

國立臺中教育大學106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)

適用學系：語文教育學系華語文教學碩士班

- 一、1.詞除了具有理性意義外，一般都有文化色彩意義。請解釋說明詞的文化色彩意義包括了哪些？(13%)
- 2.請根據語義的文化色彩區分下列同義詞：(每題2%，共12%)
- (1)顛覆／推翻 (2)散步／蹣跚 (3)下顎／下巴
(4)果斷／武斷 (5)番茄／西紅柿 (6)在下／本座
- 二、試從構詞、語法、語意及語用的角度，盡量說明下列畫線部分在該句中的意思和彼此的差異。(每題5%，共25%)
- 1.剩女產生的原因有兩個：一是誰都看不上，二是誰都看不上。
- 2.單身的來由：原來是喜歡一個人，現在是喜歡一個人。
- 3.冬天能穿多少穿多少，夏天能穿多少穿多少。
- 4.資優生準備考試說：我看完了！資憂生準備考試說：我看完了！
- 5.老王昨天摔斷了一條腿。
昨天老王的一條腿摔斷了。
昨天摔斷腿的是老王。
- 三、試述華語「語音」和華語「詞彙」在華語文教學上的特點，即作為第二語言學習的「優勢」和「難點」為何？請分別條列敘述：(25%)
- 1.華語語音在華語文教學上的「優勢」和「難點」。(12%)
- 2.華語詞彙在華語文教學上的「優勢」和「難點」。(13%)
- 四、在教成人華語文學習者時，華語教師常會被問到詞彙、語法方面的問題。當你在課堂上被學生問到「平常」和「通常」有何差別時，你會如何解惑？請說明之。(25%)

國立臺中教育大學 106 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

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 (each 1%, total 10%)

- () 1. I love going to my dentist's office because his staff is so _____!
- (A) amiable
(B) adaptable
(C) arable
(D) applicable
- () 2. The host gave each guest a _____ greeting.
- (A) crucial
(B) cordial
(C) congenital
(D) beneficial
- () 3. Although she was _____ to try durian, Sarah found it to be quite delicious.
- (A) radiant
(B) relevant
(C) reluctant
(D) resonant
- () 4. Nell seemed polite enough, but her manner was distinctly _____.
- (A) fetid
(B) fluid
(C) florid
(D) frigid
- () 5. The landowner _____ us to walk through his field.
- (A) concedes
(B) conceives
(C) concises
(D) concaves

(背面尚有試題)

- () 6. The sailors burst into crying when land first _____ from the sea.
(A) emerged
(B) merged
(C) submerged
(D) immersed
- () 7. Food _____ quickly without preservation.
(A) composes
(B) spoils
(C) deposes
(D) disposes
- () 8. The prime minister sent a special _____ to the peace talks.
(A) convoy
(B) savoy
(C) envoy
(D) devoy
- () 9. Every soldier was promised twenty acres of land as a _____.
(A) bound
(B) band
(C) bandage
(D) bounty
- () 10. Through the _____ there have been long periods of warming and cooling across the globe.
(A) bons
(B) cons
(C) dons
(D) eons

II. Grammar (each 1%, total 10%)

- () 11. There is a fish that always delights me _____ I take my children to the aquarium.
(A) however
(B) whenever
(C) whatever
(D) whoever

- () 12. The social heritage does not ensure the future of culture with the same probability with _____ it provides the conditions of civilization.
(A) who
(B) whom
(C) whose
(D) which
- () 13. _____ the long history of the world, only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger.
(A) In
(B) By
(C) On
(D) With
- () 14. I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a desert state, sweltering with the heat of injustice _____ oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.
(A) but
(B) and
(C) as
(D) so
- () 15. Antonin Dvorak _____ as a major composer before he celebrated his 50th birthday in 1893.
(A) has emerged
(B) has been emerged
(C) had emerged
(D) had been emerged
- () 16. The French composer Georges Bizet composed _____ of the most enduringly popular classical music ever written.
(A) some
(B) few
(C) many
(D) lot

(背面尚有試題)

