

國立臺中教育大學 106 學年度學士班日間部轉學招生考試

語文（英文）試題

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

I .Cloze (20%, 2 points each) : Please choose the best answer according to the context.

The main reason for the dramatic change in Asian marriage patterns is that the education level and earning __1__ of Asian women have both improved, but their social status hasn't risen accordingly. However, the major reasons of declining __2__ rates over the past decades in Taiwan include young generation's hedonism, marriages being put off, the increase in the cost of childcare, and the increase in typical age of childbearing.

Currently, the __3__ number of births per woman is 0.89 in Taiwan, far below the global average of 2.5, and in fact the lowest __4__ in the world. Consequently, many local authorities are providing both birth and childcare __5__ to encourage fertility.

1. (A) capacity (B) motivation (C) spur (D) straightjacket
2. (A) fertility (B) employment (C) monitoring (D) speech
3. (A) total (B) average (C) headcount (D) size
4. (A) empowerment (B) temperature (C) summary (D) figure
5. (A) enhancement (B) reduction (C) scholarship (D) allowance

For dyslexics, such symbols in book as Chinese phonetic symbols, Roman letters, or Arabic numerals might as well be hieroglyphs from another planet; __6__, they have far greater talents with colors and drawing than with words. Due to their neuropsychological __7__, people with learning disabilities have difficulties in being attentive, remembering, understanding and reasoning, further leading to language issues in listening, speaking, reading, writing, and even to problems with understanding mathematics.

6. (A) all in all (B) nevertheless (C) and (D) consequently
7. (A) regulations (B) legislation (C) strengths (D) abnormalities

In the US and Europe, the focus of having insurance is on the purely protective function of insurance; however, in __8__ nations such as Japan, Korea, Taiwan and mainland China, people link insurance with savings. Many people __9__ buy these high-premium investment-oriented products don't think of themselves as buying insurance in the traditional sense, but as ' __10__.'

8. (A) Oceanic (B) Asian (C) Arctic (D) African
9. (A) when (B) as such (C) who (D) of which
10. (A) luxury (B) saving (C) security (D) spending

II .Reading (30%, 2 points each)

The human brain remembers negative experiences more easily than positive ones. Our brains have developed this way because threats, like dangerous animals, had a more immediate effect on our ancestors' survival compared to positive things like food or shelter. As a result, you likely know what makes you unhappy, but do you know what makes you happy? Research suggests that our level of happiness depends partly on factors we cannot control – our genes and our life circumstances. But our level of happiness is also shaped by the choices we make. If you've been chasing wealth, fame, good looks, material things, and power, you may be looking for happiness in all the wrong places. Psychologists suggest that the following seven habits make people happier.

People who form close relationships tend to be happier than those who do not. The number of friends we have is not important. What matters is the quality of our relationships. Relationships that bring happiness usually involve the sharing of feelings, mutual respect, acceptance, trust, fun and empathy. People who make a habit of caring for the wellbeing of others tend to be happier. People who exercise regularly improve both their physical and mental well-being. Some research has shown that exercise can be as effective as medication in treating depression. When we are so interested in an activity we enjoy that we lose track of time, we are in a state of flow. The activity could be making art, playing piano, surfing, or playing a game. People who include spirituality in their daily life tend to be happier. Practicing spirituality is a way of recognizing and trying to understand the wonder and beauty of existence. Some people do this by going to a place of worship or praying. Some people practice yoga or meditation. Some people go for long walks in nature.

People are more likely to be happy if they know what their strengths are and use them regularly. People who set goals and use their strengths to achieve them tend to be happier. People who think positively by being grateful, mindful, and optimistic are more likely to be happy. Being grateful means being thankful. Being mindful means being open to, focusing on, and enjoying the experiences of the present moment. Being optimistic means being hopeful about the future.

11. The author probably believes that _____ can be as effective as medication in reducing depression.

- (A) Learning to play the piano or guitar (B) Learning to make art
(C) Starting an exercise program (D) Having a cup of coffee or tea

12. What is NOT part of being “mindful”?

- (A) Taking pleasure in the current time (B) Enjoying a past experience
(C) Focusing on this moment (D) Being open to the present moment

13. What is NOT mentioned in the reading as being part of a quality relationship?

- (A) Enthusiasm in reaching life goals (B) Mutual respect
(C) Sharing of feelings (D) Acceptance

14. Why doesn't the brain remember positive experiences as much as negative ones?

- (A) Positive experiences were not as important for the survival of our ancestors as negative ones.
(B) Our ancestors didn't understand what made them happy
(C) Positive experiences like having food and shelter were necessary for the survival of our ancestors.
(D) Our ancestors care more about the family business

15. In the article, things we cannot control that affect our level of happiness include ____.

- (A) The good looks and hair color (B) Our genes and our life circumstances
(C) Wealth and fame (D) Material things and how to use them

16. How does the author explain spirituality?
- (A) It is a way of making many new friends
 - (B) It is a way of recognizing and trying to understand the wonder and beauty of life
 - (C) It is a way of recognizing the need to protect and preserve stray animals
 - (D) It is a way of earning fortune
17. What would the author think is NOT a way of caring for the well-being of others?
- (A) Giving advice to a friend who has problems
 - (B) Practicing yoga or meditation at home
 - (C) Volunteering at a home for old people
 - (D) Taking care of a friend or a family member

Jack was getting a tattoo. His friend Tony had recently gotten a tattoo, and Jack was so impressed by Tony's bravery and his tattoo that he decided to get one too. Getting a tattoo because your friends and peers have them is just one of the reasons why a lot of young people get tattoos. Peer pressure, media influence, and personal expression are some of the common reasons for wearing tattoos today.

