

國立臺中教育大學109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、請說明兒童華語文學習特性(8%)，並根據所描述的特性，試舉一種適合兒童的華語文教學法，介紹其核心概念(8%)，以及如何依此教學法之核心概念，設計一個遊戲活動運用之。(9%)

二、請就下列一段話語說明有哪些華人的文化價值觀。(25%)

「我們的命不好，你爹死了，你爺爺死了，我們沒有人當家，遇事只得將就一點，大家才有清閒的日子過。受點氣也是沒有辦法。我從前在家當姑娘的時候，我也愛使性子，耍脾氣，你大舅是個牛脾氣，他也要讓我幾分。我嫁到你們高家來，算是改得多了……周氏說到後來便帶了點訴苦的調子。」

三、有些華語詞類有重疊的用法，如「人人為我」、「個個好漢」、「長長的頭髮」、「出去走走」。請分別就名詞、量詞、形容詞、動詞的重疊說明它們的語意(10%)和用法(15%)。請各以條列式回答。

四、請簡述下列二組例句，為何(a)句的使用通常比(b)句更符合人們認知的特點？(25%)

1. (a)煙囪在房子上面。(b)房子在煙囪下面。

2. (a)這輛腳踏車在教堂附近。(b)教堂在這輛腳踏車附近。

國立臺中教育大學 109 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. Vocabulary and Grammar (20%; 1% each)

1. Which sentence is **NOT** a correct sentence?
 - (A) Tommy should have gone home.
 - (B) Tommy can have gone home.
 - (C) Tommy must have gone home.
 - (D) Tommy might have gone home.
2. Which sentence is correct?
 - (A) Neither of us are happy.
 - (B) Neither one of us were happy.
 - (C) Neither she nor I was happy.
 - (D) Neither she nor me were happy.
3. Which sentence is correct?
 - (A) John and me are going to work.
 - (B) John and me is going to work.
 - (C) John and I are going to work.
 - (D) John and I is going to work.
4. Report this sentence correctly:
There was a party at the hotel.
 - (A) She said there has been a party at the hotel.
 - (B) She said there were a party at the hotel.
 - (C) She said there had been a party at the hotel.
 - (D) She said there would be a party at the hotel.
5. In which sentence can you not delete 'that'?
 - (A) I want to watch the film that Ang Lee directed.
 - (B) The film that I'm watching is fantastic.
 - (C) I've just started the film that I'm watching.
 - (D) The film that we saw yesterday was terrible.

(背面尚有試題)

6. What does the root 'struct' mean in the word family below?
destruction structure reconstruct
(A) break (B) build (C) carry (D) touch
7. Complete the sentence.
If _____ early, can you make sure you turn all the lights off?
(A) you should've gone to bed
(B) you've gone to bed
(C) you're going to bed
(D) you went to bed
8. Which sentence is written in the active voice?
(A) The book was given to the student.
(B) The student was reading the book.
(C) The books were written by students.
(D) The student was disturbed by the book.
9. Which sentence is **NOT** correct?
(A) My goals for tomorrow are to clean the oven and tidy the house.
(B) Cleaning the oven and tidying the house are my goals for tomorrow.
(C) Tomorrow, my goals are to clean the oven and tidy the house.
(D) One of my goals for tomorrow is to clean the oven and tidy the house.
10. Which sentence is **NOT** correct?
(A) Which of the two dogs is in the park?
(B) Which dog is in the park?
(C) Which of the two dogs are in the park?
(D) Which dogs are in the park?
11. Complete the sentence with the correct phrasal verb.
Could you _____ on the way to work?
(A) drop me on (B) drop me at (C) drop me out (D) drop me off
12. Three of the prefixes below can combine with 'informed' to make a valid word.
Which prefix does not make a correct word?
(A) de- (B) mis- (C) dis- (D) un-
13. Complete the sentence with the correct preposition.
_____ which year did she go to Rome?
(A) On (B) In (C) At (D) With
14. Which of the following words is not associated with flying?
(A) visa (B) luggage (C) gate (D) anchor

15. Complete the sentence with the correct answer.

During these times of high _____, it is very difficult to find a job.