- () 17. American demands peace, formal _____ actual, and means to have it so we may set our own house in order.
- (A) as long as
(B) as far as
(C) as well as
(D) as soon as
- () 18. An elephant who lived in Africa woke up one morning with the conviction that he could defeat all _____ animals in the world in single combat, one at a time.
- (A) another
(B) others
(C) the others
(D) the other
- () 19. Donald Trump _____ 1.4 million more popular votes than Hillary Clinton if it weren't for California's legions of Democratic voters flocking to Hillary.
- (A) have won
(B) had won
(C) won
(D) would have won
- () 20. Restaurants and nightclubs must close before twelve midnight, _____ it is stated in the law.
- (A) yet
(B) or so
(C) though
(D) even if

III. Cloze (each 1%, total 15%)

It seems that no (21) can hold the title of “the world’s tallest building” for very long. In 2004, Taipei 101 became the world’s tallest building (22) surpassing the Petronas Twin Towers in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The design was inspired by traditional Chinese architecture with the building shape resembling a pagoda. Its (23) observation deck is the highest in the world and the elevators are the fastest in the world, rising at 1,010 m/min and descending at 600 m/min.

This towering building (24) people’s imagination and represents Taiwan’s confidence and economic growth. However, the world’s tallest building currently is the

Burj Khalifa in Dubai. It stands at 2,722 feet or 829.8 meters. Over the coming years, this record will be broken, as countries continue building (25) the skies. It seems like the goal is to build higher and higher because that's what's actually happening.

- () 21. (A) skywalk (B) skyscraper (C) skylark (D) skyrocket
() 22. (A) of (B) with (C) from (D) by
() 23. (A) nearby (B) contiguous (C) outdoor (D) wild
() 24. (A) casts (B) confines (C) conducts (D) captures
() 25. (A) towards (B) forwards (C) falling (D) backwards

Most children have always been fascinated by dinosaurs—giant creatures from the past. Today, a trip to the museum is the best way to learn about these huge land animals. As people walk by the (26) skeletons, fossilized eggs, or footprints in stone, they can't help but wonder what happened to these incredible reptiles and why they (27) extinct over 65 million years ago.

Scientists have proposed many theories to explain the mysterious extinction of dinosaurs. One of the most popular theories is climatic change (28) on by a giant meteor impact. As the temperatures dropped, a variety of plants died, resulting in a lack of food for many dinosaurs. Thus, plant-eating dinosaurs (29) died from hunger even before the rest froze to death. (30) there are many other theories which include diseases, overpopulation, or DNA mutations, the disappearance of these giant reptiles still remains a mystery to this day.

- () 26. (A) minute (B) enlarged (C) gigantic (D) microscopic
() 27. (A) became (B) becoming (C) had become (D) have become
() 28. (A) brought (B) was brought (C) which brought (D) had been brought
() 29. (A) should (B) might have (C) could (D) must
() 30. (A) On the other hand (B) As a consequence
(C) After all (D) Even though

If you ever want to start an (31) in a financial forum, all you have to do is bring up the topic of credit cards. It seems that everyone either loves them or hates them. Credit cards are an easy and (32) tool for paying bills. One of the biggest advantages to using credit cards is that they are convenient and people don't have to (33) cash around. However, using credit cards also has serious (34). People with undisciplined spending habits are at the risk of getting into (35). Therefore, think carefully before you use your credit cards.

(背面尚有試題)

- () 31. (A) alliance (B) argument (C) approval (D) accession
() 32. (A) inept (B) polite (C) efficient (D) adhered
() 33. (A) carry (B) insert (C) sustain (D) capacity
() 34. (A) benefits (B) profits (C) favors (D) drawbacks
() 35. (A) debt (B) commerce (C) repayment (D) financial gain

IV. Reading comprehension (each 1%, total 15%)

One small study by the American College of Sports Medicine showed strength training helped reduce hot flashes and headaches by 50 percent. Another small study published in the Journal of Advanced Nursing found exercise **boosted** overall health-related quality of life measures in menopausal women. And a third study in the Journal of the American College of Cardiology found exercise slowed the progression of hardening of the arteries, which is linked to lower levels of estrogen in women during menopause. Exercise can lower the risk for cardiovascular disease in general and strengthen muscle to prevent fractures—another risk factor that grows as estrogen decline. At the very least, staying active can **temper** secondary effects of menopause like insomnia and weight gain. Exercise seems to be a magic bullet for boosting everything from physical problems to mood.

