

國立臺中教育大學 103 學年度碩士班招生考試

史地研究法試題

適用學系：區域與社會發展學系碩士班

一、說明新區域地理學與傳統區域地理學研究觀點的差異。(25%)

二、舉例說明如何以空間群聚的觀點應用於都市研究。(25%)

三、請參考下列文獻，回答相關問題。(25%)

贖社之稅，在紅夷即有之。其法每年五月初二日，主計諸官集於公所；願贖眾商，亦至其地。將各社港餉銀之數，高呼於上，商人願認則報名承應；不應者減其數而再呼，至有人承應而止。隨即取商人姓名及所認餉額書之於冊，取具街市舖戶保領。就商徵收，分為四季。商人既認之後，率其夥伴至社貿易。凡番之所有，與番之所需，皆出於商人之手；外此無敢買，亦無敢賣。雖可裕餉，實未免於累商也。臺灣南北番社，以捕鹿為業。贖社之商，以貨物與番民貿易；肉則作脯發賣，皮則交官折餉。

(一)請以口語方式說明此制度的大致內容(請以條列方式說明)。(13%)

(二)上述文獻所載的徵稅制度，大約實行於何時？對於臺灣的番社又造成怎樣的衝擊或影響？(12%)

四、近年來幾部頗為賣座的國片，如「海角七號」、「賽德克·巴萊」、「大稻埕」、「嘉農」等，其共同特色皆是以日治時代為歷史場景，興起一陣「懷舊」風潮。可否請妳(你)以日治時代庶民生活史為主題，試擬一個論文題目，列出預計的寫作大綱(須包含章、節名稱)，並分析可運用的史料有哪些？(25%)

國立臺中教育大學 103 學年度碩士班招生考試

社會科學研究法試題

適用學系：區域與社會發展學系碩士班

- 一、臺灣已進入高齡化社會，請以高齡者的數位學習為例，分別發展量化與質化的研究，說明這兩個研究中你的研究問題為何？你如何選取樣本？分別以量化研究與質化研究來做不同的研究設計。(25%)
- 二、有位研究生要進行一項關於臺灣地區國民小學品德教育效果的研究，您如果是這位研究生將會如何進行？請寫出您的研究計畫大綱，包括研究題目、架構、研究問題、資料蒐集方式與分析方法等。(25%)
- 三、何謂行動研究？請說明行動研究的特性與適用性？並陳述在行動研究過程中，特別可能面臨的困擾及可採用的因應之道。(25%)
- 四、訪談法中，研究者常會透過訪談題綱之建構，讓自己的研究過程更為順暢。一般而言，訪談題綱可分為結構式、半結構式與無結構式三種，請舉例說明三種格式之差別，並比較三者之優、缺點，及適用時機。(25%)

國立臺中教育大學 103 學年度碩士班招生考試

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、
數位內容科技學系碩士班

I. Vocabulary (每題 1%，共 10%)

1. The vines got a strange disease, and the grapes started to _____.
(A) bloom (B) wither (C) blossom (D) bud
2. The centre of the planet Earth is believed to consist of two _____ parts, with a liquid outer core surrounding a solid inner core.
(A) distinct (B) secure (C) positive (D) affected
3. Tropical countries generally have a _____ climate.
(A) sultry (B) freezing (C) cool (D) droughty
4. The car crash still _____ me after ten years.
(A) considers (B) haunts (C) meditates (D) ponders
5. Some policies are more _____ to peace than others.
(A) conducive (B) conducted (C) ductile (D) conductive
6. When there are so many important things to be done, why does she insist on so many _____ distractions?
(A) drastic (B) petty (C) vital (D) essential
7. All the _____ of the hotel were evacuated when the fire began.
(A) pioneers (B) settlers (C) residents (D) landowners
8. Your continued lateness for class _____ to me that you are not really a very serious student.
(A) indicates (B) analyzes (C) synthesizes (D) magnifies
9. The young pop star became famous while still in high school after winning a _____ with a major record label.
(A) economy (B) contract (C) factor (D) lease
10. If mankind fails to address the problem of pollution, future generations will face the terrible _____ of our inaction.
(A) focus (B) journalism (C) regions (D) consequences