- (A) unemployment
- (B) inemployment
- (C) disemployment
- (D) ilemployment

16. In England, English is spoken. What language is spoken in Holland?

- (A) Hollish
- (B) Hollinese
- (C) Duchy
- (D) Dutch

17. Which of the following words is an antonym of 'healthy'?

- (A) frail
- (B) strong
- (C) robust
- (D) wholesome

18. Complete the blank space with the correct interjection.

_____! The train just left. I'll be late!

- (A) Eww
- (B) Phew
- (C) Yuk
- (D) Damn

19. Which of the following words is a synonym of 'disease'?

- (A) illness
- (B) affection
- (C) symptom
- (D) cure

20. Choose the most appropriate meaning for 'ecology'.

- (A) The science of relationships between organisms and their environments
- (B) The science of the origins of government
- (C) The science of growth
- (D) The science of economic behavior

II. Cloze Test (15%; 1% each)

Would you believe that Mark Zuckerberg was in contact 21 SPECTRE, the criminal organization from the James Bond films? What if there was a video of him saying so in his own words? Although this very video made the 22 online, you can't believe everything you see.

The footage of Zuckerberg was an example of a deepfake, a video that uses AI to make it appear as if someone is saying or doing something they never did in real life. While we are used to being fooled by the computer-generated images of big Hollywood movies, almost anybody can use deepfake technology to trick us. 23 far, most deepfakes have been silly jokes, but they are capable of far more.

Many experts think this technology is very dangerous. A video of a president warning about an 24 attack could cause a panic. A person's life could be ruined by a convincing video of them committing a crime. An election could be influenced by last-minute fake footage of a candidate saying something inappropriate. Some have warned that deepfakes could signal the beginning of a 25 era in which we shouldn't trust anything we don't see or hear in person.

(背面尚有試題)

21. (A) to (B) with (C) for (D) of
 22. (A) rounds (B) rumor (C) disinformation (D) misinformation
 23. (A) By (B) In (C) As (D) So
 24. (A) imminent (B) realistic (C) artificial (D) artistic
 25. (A) “pre-truth” (B) “post-truth” (C) “deep-truth” (D) “fake-truth”

Coronaviruses (CoV) are a large family of viruses that cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV). A novel coronavirus (nCoV) is a new strain that has not been previously identified 26 humans.

Coronaviruses are zoonotic, 27 they are transmitted between animals and people. Detailed investigations found that SARS-CoV was transmitted from civet cats to humans and MERS-CoV from dromedary camels to humans. Several known coronaviruses are circulating in animals that have 28 infected humans.

Common 29 of infection include respiratory symptoms, fever, cough, shortness of breath and breathing difficulties. In more severe cases, infection can cause pneumonia, severe acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure and even death.

Standard recommendations to prevent infection spread include regular hand washing, covering mouth and nose when coughing and sneezing, thoroughly cooking meat and eggs. Avoid close contact with anyone 30 symptoms of respiratory illness such as coughing and sneezing.

26. (A) on (B) to (C) in (D) for
 27. (A) supposing (B) demonstrating (C) meaning (D) emphasizing
 28. (A) been (B) since (C) never (D) not yet
 29. (A) routes (B) ways (C) diseases (D) signs
 30. (A) showing (B) discussing (C) spreading (D) commentating

After five months of hearings, investigations and revelations about President Trump’s dealings with Ukraine, a divided United States Senate 31 him on February Fifth of charges that he abused his power and obstructed Congress to aid his own re-election, bringing an acrimonious 32 trial to its expected end.

In a pair of votes whose outcome was never in doubt, the Senate fell well 33 of the two-thirds margin that would have been needed to remove the 45th president. The verdicts came down — after three weeks of debate—34 entirely along party lines, with every Democrat voting “guilty” on both charges and Republicans 35 voting “not guilty” on the obstruction of Congress charge.