- () 36. Which of the following answers can best express the main idea of the above passage?
- (A) Jogging can relieve hot flashes and headaches.
 - (B) Working out might tame several symptoms effectively.
 - (C) Hardening of the arteries is linked to lower levels of estrogen in women during menopause.
 - (D) Strength training can lower the risk for cardiovascular diseases.
- () 37. What does the word “boost” mean?
- (A) decrease
 - (B) downgrade
 - (C) increase
 - (D) constraint
- () 38. What does the word “temper” mean?
- (A) lessen
 - (B) heat up
 - (C) intensify
 - (D) strengthen

- () 39. Which of the following statements is inferred in the above passage?
- (A) The three small studies mentioned in the paragraph are collaborated studies.
 - (B) Exercise can slow the progression of hardening of arteries, and, at the same time, the heart beats.
 - (C) All menopausal women will have insomnia, fracture and weight gain.
 - (D) Exercise overall can improve the quality of life.

The small horrors of his (Morrie's) illness were growing, and when I finally sat down with Morrie, he was coughing more than usual, a dry, dusty cough that shook his chest and made his head jerk forward. After one violent surge, he stopped, closed his eyes, and took a breath. I sat quietly because I thought he was recovering from his exertion.

"Is the tape on?" he said suddenly, his eyes still closed.

Yes, yes, I quickly said, pressing down the play and record buttons.

"What I'm doing now," he continued, his eyes still closed, "is **detaching** myself from the experience."

Detaching yourself?

"Yes. Detaching myself. And this is important—not just for someone like me, who is dying, but for someone like you, who is perfectly healthy. Learn to detach."

He opened his eyes. He **exhaled**. "You know what the Buddhists say? **Don't cling to things, because everything is impermanent.**"

But wait, I said. Aren't you always talking about experiencing life? All the good emotions, all the bad ones?

"Yes."

Well, how can you do that if you're detached?

"Ah. You're thinking. Mitch. But detachment doesn't mean you don't let the experience **penetrate** you. On the contrary, you let it penetrate you fully. That's how you are able to leave it."

I'm lost.

"Take any emotion—love for a woman, or grief for a loved one, or what I'm going through, fear and pain from a deadly illness. If you hold back on the emotion—if you don't allow yourself to go all the way through them—you can never get to being detached, you're too busy being afraid. You're afraid of the pain, you're afraid of the grief. You're afraid of the **vulnerability** that loving entails.

(背面尚有試題)

“But throwing yourself into these emotions, by allowing yourself to dive in, all the way, over your head even, you experience them fully and completely. You know what pain is. You know what love is. You know what grief is. And only then can you say, ‘All right. I have experienced that emotion. I recognize that emotion. Now I need to detach from that emotion for a moment.’ ”

Morrie stopped and looked me over, perhaps to make sure I was getting this right.

“I know you think this is just about dying,” he said, “but it’s like I keep telling you. When you learn how to die, you learn how to live.”

Morrie talked about his most fearful moments, when he felt his chest locked in heaving surges or when he wasn’t sure where his next breath would come from. There were horrifying times, he said, and his first emotions were horror, fear, and anxiety. But once he recognized the feel of those emotions, their texture, their moisture, the shiver down the back, the quick flash of heat that crosses your brain—then he was able to say, “Okay. This is fear. Step away from it. Step away.”

() 40. What is the best title for the above adapted passage?

- (A) Discussions of Death
- (B) Discussions of Illness
- (C) Discussions of How to Love
- (D) Discussions of Death and Emotions

() 41. What does “detaching” mean in the above passage?

- (A) assigning
- (B) disconnecting
- (C) joining
- (D) relaxing

() 42. What does “exhale” mean in the above passage?

- (A) breathe
- (B) give off
- (C) smoke
- (D) sigh

() 43. What does “penetrate” mean in the above passage?