II. Grammar (每題 2% , 共 20%)

11. The football game was televised _____ from the National Stadium.
(A) alive (B) living (C) live (D) lively
12. Don't put the glass on the edge of the table. It may _____ .
(A) get knocked off (B) get knocking off (C) get to knock off
(D) get knock off
13. Several students are in the room _____ to their teacher attentively.
(A) listen (B) listening (C) to be listening (D) being listened
14. I _____ to call a friend in New York for the last two hours but the line is still busy.
(A) tried (B) have been trying (C) had tried (D) am trying
15. He is a real friend. He lent me all _____ he had when I told him my problem.
(A) no matter what money (B) whatever money that (C) what money that
(D) the money that
16. Preserves are foods made by cooking fruits or vegetables with a large amount of sugar, salt or vinegar, _____ they can be stored for a long time.
(A) thus (B) that (C) and thus (D) therefore
17. _____ the advent of microcomputers, some sorts of work would have been inconceivable.
(A) Without (B) Because (C) Since (D) Despite
18. _____ easier to pedal hills, the bicyclist shifts gears.
(A) Made it (B) It was made (C) Rather than make it (D) To make it
19. Pioneers liked to settle _____ there was plenty of wild animals for food.
(A) however (B) and (C) which (D) wherever
20. Greenwich, England, offers the world standard of time, _____ people set their watches and clocks.
(A) by which (B) in which (C) with which (D) which

III. Reading (每題 2% , 共 20%)

Storybook sharing is a time of special places and friendly faces. Very often, it occurs at specific times and in given locations and the participants have designated places to sit and special roles to play. In one family, the mother, Nina, told us the

special place for reading stories was the rocking chair in her son's room. Nina said that when she reads bedtime stories, she always sits in the rocking chair with her children on her lap. Nina explained that her six-year-old daughter, Carol, always listens to the stories and becomes upset if her mother begins to read to Andrew, four, before Carol is ready. Nina smiles and says, "It's getting difficult with the two of them so big. They are on my lap and it's hard to turn the pages." For this family, deciding who sits where is very much a part of the ritual!

Determining how many books are to be shared and then choosing the actual stories are also essential components of family storybook reading. This is a time of negotiation in which all of the participants put in their bids. One father, Bill, told us of the negotiations that take place between himself and his two sons, Steven, four, and Charlie, six. He said that Steven is a procrastinator who will sit and listen to stories for as long as they are read to him, whereas Charlie wants a definite commitment. When Charlie is told it is bedtime, he will ask, "Are you going to read two or three stories tonight?" Once this matter is settled, the discussion shifts to which stories will be shared. In this family, these negotiations can become rather complex, as the younger son prefers short stories while the elder son prefers long stories.

Eventually, in every family, the occasion reaches a stage when the story can be shared. Then whether the story is read or told and whether the pictures are talked about depend upon the many ways in which the parents and children like to share books. Both parents and children develop their own special ways of sharing, and individual parents seem to have their own preferred approach.

21. What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) Storybook sharing can be a very complex matter for families.
- (B) Storybook sharing can be difficult when children are getting too big.
- (C) Whatever how hard parents try, some children may not like storybook sharing.
- (D) Each family can develop its own ritual and preference for storybook sharing.

22. Where does storybook-sharing takes place in Nina's house?

- (A) Carol's room (B) Nina's room (C) Andrew's room (D) Bill's room

23. In Bill's family, who prefers a short story?

- (A) Steven (B) Charlie (C) Bill (D) No one

24. “Procrastinator” is someone who _____.
(A) negotiates (B) listens (C) delays (D) commits
25. What can be inferred from the passage?
(A) Storybook sharing does not bring family members closer together.
(B) Parents can learn a lot about their children from sharing stories with their children.
(C) Storybook sharing is not suitable for families who have many children.
(D) Nowadays more and more parents read stories to their children.