31. (A) released (B) acquitted (C) pardoned (D) liberated
32. (A) referendum (B) impeachment (C) recall (D) criminal
33. (A) down (B) upon (C) under (D) short
34. (A) almost (B) mostly (C) completely (D) clearly
35. (A) absolutely (B) distinctly (C) uniformly (D) relentlessly

III. Reading Comprehension (15%; 1% each)

The archetype of the Olympian is evolving, as evidenced by the potential arrival of a new sort of athletic competitor at the Summer Games: B-boys and B-girls.

As part of an effort to appeal to younger fans, the organizing committee for the 2024 Games in Paris announced on Thursday that it would recommend break dancing — yes, the street dance form with moves like flares, headspins and windmills — as a new sport to be added to its program.

Break dancing was enthusiastically received when it made its debut at the Youth Olympic Games last summer in Buenos Aires. The eventual medalists there hailed from Russia, France, Japan, South Korea, Canada, Italy, Austria, Vietnam and Argentina — a vivid sign perhaps of how extensively the activity has spread since its beginnings decades ago in New York City.

“Breaking has two elements,” Nakari Shigeyuki, a Japanese teenager known as Shigekix who won a bronze medal at the Youth event, told Olympic.org in October. “One is sports, and one is arts. **We** need the stamina of athletes, but we also need to be artists, and express our feelings.”

In their break dancing proposal, Paris 2024 organizers said there would be men’s and women’s events with a total of 32 athletes who would officially be referred to as B-boys and B-girls.

The competitions, meanwhile, would be referred to as “battles” and feature dancers taking turns performing dance moves and spins on the floor. Each routine would be graded, the organizers said, on criteria “such as technique, variety, performance, musicality, creativity, and personality.”

36. What does the word **We** in paragraph 4 refer to?
- (A) Fans
(B) Organizers
(C) B-boys and B-girls
(D) The audience

(背面尚有試題)

37. What do we know about Nakari Shigeyuki?
- (A) He will participate in the 2024 Paris Olympics.
 - (B) He is a gymnast.
 - (C) His nickname is “Issei.”
 - (D) He won a bronze medal at the Youth Olympic Games.
38. What can we infer from the passage?
- (A) Break dancing is rarely seen outside of New York City.
 - (B) B-boys need to be creative.
 - (C) Break dancing will appear in the 2020 Tokyo Olympics.
 - (D) Break dancing was frowned upon at the Youth Olympic Games.
39. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) The history of Breaking.
 - (B) The addition of Breaking into the Olympics.
 - (C) Which country will host the next Olympics?
 - (D) What is Breaking?
40. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- (A) Breaking is both a sport and an art.
 - (B) There will only be B-boys in the 2024 Paris Olympics.
 - (C) “Battles” will be graded on technique, creativity, and length.
 - (D) Breaking began decades ago in California.

If you’ve ever been tempted to confront someone slurping their soup in a restaurant, or if a person breathing loudly next to you in the movie theater is enough to **make your blood boil**, then you’re not alone: You’re one of many people suffering from a genuine brain abnormality called misophonia.

Misophonia, a disorder which means sufferers have a hatred of sounds such as eating, chewing, loud breathing or even repeated pen-clicking, was first named as a condition in 2001.

Over the years, scientists have been skeptical about whether or not it constitutes a genuine medical ailment, but now new research led by a team at the U.K.’s Newcastle University has proven that those with misophonia have a difference in their brain’s frontal lobe to non-sufferers.

In a report published in the journal *Current Biology*, scientists said scans of misophonia sufferers found changes in brain activity when a ‘trigger’ sound was heard. Brain imaging revealed that people with the condition have an abnormality in their emotional control mechanism, which causes their brains to go into overdrive on

hearing trigger sounds. The researchers also found that trigger sounds could evoke a heightened physiological response, with increased heart rate and sweating.