- (A) puncture
- (B) see through
- (C) pierce
- (D) follow

- () 44. What does “vulnerability” mean in the above passage?
- (A) strengths
 - (B) willingness
 - (C) desire
 - (D) tendencies of being broken
- () 45. This is a conversation between a dying old man and a healthy young graduate student. Which statement in the followings does **NOT** belong to the major issues that the professor wants to deliver?
- (A) If you want to learn how to live, you have to learn how to die first.
 - (B) Death is not far away from those who are still healthy and young.
 - (C) Experiencing all emotions in life, good or bad, is important.
 - (D) Death is horrifying because no one can escape from it.
- () 46. Buddhaist says, “Don’t cling to things, because everything is impermanent.” Which philosophy does this statement imply according to the above passage?
- (A) One should fully experience all emotions, and then separate oneself from them.
 - (B) We should just ignore our own emotions because they are impermanent.
 - (C) Don’t trust anyone except yourself.
 - (D) Life is changeable. We should follow our instincts and enjoy ourselves.
- () 47. What was the author doing simultaneously?
- (A) checking emails
 - (B) taking a picture
 - (C) making a phone call
 - (D) recording the conversation
- () 48. Which statement of the followings can best describe the relationship between the two people?
- (A) They maintained close teacher-student relationships.
 - (B) The young man, Mitch, seldom visited the professor.
 - (C) They were conducting a very formal and distant interview.
 - (D) They were only having extended lessons after school.

(背面尚有試題)

- () 49. According to the old professor, if one does not get connected to one's own emotions, one might:
- (A) escape the negative emotions successfully.
 - (B) be overwhelmed by the fears or worries followed.
 - (C) become numb.
 - (D) become more compassionate.
- () 50. According to the professor, what is the best way to learn how to live?
- (A) learning how to die
 - (B) learning how to exercise
 - (C) learning how to eat right
 - (D) learning how to fear

國立臺中教育大學106學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

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 (A、B 組)

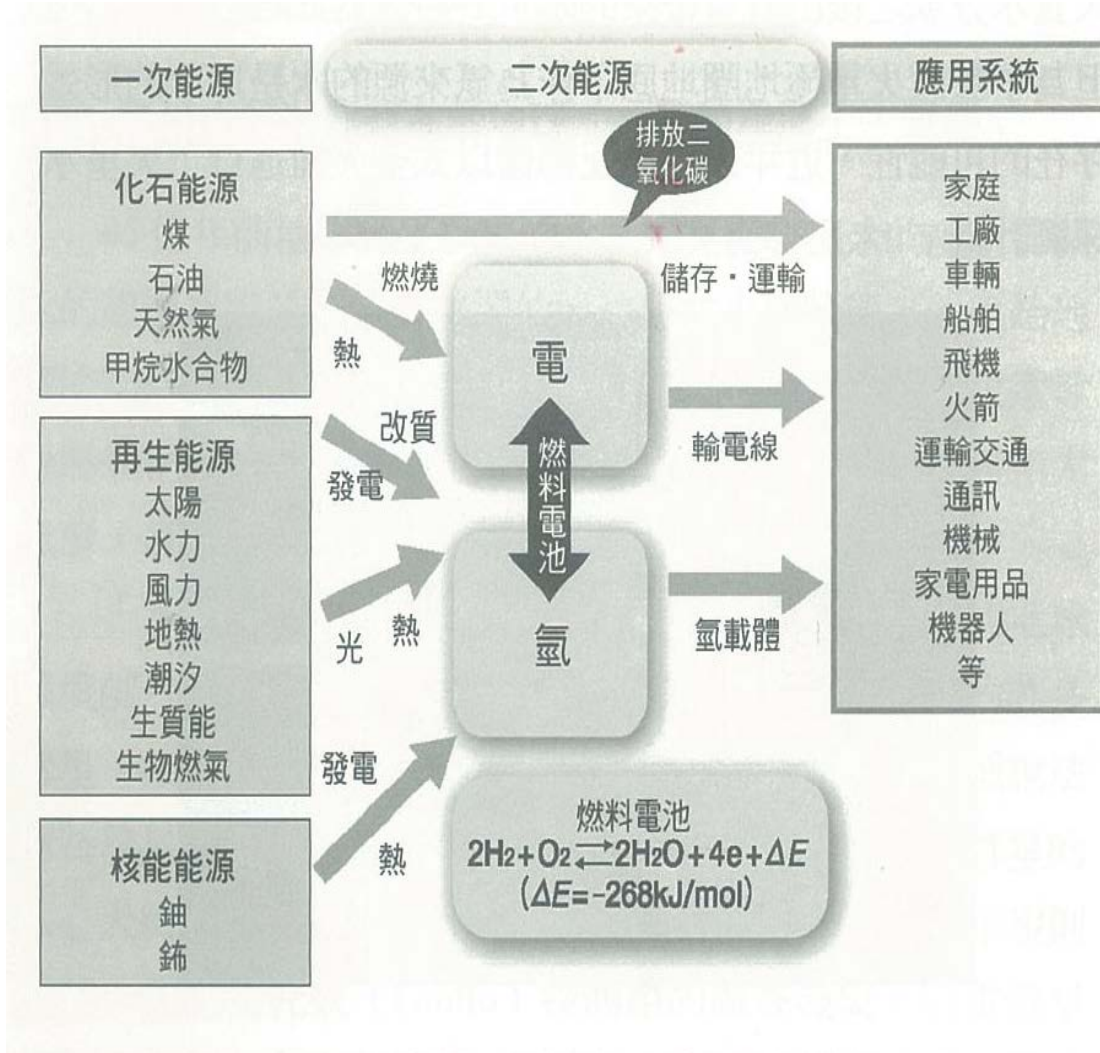
一、基本語文能力測驗 (單選題，每題 2%，共 10%)

