

# 國立臺中教育大學 108 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：諮心與應用心理學系、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% each)

The Novotel Hotel, which is (1) at Taoyuan International Airport Hotel in Taiwan, has a covered, climate-controlled skywalk that (2) the hotel directly to Terminal 2 and to an Automated People Mover going to Terminal 1. Our check-in kiosks, recently installed in the lobby, allow our guests to (3) for flights and receive their boarding passes (4) from the hotel. Guests can also check their baggage here and not have to worry about lining up at the airport. The monitors set up next to the kiosks display flight departure and arrival times to ensure that you're (5) on time.

At the Novotel Hotel, you will feel right at home the moment you set foot (6) our door. Our (7) and friendly staff will go out of their way to make you feel right at home. Relax from the stresses of (8) in one of our recently renovated guest rooms. So the next time you're in Taoyuan, experience how comfortable and (9) travel can be. When you check into the Novotel hotel, you (10) just stay, you belong.

- |                   |              |               |                |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. (A) situated   | (B) stated   | (C) sentenced | (D) stemmed    |
| 2. (A) tows       | (B) moves    | (C) removes   | (D) connects   |
| 3. (A) checks out | (B) check in | (C) checks in | (D) check out  |
| 4. (A) rightful   | (B) rightly  | (C) right     | (D) rightfully |
| 5. (A) at last    | (B) always   | (C) finally   | (D) almost     |
| 6. (A) in         | (B) out      | (C) with      | (D) under      |
| 7. (A) aggressive | (B) yelling  | (C) hostile   | (D) warm       |
| 8. (A) monitoring | (B) spying   | (C) travel    | (D) arrival    |
| 9. (A) disturbing | (B) tangled  | (C) trivial   | (D) convenient |
| 10. (A) don't     | (B) can      | (C) were      | (D) wasn't     |

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

(背面尚有試題)

*The Martian* tells the story of Mark Watney, an astronaut on the Ares 3 mission to Mars. After a terrible storm almost destroys the ship and the base, the crew of his ship believe he is dead. But Mark does not die in the storm, and he has been left behind. Alone on the red planet, he has to survive until the next mission to Mars arrives. While this novel is fiction, in some ways it feels like non-fiction. It is very scientific and packed with details about survival on Mars. Watney is a botanist and engineer, and he begins to grow food and produce water in his artificial camp. How does he do this? The answers are explained with lots of very convincing calculations.

The author is Andy Weir, and this is his first published book. In it he has created a realistic character. There is a lot of humour in the story, and the reader can identify with the emotions (although no one can really imagine what it's like to be on Mars). Watney admits at the beginning that he is in deep trouble, but he never gives up. Without the character of Mark Watney, this book would only be a look scientific book at survival on Mars. Instead, what *The Martian* gives us is a realistic look at an intelligent person alone on a planet and trying to survive.

The majority of the plot takes place on Mars and is written in the form of Watney's journal entries. The diary style makes the character of Watney very real. Unfortunately, the other characters in the book (his fellow crew members, the scientists at NASA on Earth) do not get much development and so they often feel one-dimensional.

I should also mention that the book is thrilling to read. You will be on the edge of your seat until the very end. I would recommend this book to all audiences. It's good not only for space travel fans and scientists but for anyone who is looking for an unique and exciting story. *The Martian* was so popular that it was made into a film starring Matt Damon in 2015, but I recommend reading the book first.

11. Where does most of the story happen?
  - (A) On a spaceship
  - (B) On Mars
  - (C) On Earth
  - (D) On Jupiter
12. Which of the following statements is correct?
  - (A) The book is exciting.
  - (B) The author is Mark Watney.
  - (C) The book wasn't made into a movie.
  - (D) The ship's crew know Watney is alive.
13. How is the book largely written?