41. Misophonia is
- (A) a type of cancer.
 - (B) a type of flu.
 - (C) a type of transmittable disease.
 - (D) a type of disorder.
42. The phrase **make your blood boil** in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
- (A) joyful
 - (B) boastful
 - (C) enrage
 - (D) somber
43. What is the symptom of people suffering from misophonia?
- (A) lower heart rate
 - (B) sweating
 - (C) drowsiness
 - (D) vomiting
44. According to the passage, what is true about misophonia?
- (A) Very few people suffer from it.
 - (B) There is no scientific proof that misophonia can cause changes in brain activity.
 - (C) The sound of rain is a “trigger” sound.
 - (D) It is a disorder based on the hatred of certain sounds.
45. According to the passage, which of the following sounds might trigger someone with misophonia?
- (A) The sound of chewing.
 - (B) The sound of rain.
 - (C) The sound of an engine.
 - (D) The sound of people talking.

Enormous waves churned across the North Atlantic on Saturday as Britain braced for a second straight weekend of wild winter weather and flooding. Hundreds of flights were cancelled, and the Royal Navy joined the search for a missing man who went overboard from a boat.

Hurricane-force winds of up to 85 knots (98 mph) and monster waves that could reach over 100-foot-high (30 meters) were roaring across the North Atlantic, the U.S. National Weather Service’s Ocean Prediction Center reported.

The fourth storm of the winter season, dubbed Dennis by Britain’s Met Office weather service, was **sweeping** through Ireland into Britain and causing widespread travel disruptions that were expected to worsen over the day.

(背面尚有試題)

The Met Office had 18 flood warnings in place around England, which meant flooding was expected. The Irish Meteorologist Service issued a number of wind warnings, saying gusts of up to 120 kilometers per hour (75 mph) might be seen. Gale warnings were also issued in Iceland.

The weather is expected to strike all areas of Britain, including parts of northern England still recovering from Storm Ciara last weekend. That storm left at least eight people dead across Europe, including two in the U.K.

46. Which area did **NOT** issue a warning during Storm Dennis?
(A) England (B) Ireland (C) America (D) Iceland
47. The word **sweeping** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) passing (B) immobile (C) functioning (D) working
48. Which of the following is **False** about Storm Dennis?
(A) The winds can reach up to 120 kilometers per hour.
(B) There will be hail.
(C) The storm is causing enormous waves.
(D) It is the fourth storm of the winter season.
49. According to the passage, which of the following is true about Storm Ciara?
(A) It killed 8 people in the UK.
(B) It didn't reach northern England.
(C) It happened last weekend.
(D) Storm Ciara is the fifth winter storm.
50. According to the passage, which of the following is the result of Storm Dennis?
(A) Flights were cancelled.
(B) There were earthquake warnings.
(C) There were enormous waves in the Pacific Ocean.
(D) Two people died.

國立臺中教育大學109學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

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%)

- 2020 年於臺灣上映的美國電影《她們》，描述美國南北戰爭期間四位姐妹的愛情故事。這部電影改編自哪一部兒童文學經典著作？
 - 簡愛
 - 小公主
 - 小婦人
 - 清秀佳人
- 臺中教育大學前身為臺中師範學校，孕育許多臺灣知名文學家，下列文學作家何者非本校校友？
 - 賴和
 - 翁鬧
 - 呂赫若
 - 洪醒夫
- 閱讀下文：

一人請客無肴，一舉箸即完矣。客曰：「有燈借一盞來。」主曰：「要燈何用？」客曰：「我桌上的東西，一些也看不見了。」文中客人借燈的用意為何？

 - 天色已暗視線不清
 - 精心布置用餐氣氛
 - 暗示宴客的菜餚太少
 - 諷刺主人上菜速度太慢
- 王國維說：「□之為體，要眇宜修。能言詩之所不能言，而不能盡言詩之所能言。詩之境闊，□之言長。」文中□為何種文學體裁？
 - 賦
 - 詞
 - 曲
 - 文

(背面尚有試題)

5.張大春《送給孩子的字》：「我常在看孩子們玩耍的時候生出懷疑：人總是在與規矩的搏鬥中發現遊戲的真趣。孩子越來越熟練的玩著，忽然間創造了一個原本不存在的規矩，世界從此豁然開朗。文字的進展亦復如此，原本造字的規矩粗備，但是表義達情仍不敷使用，忽然有人發現了巧取豪奪之法——為什麼不搶來一個原本就有的字符，去表達一個嶄新且難以具體表述的意思呢？」文中所指的是？