Eleven-year-old Angela was stricken with a debilitating disease involving her nervous system. She was unable to walk and her movement was restricted in other ways as well. The doctors did not hold out much hope of her never recovering from this illness. They predicted she’d spend the rest of her life in a wheelchair. They said that few, if any, were able to come back to normal after contracting this disease. The little girl was undaunted. There, lying in her hospital bed, she would vow to anyone who’d listen that she was definitely going to be walking again someday.

She was transferred to a specialized rehabilitation hospital. Whatever therapies could be applied to her case were used. The therapists were charmed by her undefeatable spirit. They taught her about imaging ---about seeing herself walking. If it would do nothing else, it would at least give her hope and something positive to do in the long waking hours in her bed. Angela would work as hard as possible in physical therapy, in whirlpools and in exercise sessions. But she worked just as hard lying there faithfully doing her imaging, visualizing herself moving, moving, moving!

One day, as she was straining with all her might to imagine her legs moving again, it seemed as though a miracle happened: The bed moved! It began to move around the room! She screamed out, “Look what I’m doing! Look! I can do it! I moved, I moved!”

Of course, at this very moment everyone else in the hospital was screaming, too, and running for cover. People were screaming, equipment was falling and glass were breaking. You see, it was an earthquake. But don’t tell that to Angela. She’s convinced that she did it. And now only a few years later, she’d back in school. On her own two legs. No crutches, no wheelchair. You see, anyone who can shake the earth can conquer a piddling little disease, can’t they?

26. What's the main idea of this passage?
- (A) A little girl caused an earthquake to happen.
 - (B) Positive thoughts can cause miracles to happen.
 - (C) Illness can be cured by modern day medical treatments.
 - (D) The therapists all liked Angela's strong will power.
27. What did the doctors think of Angela's illness?
- (A) The illness was fatal and Angela's life was threatened.
 - (B) Angela would be able to live a normal life again.
 - (C) Angela would never walk again.
 - (D) The illness could be defeated by imagining.
28. Why did the therapist teach Angela to image herself walking?
- (A) They thought it would cure Angela's disease.
 - (B) They thought it would help Angela sleep better.
 - (C) They thought it would create miracles for Angela.
 - (D) They thought it would give Angela hope.
29. What does "undaunted" mean?
- (A) unafraid
 - (B) fear
 - (C) understand
 - (D) uneasy
30. What can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) We should not tell this story to Angela.
 - (B) We should always have hope and hold positive thoughts.
 - (C) We should be careful about imagining.
 - (D) People believe that Angela made the earth move.

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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、區域與社會發展學系碩士班
、數位內容科技學系碩士班

一、基本語文能力測驗：10% (單選題；每題 2%)

1. 下列選項「」中的用字，何者完全正確？

- (A) 生活「糜」爛 / 鉅細「靡」遺 / 所向披「靡」
- (B) 「鬢」髮花白 / 「濱」臨絕種 / 色彩「繽」紛
- (C) 病入膏「荒」 / 如火如「荼」 / 「互」古互今
- (D) 滔滔雄「辨」 / 分「辦」是非 / 「辯」才無礙

2. 以下哪個婚嫁用語的解釋錯誤？

- (A) 納采：由媒人說合，男方準備禮物到女方家求婚。
- (B) 于歸：女子出嫁。
- (C) 出閣：女子邁出閨房迎接新郎。
- (D) 納吉：男方卜得吉兆，到女方家提親，訂下婚事。

3. 歸有光〈先妣事略〉：「先妣周孺人，弘治元年二月十一日生。年十六來歸。逾年，生女淑靜；淑靜者，大姊也。期而生有光。又期而生女、子：殤一人，期而不育者一人。又逾年，生有尚，妊十二月。逾年，生淑順。一歲，又生有功。」請問，周孺人一共生下幾名孩子？