The desire to be part of a group, to be accepted by one's friends or peers, can have a great influence on what a person does. Sometimes, wearing a tattoo can be a sign that you belong to a certain group. Gangs often use special clothes and tattoos to identify their particular group. It is not only gangs that have this type of special 'uniform'. Young people often belong to a certain group of friends. Some of these groups wear only brand-name clothes. Some wear only black clothes. Others wear tattoos. When a person's friends are all doing something, such as getting a tattoo, that person is more likely to do the same thing, and get a tattoo too.

The media is another big influence behind the popularity of tattoos. A wide variety of media images show tattoos. Tattoos can be seen on people appearing in commercials selling expensive cars. Famous sports heroes with tattoos are shown in magazines. Fashion models are often seen in magazines and on TV wearing designer clothes that show their bodies tattooed with detailed and colorful patterns. These media images link tattoos to ideas of wealth, success, and status. As a result, many people decide to get a tattoo for its fashion and status value.

It is not always the influence of other people or the media that results in a person getting a tattoo. Many people decide to wear tattoos in order to express their artistic nature, their beliefs, or their feelings – in other words, to show their individuality. A musician in a rock band may get a tattoo of a guitar on the arm. Some environmentalists may tattoo pictures of endangered animals on their shoulders. Lovers may tattoo each other’s names over their hearts. A tattoo can be a public sign to show what is important in a person’s life. As you can see, there are many reasons why young people get tattoos. A tattoo can be part of a group's uniform, a sign of fashion, or an expression of individuality. The decision to get a tattoo is most often a result of the influence of friends or media or the desire to express oneself. For Jack, it was a mixture of all three.

18. According to the essay, which is NOT the common reason why a person gets a tattoo?
- (A) Pressure from their peers (B) It is healthy
(C) Influence from the media (D) It’s a way of personal expression
19. A musician in a rock band gets a tattoo of a guitar on the arm because he/she wants to express his/her ____.
- (A) Media preference (B) Education level
(C) Artistic beliefs and feelings (D) Debt
20. According to the essay, Jack thinks people who get tattoos are ____.
- (A) Cowardly (B) Fearless (C) Nitwits (D) Nerdy
21. The reason Jack wanted to get a tattoo was ____.
- (A) The influence of friends (B) The influence of the media
(C) A desire to express himself (D) All of the above
22. According to the article, which of the following is NOT the possible artistic reason for getting tattoos?
- (A) To show membership in a band
(B) To show a lover’s name
(C) To show pictures of endangered animals
(D) To show which language you speak

23. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT the common way that people show they belong to a certain group?

- (A) Wearing a tattoo
- (B) Wearing special clothes
- (C) Wearing a special uniform
- (D) Wearing a special smell

24. In the article, which of the following is the example that the media uses tattoos in advertising?

- (A) Charity events
- (B) Poverty awareness
- (C) Expensive sports cars
- (D) Colorful patterns on children's books

25. According to the author, some people get tattoos because _____.

- (A) They think it is a great exercise for health
- (B) They enjoy pain
- (C) They think it will wash off with water
- (D) They are religious or fashionable

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一、語文常識測驗（20%，每題1分）

1. 「轉捩點」的「捩」，讀音同下列哪一個選項？
(A)裂 (B)淚 (C)戾 (D)聶
2. 關於單字部首的判定，下列哪一個選項錯誤？
(A)辯：辛部 (B)瓣：瓜部 (C)辮：糸部 (D)辦：力部
3. 六書造字的概念，以「獨體為文，合體為字」。下列哪一個選項屬於合體的「字」？
(A)魚 (B)鳥 (C)熊 (D)燕
4. 下列哪一個選項引號內的用字正確？
(A)她的功勞被一筆「磨」殺。
(B)他們感情很好，是「吻」頸之交。
(C)他這次考試抱著破「斧」沉舟的決心。
(D)事情發展到最後，果然「印」證了他的預言。
5. 「梅蘭芳是近代出類拔萃又夙的表演藝術家，他一生為戲曲藝術鞠躬盡瘁又夙，通俗的戲劇經過他精心的又夙鍊，呈現了古典女子優美抒情境界的梅腔，悠然而有餘韻，便以另一面貌發揚了中國京劇的精又夙。」上述句子中的又夙字，依序排列，正確的是下列哪一選項？
(A)萃／粹／淬／悴 (B)萃／瘁／淬／粹
(C)淬／粹／瘁／悴 (D)淬／悴／粹／瘁
6. 下列哪一個選項是同義詞？
(A)「闐然」和「隱然」 (B)「艤艫」和「畫舫」
(C)「困躓」和「參差」 (D)「汝曹」和「爾等」