- (A)會意
- (B)形聲
- (C)轉注
- (D)假借

二、閱讀理解能力測驗：(每題 2%，共 20%)

(一)請閱讀下文，並回答 6~10 題。

一陣聲響轉上了階沿
(我正挨近著夢鄉邊；)
這回準是她的腳步了，我想——
 在這深夜！
一聲剝啄在我的窗上
(我正靠緊著睡鄉旁；)
這準是她來鬧著玩——你看
 我偏不張皇！
一個聲息貼近我的床
我說(一半是睡夢，一半是迷惘：)
——「你總不能明白我，你又何苦
 多叫我心傷！」
一聲喟息落在我的枕邊
(我已在夢鄉裡留戀；)
「我負了你」你說——你的熱淚
 燙著了我的臉！
這音響惱著我的夢魂
(落葉在庭前舞，一陣，又一陣；)
夢完了，阿，回復清醒；惱人的——
 卻只是秋聲！

徐志摩〈落葉小唱〉

6. 往下敘述何者最貼近作者的訴求？
- (A) 由「夢」的難以捉摸，表示未來難以掌握。
 - (B) 由「夢」，說明情感的虛幻與不真實感。
 - (C) 以夢境的短暫反映人生去日苦多。
 - (D) 以「夢」貫穿全詩，表示人的生命終歸於虛無。
7. 詩中「一陣聲響」、「一陣剝啄」、「一個聲息」、「一聲喟息」，這些詞語描述什麼？
- (A) 作者對於秋天的心情反映。
 - (B) 作者想像「她」做出的種種動作。
 - (C) 女子步步靠近作者。
 - (D) 不同樣貌的落葉之聲。
8. 詩中有許多利用（ ）表現的語句，這些括弧裡的語句在詩中代表的意義為何？
- (A) 是「她」和作者的私話內容。
 - (B) 作者的潛意識想，不便說出。
 - (C) 使詩分隔成現實與夢境兩部分，又在分隔的情境中彼此相關。
 - (D) 作者分飾二角，藉以區隔兩人的對話情境。
9. 從（我正挨近著夢鄉邊；）、（我正靠緊著睡鄉旁；）、（一半是睡夢，一半是迷惘；）、（我已在夢鄉裡留戀；）、（落葉在庭前舞，一陣，又一陣；）的情節發展，最可能根據何者推展？
- (A) 心情的起伏。
 - (B) 時間的順序。
 - (C) 臆測的程度。
 - (D) 季節的轉換。
10. 詩末作者為何說「惱人的——卻只是秋聲」？
- (A) 作者對「她」有無限想像，醒來才知道一切都只是落葉所致，因此心中悵然。
 - (B) 作者無法忍受秋天衰敗、肅殺，感到秋聲惱人。
 - (C) 作者因秋聲無法成眠，醒來惱恨秋聲。
 - (D) 作者喜秋涼，但秋將逝去，因此惋惜而言。

(二) 請閱讀下文，並回答 11~15 題。

夫既以聞見道理為心矣，則所言者皆聞見道理之言，非童心自出之言也，言雖工，于我何與？豈非以假人言假言，而事假事、文假文乎！蓋其人既假，則無所不假矣。由是而以假言與假人言，則假人喜；以假事與假人道，則假人喜；以假文與假人談，則假人喜。無所不假，則無所不喜。滿場是假，矮人何辯也①。然則雖有天下之至文，其湮滅於假人而不盡見於後世者，又豈少哉！何也？天下之至文，未有不出於童心焉者也。苟童心常存，則道理不行，聞見不立，無時不文，無人不文，無一樣創制體格文字而非文者。詩何必古《選》②，文何必先秦，降而為六朝，變而為近體，又變而為傳奇，變而為院本，為雜劇，為《西廂曲》，為《水滸傳》，為今之舉子業，皆古今至文，不可得而時勢先後論也。故吾因是而有感于童心者之自文也，更說什麼六經，更說什麼《語》、《孟》乎！