- (A) 5 人 (B) 6 人 (C) 7 人 (D) 8 人。

4. 〈狼和山羊〉：「讓我們在節約的基礎上簽訂一項協定：我不吃你的草，而你要自願地把你的肉供給我。」〈狼和山羊〉為微型寓言，其寓意與下列成語何者較為接近？

- (A) 狐假虎威 (B) 分庭抗禮 (C) 狼狽為奸 (D) 肉弱強食

5. 有關論語、孟子之敘述，何者錯誤？

- (A) 論語言忠恕，孟子道性善。
- (B) 皆不在五經之內，而列入十三經。
- (C) 與大學、中庸合稱「四子書」。
- (D) 論語凡七篇，孟子凡二十篇。

二、閱讀理解能力測驗：20%(單選題；每題2%)

(一)請閱讀下文，並回答6-10題。

永遠的微笑/鄭頻

微笑，像一朵美麗的花。當微笑永遠停留，溫馨也無處不在了。

冷漠是一堵一堵的高牆，阻隔在人和人之間。它讓人彼此觀望，互相猜忌，自然也吝惜於付出關懷，牆增厚了，溝通更形困難，人人自掃門前雪，只做自己分內的事，其他的，誰耐煩多管閒事呢？人人在自己的城堡中，自私地過著日子。堡壘森嚴，我是孤獨的王。

只有當微笑綻放，像和煦的陽光，融化了彼此間的冰霜和風寒。微笑是深具感染力的，當更多的微笑閃現，有一股清溪，潺潺地流過乾涸的心田；有一股暖流，在寂寞的心靈中升起，守望相助成了義不容辭，人人因諒解而寬容，因信賴而相愛，深溝高壘不見了，原有的高牆也消失了。人間也許不是天堂，但由於共同的努力，必走向更大的繁榮，帶來更多的和諧。在這裡，人即使平凡，卻是快樂的。

原來，微笑裡有無數個美麗的春天，當春天佇足，人間一片繁花似錦。

有一種花，永遠芬芳燦爛，從不枯萎，它正是我們心中的愛，發而為唇邊的微笑。

6.作者以為微笑像一朵美麗的花，從不枯萎，其主要原因為何？

- (A)綻放在美麗的春天
- (B)展現得窈窕多姿
- (C)多麼地芬芳燦爛
- (D)正是我們心中的愛。

7.下列那一個詞語，與「自掃門前雪」的含意相似？

- (A)多管閒事 (B)獨善其身 (C)自作自受 (D)守望相助。

8.「堡壘森嚴，我是孤獨的王。」句中的「我」是指誰？

- (A)作者自己 (B)一般讀者 (C)自私的人 (D)每一個人。

9.根據本文內容，冰霜和風寒主要是指下列哪一個選項？

- (A)暴力和脅迫 (B)咒罵和仇恨 (C)冷漠和自私 (D)深溝和高牆。

10.本文指出人即使平凡，卻是快樂的，原因為何？

- (A)人間是美麗的天堂
- (B)人間有和煦的陽光
- (C)人間到處繁花似錦
- (D)人間因有了愛而更和諧。

(二)請閱讀下文，並回答 11-15 題。

頂上一隻象形的手，底下一隻象形的手，中間有個「8」字，是「絲」的意思，這個「8」又顯然是放在一個工作用的架子（橫寫的『工』）上，這是可以列入「百工圖」的一幅寫實之作。這個字和「樂」相通——「樂」字的古文則是上面一根橫槓，中間三把絲，作「888」並列，底下正是一隻理絲的手（而不是後來訛寫的『木』）。

在鐘鼎文裡面，已經有寫法不盡相同的、表述兩手理絲的字，它就是後來的到隸書之後才約略定形的「𠄎」字。但是金文字形並不統一，它還有一個異體，可以作為隸書「𠄎」字的直系祖親，那就是在上下兩隻理絲的手的右邊，又加一個形符，在石鼓文（詛楚文）中寫來就像隸書、楷書裡𠄎字的右偏旁——一般我們把這個有點像「L」的形符當作「乙」。今天在一般繁體字字典裡，𠄎字就歸屬於「乙」部。我們應該覺得好奇：為什麼在兩隻手（象徵在機械工具的兩頭面對面的兩個人）合作理絲反而有亂的意思？右邊這個「乙」發揮了甚麼作用？學者一般解釋這個「乙」是「亂絲」，我跟孩子們解釋起這個字來則另有本事。