- (A) As a conversation (B) As an interview  
(C) As an essay (D) As journal entries
14. Which statement best characterises the other characters in the book?  
(A) Humorous (B) Very interesting  
(C) Not having much depth (D) Realistic
15. Who is the book recommended to?  
(A) No one (B) Everyone  
(C) Only to space travel fans (D) Only to scientists

If you think of the jobs robots could never do, you would probably put doctors and teachers at the top of the list. It's easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers, but some jobs need human connection and creativity. But are we underestimating what robots can do? In some cases, they already perform better than doctors at diagnosing illness. Also, some patients might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all?

British education expert Anthony Seldon thinks so. And he even has a date for the robot takeover of the classroom: 2027. He predicts robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, movements and maybe even brain signals. Then they will adapt the information to each student. It's not a popular opinion and it's unlikely robots will ever have empathy and the ability to really connect with humans like another human can.

One thing is certain, though. A robot teacher is better than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there aren't enough teachers and 9–16 percent of children under the age of 14 don't go to school. That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can teach anywhere and won't get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an easier, higher-paid job.

Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked. Perhaps the question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' but 'How can robots help teachers?' Office workers can use software to do things like organise and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars. Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, including more than 11 hours a week marking homework. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.

16. What is the main focus of the article?

(背面尚有試題)

- (A) Anthony Seldon (B) Teachers' employment conditions  
(C) Children who don't have teachers (D) Robot teachers
17. Why are teachers leaving their jobs?  
(A) Students are getting more difficult to teach.  
(B) They don't have enough autonomy.  
(C) Teaching is not very challenging.  
(D) Teaching is hard and there is too much work.
18. Which of the following statements is true?  
(A) About half of children under 14 don't go to school.  
(B) About a quarter of children under 14 don't go to school.  
(C) Less than 20% of children under 14 don't go to school.  
(D) More than 20% of children under 14 don't go to school.
19. What does Anthony Seldon think will happen to teachers in the future?  
(A) They will become robots' helpers. (B) They will be robots' supervisors.  
(C) They will become unemployed. (D) They will become robots.
20. Which of the following is the article sure of?  
(A) The world has enough teachers.  
(B) Robots will have empathy.  
(C) It's better to have a robot teacher than no teacher.  
(D) Robots will definitely replace teachers.

Today's grandparents are joining their grandchildren on social media, but the different generations' online habits couldn't be more different. The over-55s are joining Facebook in increasing numbers, meaning that they will soon be the site's second biggest user group, with 3.5 million users aged 55–64 and 2.9 million over-65s.

Sheila, aged 59, says, 'I joined to see what my grandchildren are doing, as my daughter posts videos and photos of them. It's a much better way to see what they're doing than waiting for letters and photos in the post. That's how we did it when I was a child, but I think I'm lucky I get to see so much more of their lives than my grandparents did.'

Ironically, Sheila's grandchildren are less likely to use Facebook themselves. Children under 17 are leaving the site – only 2.2 million users are under 17 – but they're not going far from their smartphones. Chloe, aged 15, even sleeps with her phone. 'It's my alarm clock so I have to,' she says. 'I look at it before I go to sleep and as soon as I wake up.'

Unlike her grandmother's generation, Chloe's age group is spending so much time on their phones at home that they are missing out on spending time with their friends in real life. Sheila, on the other hand, has made contact with old friends from school she hasn't heard from in forty years. 'We use Facebook to arrange to meet all over the country,' she says. 'It's changed my social life completely.'

Teenagers might have their parents to thank for their smartphone and social media addiction as their parents were the early adopters of the smartphone. Peter, 38 and father of two teenagers, reports that he used to be on his phone or laptop constantly. 'I was always connected and I felt like I was always working,' he says. 'How could I tell my kids to get off their phones if I was always in front of a screen myself?' So, in the evenings and at weekends, he takes his SIM card out of his smartphone and puts it into an old-style mobile phone that can only make calls and send text messages. 'I'm not completely cut off from the world in case of emergencies, but the important thing is I'm setting a better example to my kids and spending more quality time with them.'

