所苦，即使別人客觀來看是個強大的實力者也一樣。根據美國康乃爾大學心理系達寧(David Dunning)與克魯格(Justin Kruger)博士，在1999年的研究，新手的失誤發生在對自己的錯誤評價上，相反地，老手的謬誤發生在錯估別人時。也就是說，新手因為後設認知(metacognition，超認知，指個人對自己認知能力的認知)能力不足，而「半瓶水響叮噹」。剛出社會的菜鳥毫無畏懼地提出事業企畫，或評價上司並提出建議，就是因為達克效應。

達寧與克魯格博士對文法實力、推理能力、幽默能力等各種問題情境，進行了數年研究，證明了老手與新手都有達克效應偏誤。他們的研究發現，不論是老手或新手，都沒有認知到應該客觀地執行評價標準，因此犯下錯誤。也就

是說，專業的老手會立下很高的執行評價標準，和其他人做比較，陷入了自卑感中；新手則根本不知道有執行評價標準，只是盲目相信與其他人相比，自己的水準在平均以上，陷入偏誤中。然而，這個效應是以美國人為對象，進行實驗後證明的結果，是否能適用在亞洲、歐洲等地，還有一些疑問。因為美國文化是鼓吹積極宣傳自己，亞洲文化則是強調謙遜的美德。

不想陷入達克效應，因自卑感而吃虧，或因草率的決定而受損，不管是老手還是新手，都需要從偏誤中脫身的方法。老手在評價他人時，必須冷靜地立下客觀的標準，不要高估別人。以高標準評價自己的成果與能力，雖然的確有助於精進、不怠惰，但請注意不要因此產生自卑感，甚至喪失自信。

新手則必須了解自己盲目的自信感有何根據，例如，與現在想進行的事情有關的過去經驗為何，為了這件事情做了多少準備等，找到具體的根據後，才能客觀看見自己的實力，避免落入達克效應。

（節錄自李南錫〈達克效應 Dunning-Kruger effect 為什麼初生之犢不畏虎〉）