這一天早飯吃得從容，我隨口問張容：「你覺得那個字最難寫？」

「𠄎。」張容伸個懶腰說：「不是因為筆畫多喔，『𠄎』的筆畫並不多，而是筆畫亂；不整齊也不均勻，每一筆都歪歪扭扭的，怪不得叫它『𠄎』。」

我把這個字的金、石、小篆文分別畫給孩子們看，上下各有一手，中間的「8」和橫置的「工」既整齊、又均勻，一點兒也不亂。這時我問他們：「如果沒有多出右邊這個『L』，你會覺得它『𠄎』嗎？」

「還滿好看的。」張容說。

「右邊這個『L』，有人說這一劃是表示亂絲，我卻不以為如此——」我神秘兮兮地說：「這個『L』應該是一個人，忽然從旁邊衝出來，眼看就要打翻架子，把剛才這兩個人整理好的絲完全破壞了。」

說文乙部的「𠄎」字小篆恰然如此——這個後來從右邊出現的人（不知道是不是故意的）衝撞過來的勢頭不小，身體傾側；也正因為這一筆的加入，原先穩定平衡的字顯得歪斜了、甚至顯得有些扭曲了。

𠄎字也有「治」義——又是那個「相反為訓」的作用——最早也最著名的例子就是《書經·泰誓》所謂：「予（這是周武王的自稱）有𠄎臣十人。」這裡的「𠄎臣」，所指的正是周公旦、召公奭、太公望、散宜生……等「能臣」的意思。

在「𠄎」字的諸般解釋裡，最「𠄎」的一個要屬「樂曲的終章」謂之「𠄎」。在古代的賦體之中，每於篇末都有總承全文要旨的一段文字，節奏比之前各個段落都要快，所謂「繁音促節」，似乎是一種總覽式的回顧。這異樣的快節奏，

彷彿忽然衝撞過來的人即將打亂一盤理好的絲——也正是這種與前文的音樂性大異其趣的「□」，讓人倏忽一驚！啊——

回頭一看，原來人生匆促！


跟孩子說這個道理，他們當然不懂，我吼叫的是：「回頭一看——啊！房間太亂！」

張大春《送給孩子的字》

11. 本文通篇在談論「□」字，你認為「□」應是哪一個字？

- (A) 變 (B) 纏 (C) 紊 (D) 亂

12. 在文章第一、二段中，談論「□」的古字形，從敘述中判斷下列何者並非「□」的古字形？

- (A)  (B)  (C)  (D) 

13. 從上文判斷，「□」的造字法應為何？

- (A) 象形 (B) 指事 (C) 會意 (D) 形聲

14. 古字形可看出文字的本義，「□」的本義，下列說法何者正確？

- (A) 理清亂絲 (B) 破壞改變 (C) 動盪不安 (D) 織布機

15. 文章提及許多「□」的字義，下列何者不包含其中？

- (A) 治 (B) 筆畫繁多 (C) 樂曲的終章 (D) 亂絲

三、語文摘要能力測驗：20%

請閱讀下列文章後，以「文化、語言與國際化」三個面向，摘錄出本文的重點。
(限 300 字以內)

我發現，自己原來對「現代化」的預期是片面的。先進國家的「現代化」是手段，保護傳統是目的。譬如在環境生態上所做的鉅額投資與研發，其實不過是想重新得回最傳統最單純的「小橋流水人家」罷了。大資本、高科技、研究與發展，最終的目的不是飄向無限，而是回到根本——回到自己的語言、文化，自己的歷史、信仰，自己的泥土。