——選自李贄《焚書》

①以看戲為喻，矮人根本看不到，就無法分辨了。

②指蕭統編的《昭明文選》。

11. 李贄認為，「古今至文」的標準為？
- (A) 童心自出之言
 - (B) 盡見於後世者
 - (C) 創制體格文字
 - (D) 以時勢先後論
12. 文中相對於「童心」者，是為：
- (A) 重心
 - (B) 真心
 - (C) 善心
 - (D) 慧心
13. 李贄說：「故吾因是而有感于童心者之自文也，更說什麼六經，更說什麼《語》、《孟》乎！」他所反對的是：
- (A) 儒家思想
 - (B) 講人生道理的文章
 - (C) 《論語》、《孟子》的假言
 - (D) 「文必先秦」的文學主張
14. 本文所謂的「聞見道理為心」應指：
- (A) 真誠為本的心
 - (B) 充滿虛偽謊言的心
 - (C) 聽聞並體悟道理的心
 - (D) 被道理障蔽童心的心

15.李贄的文學觀較接近下列何者？

- (A)以神制形
- (B)詩賦欲麗
- (C)文以載道
- (D)獨抒性靈

三、語文摘要能力測驗 (20%)

先閱讀下列文章，再為本文下標題（10個字以內），並以150~300字摘錄重點。

二〇一六年美國《百歲人生》，做了一個特別的預測：從我們這一代人開始，都可能活到一百歲以上。這樣的壽命長度，意味著我們必須重新思考，傳統上對於一個人一生安排的腳本，譬如六十歲退休的規劃，事實上是不可能的。如果你膽敢六十歲就停止創造財富的話，這個世界會把你吞蝕。當然更嚴重的問題還不是錢，而是一旦退休，你的認知和你使用新工具的能力，就會停止。譬如，在中國大陸很多城市，老人如果不會用手機 app，不能訂餐、也不能搭計程車。代表你實質性的生活品質會下降。這麼一個小小的變化，實際上逼迫我們反過來思考過去「目的地的人生設計」。像我小時候，十幾年的求學時間，父母只灌輸一個概念就是：「你只要考取大學就好了！」然後，你會不斷地想，「我娶了媳婦就好了」、「我有車就好了」、「我能買到房子就好了」、「我能升職加薪就好了」。「……就好了」這種目的式的人生，事實上證明，你怎樣也好不了！

教育本質上是軍備競賽。你有弓箭、我也只有弓箭，這是一回事。但我在努力改造我的弓箭，我的弓箭比你好，接著我用了遠程的砲、用了核武器，反正別人在進步，你也得進步。教育工作者基本上是提供軍備競賽的武器升級，並不存在所謂改變觀念，就可改變教育的成果。教育永遠不可能是一個交鑰匙的工程，就是這個房子你買了，然後你交給我裝修，然後包括被褥、床單、窗簾，燈全部給你弄好，把鑰匙交給你，你進去住就好。教育不可能是這個，因為學習是個歷程。

我們的孩子未來不是要去應徵一個工作，而是要發明自己的工作。這個能力非常簡單，就是不要用觀念（理論）理解世界，要用非常現實、對需求的發現來理解世界。

回到中國的智慧，其實很簡單，就是中庸，中庸並不是說好好先生，不走極端，中庸是正正好的意思。基本上我覺得高中畢業或是大學畢業，你的整個對世界的觀念，善惡、是非等等就全部建立了。事實上做成任何事，都不是用觀念來理解世界，都是剛剛好，就像開車，沒辦法按照觀念（理論）來開車。因為開車的每個動作必須剛剛好，你說開車是向左邊還是向右邊？都不對，必須有具體的情境，每一個狀況都不同，每一次都得剛剛好才對，這就叫中庸，任何想做實際事的人，必需拋棄觀念（理論）。

我給我孩子買了第一個玩具就是積木，積木是最好的東西，它沒有原則、只有剛剛好，錯一點都搭不上，這就是真實世界。真實世界，未來年輕人創造自己的工作，就是他千萬不能信這個觀念（理論）。就是去做！從發現具體的需求面剛剛好做起。