7.下列哪一個選項的數字詞是虛數？

- (A)「三」顧茅廬
- (B)「三」思而行
- (C)「三」綱「五」常
- (D)「三」從「四」德

8.下列哪一個選項敘述正確？

- (A)吞舟是漏=嚴刑峻法：喻刑法嚴密
- (B)焚膏繼晷=焚琴煮鶴：比喻勤讀不怠
- (C)掃眉才子=詠絮之才：形容女子有文才
- (D)一時之秀=鳳毛麟角：比喻希罕珍貴的人或物

9.電影「喜宴」片尾曲〈牽手〉歌詞：「因為愛著你的愛，因為夢著你的夢，所以悲傷著你的悲傷，幸福著你的幸福」，句中「愛、夢、悲傷、幸福」等字詞，改變了原來的詞性，是運用了哪種修辭法？

- (A)摹寫 (B)倒裝 (C)轉品 (D)轉化

10.「月光戀愛著海洋，海洋戀愛著月光」一句，沒有用到下列哪一個選項的修辭格？

- (A)回文 (B)頂真 (C)擬人 (D)比喻

11.信封上的啟封詞，下列敘述哪一個選項錯誤？

- (A)對一般尊長用「敬啟」
- (B)對親屬長輩用「福啟」
- (C)對喪家弔唁用「素啟」
- (D)對平輩朋友用「台啟」

12.下列各句引號中的字詞，哪一個選項最為恰當？

- (A)他今天情緒非常低落，「只好」依舊強顏歡笑。
- (B)只要事先做好萬全的準備，「就有」成功的機會。
- (C)他這個人不但不知道感恩，「然而」經常怨天尤人。
- (D)我們已經邁入中年了，「只能」保有年輕人的朝氣。

13.《易》有「三義」，通常指的是那三義？

- (A)卦意、爻意、象意 (B)連山、歸藏、周易
(C)簡易、變易、不易 (D)老子、莊子、周易

14.下列國學常識的敘述，哪一個選項有誤？

- (A)四書：論孟、詩經、易經、禮記
(B)四史：史記、漢書、後漢書、三國志
(C)小說「四大奇書」：水滸傳、三國演義、西遊記、金瓶梅
(D)六才子書：莊子、離騷、史記、杜甫詩、水滸傳、西廂記

15.一秀才買柴，曰：「荷薪者過來。」賣柴者因「過來」二字明白，擔到面前。

問曰：「其價幾何？」因「價」字明白，說了價錢。秀才曰：「外實而內虛，煙多而焰少，請損之。」賣柴者不知說啥，荷著去了。後來這秀才做了官，下鄉，問父老曰：「近年黎庶何如？」父老曰：「今年梨樹好，只是蟲吃了些。」

根據這則故事，下列哪一個選項敘述正確？

- (A)秀才批評柴質差，賣柴者悻然而去
(B)秀才體弱無法負重，想少買一些柴
(C)秀才為官關心百姓，但父老不領情
(D)秀才說話咬文嚼字，一般人如賣柴者和父老聽不懂

16.關於語文朗讀與朗誦之差別，以下何者敘述有誤？

- (A)朗讀之眼神、表情、動作均非必須
(B)朗誦多用於公開場合
(C)依朗誦性質，學者或謂其有「出征的熱情」
(D)朗讀多以抒情詩或長篇敘事詩為題材

17.以下所列聲紐，何者在韻圖上屬互補之關係？

- (A)幫、非 (B)泥、娘 (C)莊、照 (D)為、喻

18.「羔，古牢切；照，之少切」若據其反切，此二字之聲母關係為何？

- (A)同類雙聲 (B)同位雙聲 (C)旁紐雙聲 (D)旁轉雙聲

19.以下何者非漢語之「外來詞」？

- (A)剎那 (B)邂逅 (C)義務 (D)蜜月

20.哪一種語文閱讀方式，可說是閱讀理解之最基本形式？

(A)理解性閱讀 (B)詮釋性閱讀 (C)評論性閱讀 (D)創造性閱讀

二、引導式作文（30%，1題30分）

「平穩的道路通向平穩的終程；崎嶇的道路卻往往通向璀璨的前途。」傷心落淚，並不代表軟弱；靜默不語，並不代表麻木；些微的灰心，也不代表永遠放棄。你有權為自己留點悲傷的時間和療傷的空間，讓心緒恣意起伏，然後再走出來。

你是否覺得人生可以理解為：「崎嶇」即等於「挫折」、「困難」，因此可理解為「一個人的目標、理想愈高，所要忍受的痛苦也愈多。」試自行命題並申述之。

※請勿以詩歌作答