- () 1. 下列文句「 」內成語，何者運用正確？
- (A) 女兒獲獎的消息傳來，全家連忙「殺雞炊黍」，款待前來道賀的賓客。
(B) 出身貧苦的他追求成功的熱情、樂善好施的義行，值得大家「群起效尤」。
(C) 他們從小青梅竹馬，性情相合，相知相惜已逾四十年，真可說是「忘年之交」。
(D) 身為單親媽媽，卻能把兩個子女教養得就很好，對子女而言，真可說是「無忝所生」。
- () 2. 「人生衣趣以覆寒露，食趣以塞飢乏耳。形骸之內，尚不得奢靡，己身之外，而欲窮驕泰邪？周穆王、秦始皇、漢武帝，富有四海，貴為天子，不知紀極，猶自敗累，況士庶乎？」(《顏氏家訓》) 依據上述引文，何者是作者強調「處世學問的經驗、心得」？
- (A) 爭名逐利，不分尊卑貴賤
(B) 窮達命數，不可逆天悖理
(C) 用行舍藏，方能立身揚名
(D) 知足知止，自能全身遠害
- () 3. 過年各行各業都貼上春聯、招福納祥，請問下列春聯與商家的配對何者較不適宜？
- (A) 眼鏡行：懸將小日月，照徹大乾坤
(B) 刀具行：不歷幾番錘鍊，怎成一段鋒芒
(C) 樂器行：韻自高山流水，調出白雪陽春
(D) 建築業：畫棟前臨楊柳岸，清簾高掛杏花村
- () 4. 《美女與野獸》(英語：Beauty and the Beast) 是一部 2017 年美國浪漫奇幻歌舞片，本片所改編的同名作品屬於下列哪一個選項？
- (A) 神話
(B) 童話
(C) 寓言
(D) 歌劇

(背面尚有試題)

() 5. 據下圖所示，選項何者描述為非？

- (A) 電可以轉換成氫，氫也可以轉換成電。
- (B) 電和氫既屬於一次能源，也是二次能源。
- (C) 化石能源應用在車輛、船舶，會產生二氧化碳。
- (D) 實現氫能源社會，燃料電池的技術開發是重要關鍵。



二、閱讀理解能力測驗（單選題，每題 2%，共 20%）

請閱讀下文，並回答 6-10 題。

從前，在巴格達，有個商人派他的僕人去市場採購貨物。過了片刻，僕人便回來，一臉發白，全身顫抖說：「主人，剛剛在市場，人群中，我被一個女人推了一把。我轉身一看，推我的竟然是死神！她直盯著我，並且擺出一個威脅的手勢！現在，請你把馬借給我，我要離開這城市，躲過我的命運。我要去撒馬拉。在那裡，死神就不會找到我。」商人便將馬借他。僕人騎上，立即用馬刺夾緊馬腹，以最快的速度縱馬奔馳而去。