Is it only a matter of time until the generation above and below Peter catches up with the new trend for a less digital life?

21. Which of the following groups has the most Facebook users?  
(A) under 17s (B) 55-64s  
(C) over 65s (D) over 70s
22. How does Facebook help Sheila's social life?  
(A) She uses it to organise meetings. (B) She uses it to find new friends.  
(C) She uses it to organise birthdays. (D) She uses it to buy products.
23. Which of the following statements about Peter is true?  
(A) At evenings and weekends, he doesn't use a mobile phone.  
(B) He has three children.  
(C) He used to feel he was providing a bad example to his children.  
(D) He never uses a smartphone.
24. Which of the following statements is **incorrect**?  
(A) Young teenagers don't spend enough time with their friends.  
(B) There are 3.5 million users of Facebook over 65.  
(C) Chloe uses her phone to help wake her up.  
(D) Sheila likes to see photos and videos of her grandchildren.
25. How is Sheila related to Chloe?  
(A) She is her mother. (B) She is her ; (背面尚有試題)

(C) They are unrelated.

(D) She is her grandmother.

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### 一、語文常識測驗（每題 1%，共 20%）

1. 下列各組成語，何者完全正確？

- (A) 莫衷一是/卑恭屈膝/自慚形穢
- (B) 倍受青睞/義憤填膺/內省不咎
- (C) 披肝瀝膽/越次獵等/瞬視昂藏
- (D) 蠅營狗苟/用行舍藏/目腹月削

2. 下列選項「」的字詞意義，何者前後不同？

- (A) 望之「儼然」，即之也溫/屋舍「儼然」
- (B) 亭亭如「蓋」/荷盡已無擎兩「蓋」，菊枝猶有傲霜枝
- (C) 「比」及三年，可使有勇，且知方也/「比」去，以手闔門
- (D) 人不可以無恥，無恥之「恥」，無恥矣/愛其子，擇師而教之，於其身也「恥」師焉

3. 下列謎語和謎底的配對，何者錯誤？

- (A) 始齟之年——易牙
- (B) 救濟總會——包拯
- (C) 高麗來的伊媚兒——韓信
- (D) 挾泰山以超北海——張飛

4. 詩詞文句在朗讀時，有一定的節奏停頓，下列句子的斷句何者較為正確？

- (A) 七八個／星天外
- (B) 卻道海棠／依舊
- (C) 夜夜夜／半啼
- (D) 煙花三月／下揚州

5. 下列哪一句「雲」是用來比喻「小人」？

- (A) 翠眉薄，鬢雲殘
- (B) 浮雲遊子意
- (C) 浮雲蔽白日
- (D) 黃河遠上白雲間

6. 「太史公曰」這種史書的贊詞始自於何書？
- (A) 《史記》
  - (B) 《漢書》
  - (C) 《尚書》
  - (D) 《春秋》
7. 「託物言志」，是文人借物、意象表達個人胸懷的方式，下列哪何者不屬此法？
- (A) 三徑就荒，松菊猶存
  - (B) 舟搖搖以輕颺，風飄飄而吹衣
  - (C) 景翳翳以將入，撫孤松而盤桓
  - (D) 雲無心以出岫，鳥倦飛而知還
8. 漢語以「四季」合稱「春、夏、秋、冬」，此為數字式的節縮詞，下列何詞不屬於此類？
- (A) 七絃琴
  - (B) 十三經
  - (C) 北斗七星
  - (D) 唐宋古文八大家
9. 聞一多曾言：「越有魄力的作家，越是要帶著腳镣跳舞才跳得痛快、跳得好。」下列何者解讀最為接近聞氏對格律的看法？
- (A) 限制越少，作家越能自由展現才能
  - (B) 唯有突破格律限制，才稱得上好作品
  - (C) 作家必須經歷苦難，才能創造出好作品
  - (D) 優秀的作家，總善於藉格律的限制翻出新奇
10. (甲) 談笑有鴻儒  
(乙) 芭子上清水滴滴  
(丙) 山光照檻水繞廊  
(丁) 一把綠色小傘是一頂荷蓋
- 上列語句，依「敘事句」、「有無句」、「表態句」、「判斷句」的正確次序為何？
- (A) 甲乙丙丁
  - (B) 乙丁甲丙
  - (C) 丙甲乙丁
  - (D) 丁丙乙甲
11. 關於量詞使用，下列何者最為正確？
- (A) 一架古琴／一縷炊煙／一紙家書
  - (B) 一輪新月／一道曙光／一葉扁舟