於是我看見：越先進的國家，越有能力保護自己的傳統；傳統保護得越好，對自己越有信心。越落後的國家，傳統的流失或支離破碎就越厲害，對自己的定位與前景越是手足無措，進退失據。

臺灣的人民過西洋情人節但不知道 Valentine 是什麼；化妝遊行又不清楚

Carnival 的意義何在；吃火雞大餐不明白要對誰感恩；耶誕狂歡又沒有任何宗教的反思。凡節慶都必定聯繫著宗教或文化歷史的淵源；將別人的節慶拿來過，有如把人家的祖宗牌位接來祭拜，卻不知為何祭拜、祭拜的是何人。節慶的熱鬧可以移植，節慶裡頭所蘊含的意義卻是移植不來的。節慶變成空洞的消費，而自己傳統中隨著季節流轉或感恩或驅鬼或內省或祈福的充滿意義的節慶則又棄之不顧。究竟要如何給生活賦予意義？說得出道理的人少，手足無措的人，多。

臺灣的領導人要把英語變成官方語言，更是真正的不知所云。語言難道是一支死的木棍，伸手拿來就可以使？

語言不是木棍，語言是活生生的千年老樹，盤根錯節、深深紮根在文化和歷史的土壤中。移植語言，就是移植文化和歷史，移植價值和信念，兩者不可分。殖民者為了更改被殖民者的價值觀，統治的第一步就是讓被殖民者以殖民者的語言為語言。香港和新加坡就這樣成為英語的社會。嫻熟英語，通曉英語世界的價值觀與運作模式，固然使新加坡和香港這樣的地方容易與國際直接對話，但是他們可能也要付出代價，文化的代價。英語強勢，可能削弱了本土語言文化——譬如漢語或馬來語——的發展，而英語文化的厚度又不足以和紐約或倫敦相提並論，結果可能是兩邊落空，兩種文化土壤都可能因為不夠厚實而無法培養出參天大樹。

本國沒有英語人口，又不曾被英語強權殖民過，為什麼宣稱要將英語列為官方語言？把英語列為官方語言在文化上意味著什麼後果？為政者顯然未曾深思。進退失據，莫此為甚。

不是移植別人的節慶，不是移植別人的語言，那麼「國際化」是什麼？

它是一種知己知彼。知己，所以要決定什麼是自己安身立命、生死不渝的價值。知彼，所以有能力用別人聽得懂的語言、看得懂的文字、講得通的邏輯詞彙，去呈現自己的語言、自己的觀點、自己的典章禮樂。它不是把我變得跟別人一樣，而是用別人能理解的方式告訴別人我的不一樣。所以「國際化」是要找到那個「別人能理解的方式」，是手段，不是目的。

找到「別人能理解的方式」需要知識。不知道非洲國家的殖民歷史，會以為「臺灣人的悲哀」是世界上最大的悲哀。不清楚國際對中國市場的反應，會永遠以政治的單一角度去思考中國問題。不瞭解國際的商業運作，會繼續把應該是「經濟前鋒」的臺商當作「叛徒」看待。不瞭解美伊戰爭後的歐美角力，不瞭解聯合國的妥協政治，不瞭解俄羅斯的轉型，不瞭解開放後的中國在國際上的地位，不瞭解全球化給國家主權和民族文化帶來的巨大挑戰……不瞭解國際，又如何奢談找到什麼對話的語言讓國際瞭解臺灣呢？

越是先進的國家，對於國際的知識就越多。知識的掌握，幾乎等於國力的

展示，因為知識，就是權力。知道越多，掌握越多。如果電視是一種文化指標，那麼臺灣目前二十四小時播報國內新聞，把自己放大到鋪天蓋地的肚臍眼自我沈溺現象，不只是國家落後的象徵，已經是文化的變態。人們容許電視臺徹底剝奪自己知的權利，保持自己對國際的淡漠無知，而同時又抱怨國際不瞭解臺灣的處境，哀嘆自己是國際孤兒，不是很矛盾嗎？（節選自龍應台〈在紫藤廬和 starbucks 之間〉）