後來，這商人也到了市場，看見死神站在人群裡，他便走過去，對她說：「今早，你看到我僕人時，為什麼要對他作出威脅的手勢？」「那不是威脅的手勢！」死神答道：「那只是個吃驚的表示。我只不過看他那時人還在巴格達，大為吃驚。因為，我預定今晚要在撒馬拉和他碰面。」（毛姆〈撒馬拉之約〉）

- () 6. 上述故事的主旨，最可能是何者？
- (A) 禍福相倚，鬥力不如鬥智
 - (B) 在劫難逃，人算不如天算
 - (C) 天有不測風雲，人有旦夕禍福
 - (D) 天作孽猶可違，自作孽不可活
- () 7. 據文中商人與僕人面對死神的態度，二人的個性分別為何？
- (A) 實事求是/消極怯懦
 - (B) 疑神疑鬼/處之泰然
 - (C) 無所畏懼/首鼠兩端
 - (D) 仗義執言/慷慨就義
- () 8. 作者描述僕人對死神手勢的理解，用意為何？
- (A) 死亡來臨前會有徵兆
 - (B) 反諷逃避命運弄巧成拙
 - (C) 強調死神如影隨形無所不在
 - (D) 表現人類的生死無常禍福相倚
- () 9. 依據文意，最適合說明僕人心理狀態的詞語為何？
- (A) 捕風捉影
 - (B) 捨生取義
 - (C) 自作自受
 - (D) 杯弓蛇影

（背面尚有試題）

- () 10.如果要選取相關主題的古典文本，下列哪一篇最為適當？
- (A) 《楚辭·天問》
 - (B) 《莊子·秋水》
 - (C) 《三戒·黔之驢》
 - (D) 《聊齋誌異·孫必振》

請閱讀下文，並回答 11-15 題。

尼采常常與哲學家們糾纏一個神祕的「永劫回歸」觀：想想我們經過的事情吧，想想它們重演如昨，甚至重演本身無休無止地重演下去！這癡狂的幻念意味著什麼？

從反面說：「永劫回歸」的幻念表明，曾經一次性消失了的生活，像影子一樣沒有分量，也就永遠消失不復回歸了。無論它是否恐怖，是否美麗，是否崇高，它的恐怖、崇高以及美麗都預先已經死去，沒有任何意義。它像十四世紀非洲部落之間的某次戰爭，某次未能改變世界命運的戰爭，哪怕有十萬黑人在殘酷的磨難中滅絕，我們也無須對此過分在意。

然而，如果十四世紀的兩個非洲部落的戰爭一次又一次重演，戰爭本身會有所改變嗎？

會的，它將變成一個永遠隆起的硬塊，再也無法歸復自己原有的虛空。

如果法國大革命永遠無休無止地重演，法國歷史學家們都不會對羅伯斯庇爾感到那麼自豪了。正因為他們涉及的那些事不復回歸，革命那血的年代只不過變成了文字、理論和研討而已，變得比鴻毛還輕，嚇不了誰。這個在歷史上只出現一次的羅伯斯庇爾與那個永劫回歸的羅伯斯庇爾絕不相同，後者還會砍下法蘭西萬顆頭顱。

於是，讓我們承認吧，這種永劫回歸觀隱含有一種視角，它使我們所知的事物看起來像是另一回事，看起來失去了事物瞬時性所帶來的緩解環境，而這種緩解環境能使我們難於定論。我們怎麼能去譴責那些轉瞬即逝的事物呢？昭示洞察它們的太陽沉落了，人們只能憑藉回想的依稀微光來辯釋一切，包括斷頭台。

不久前，我察覺自己體驗了一種極其難以置信的感覺。我翻閱一本關於希特勒的書，被他的一些照片所觸動，從而想起了自己的童年。我成長在戰中，好幾位親人死於希特勒的集中營；我生命中這一段失落的時光已不復回歸了。但比較於我一段失落時光的回憶，他們的死又算什麼呢？

對希特勒的仇恨終於淡薄消解，這暴露了一個世界道德上深刻的墮落。這個世界賴以立足的基本點，是回歸的不存在。因為在這個世界裡，一切都預先被原諒了，一切皆可笑地被允許了。（米蘭·昆德拉《生命中不可承受之輕》）