- (C)一幅對聯／一彎清泉／一幀照片  
(D)一錠銀子／一鎮印章／一席禮服

12.下列何者有「假如不……，就不……」的涵意？

- (A)不見不散  
(B)不知不覺  
(C)不屈不撓  
(D)不倫不類

13.拿破崙：「最大的危險，往往是在勝利的瞬間。」本句意涵為何？

- (A)嚴以律己，寬以待人  
(B)為山九仞，功虧一匱  
(C)戶樞不蠹，流水不腐  
(D)不經一事，不長一智

14. (甲) 山氣日夕佳

(乙) 露寒人遠雞相應

(丙) 雲淡風輕近午天

(丁) 江楓漁火對愁眠

上列詩句依照從早到晚排序的正確選項為何？

- (A)甲乙丙丁  
(B)乙甲丙丁  
(C)乙丙甲丁  
(D)丁甲丙乙

15.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  
(C)客從遠方來，遺我「雙鯉魚」  
(D)蓬萊此去無多路，「青鳥」殷勤為探看

16.下列四個詞語所代表的年紀，何者最大？

- (A)「始龀」之年  
(B)「及笄」之年  
(C)「花信」之年  
(D)「二八」之年

17.下列作品分類於《四庫全書》的說明，何者正確？

- (A)《杜工部集》是個人的著作集，所以歸在子部  
(B)《山海經》是小說之最古者，所以歸在《四庫全書》的文學集部

- (C) 〈虬髯客〉的內容是風塵三俠的生平要事，特別描寫虬髯客的豪俠義氣，列在《四庫全書》子部
- (D)《水滸傳》主要的旨意是「官逼民反」，情節安排與人物塑造是其最精采的技巧展現，屬《四庫全書》中的集部

18.下列詞語與身分的組合，正確的是？

- (A)東宮/皇后  
(B)西席/老師  
(C)南面/大臣  
(D)北堂/父親

19.下列引號中的詞語，用來指稱太陽的是哪一選項？

- (A)「冰輪」未肯去，相看尚團圓  
(B)「金蟾」若未出，玉樹悲稍破  
(C)形影「參商」乖，音息曠不達  
(D)看看日影西，漸漸「金烏」墜

20.大雄穿過任意門來到中國的明代，請問下列哪一本書是他最不可能看得到的？

- (A)司馬遷——《史記》  
(B)蘇軾——《東坡志林》  
(C)王國維——《人間詞話》  
(D)司馬光——《資治通鑑》

## 二、引導式作文(30%)

題目：人生如.....

端午節的電子賀卡有一段話：「人生如粽，不怕你有稜有角，就怕你肚裡空空。人生如粽，經得起熱水沸騰，耐得住冷藏冰凍。人生如粽，向白米學會融合，向粽葉學會包容。人生如粽，不捆綁就是一勺稀飯，不蒸煮哪有美味香濃！」生活中很多尋常的人事物，只要我們用心體會，處處都有哲思或禪意，有的可以轉化我們的思想意念，有的會給我們真切的警惕，端看我們如何從中領悟。你是否也有從日常接觸的人事物，或得知的新聞與時事，生發了自己對人生的比喻嗎？  
※請勿以詩歌作答