- () 11. 「不復回歸」是誰提出來的概念？
- (A)尼采
 - (B)希特勒
 - (C)本文作者
 - (D)羅伯斯庇爾
- () 12. 文中說：「哪怕有十萬黑人在殘酷的磨難中滅絕，我們也無須對此過分在意。」原因何在？
- (A)這場戰爭未能改變世界命運
 - (B)戰爭總是一次又一次的重演
 - (C)生活一次性便消失了，沒有分量
 - (D)較之於作者一段失落時光的回憶，他們的死不算什麼
- () 13. 文中說：「對希特勒的仇恨終於淡薄消解。」理由何在？
- (A)這個世界在道德上已深刻的墮落
 - (B)作者對希特勒書中的照片有所觸動
 - (C)我們經過的事情將無休無止地重演下去
 - (D)這個世界賴以立足的基本點，是回歸的不存在
- () 14. 下列那句話是在「永劫回歸」的前提下而成立的？
- (A)曾經一次性消失了的生活，像影子一樣沒有分量
 - (B)恐怖、崇高以及美麗都預先已經死去、沒有任何意義
 - (C)十四世紀的兩個非洲部落的戰爭將變成一個永遠隆起的硬塊
 - (D)革命那血的年代只不過變成了文字、理論和研討而已，變得比鴻毛還輕
- () 15. 「德國諺語：『只發生過一次的事就像壓根兒沒有發生過。』如果生命屬於我們只有一次，我們當然也可以說根本沒有過生命。」這段話蘊含何種觀點？
- (A)永劫回歸
 - (B)不復回歸
 - (C)一次性回歸
 - (D)瞬時性回歸

(背面尚有試題)

三、語文摘要能力測驗 (20%)

請閱讀下列文章，摘錄本文重點。(300字以內)

雖然當不成芭蕾舞者，但我自小對於和芭蕾舞有關的漫畫都很有感情。沒有一本芭蕾舞漫畫不提到「天鵝湖」，每次女主角們的決戰，都是「天鵝湖」中的經典絕活：黑天鵝訂婚那一幕，飾演黑天鵝的舞者以獨舞方式，用單腳的足尖旋轉三十二次。三十二轉，在我看來根本就是一種「芭蕾特技表演」，不成功就成仁。成功了，可以獲得如雷掌聲；失敗了，一定會被嘲笑得體無完膚。黑天鵝是反派角色，有時黑白天鵝在同一舞劇中由同一舞者擔綱。她必須演出黑天鵝的妖魅與白天鵝的柔弱，對所有頂尖舞者而言，那都是一個令人又愛又恨的終極考驗。無論如何，飾演黑天鵝的舞者，必須是功力最高深的舞者。

青少年時看芭蕾舞漫畫，我曾想過，一個舞者，若以挑戰黑天鵝三十二轉為她的人生里程碑，那麼，她一定會吃足苦頭。而事實上，就算她已經把黑天鵝三十二轉表演得萬無一失，這樣的表演還是會受到體力上和年齡上的限制，這種讓她投身於其中、為她贏得掌聲的特技必然會在某一天悄然遠去。那麼，把人生的力氣花在錘鍊這種高超技藝的意義何在呢？

有一年，到俄國旅行，在聖彼得堡看天鵝湖表演，我忽然悟出一個理論來。那位同時表演白天鵝及黑天鵝的舞者，表演得出神入化，在三十二轉之後，贏得久久不絕的掌聲。內行人看門道，外行人看特技，這個特技之艱難，是內行外行都同感嘆服的。在開始旋轉的那一剎那，她的微笑充滿自信的魄力，我發現她的表情正為我解答了疑惑。表演完三十二轉之後，她的表情更顯得放鬆而陶醉——陶醉在自己的表演中，而不是在觀眾的掌聲裡。

她的表情彷彿在告訴我：「因為我的努力與才華，我值得這些掌聲。」而不是「因為這些掌聲，所以我得到了肯定。」

任何一個運動員、演員和作者，以及所有在人生路上為了練就一項技藝而流血流汗的人——包括從事業務及行銷的人員都一樣，他們必須陶醉在自己表演或創作的過程裡，為自己感覺到驕傲與值得。雖然也許那光亮榮耀的一刻與如雷的掌聲，終將遠去，然而，那樣的成就感依然深入肌理，不會隨著掌聲而消失。(吳淡如〈黑天鵝三十二轉〉)