

國立臺中教育大學九十七學年度研究所在職專班碩士班

招生考試

幼兒發展 科試題

適用學系:幼兒教育學系碩士班、早期療育研究所

一、選擇題 (5 題，每題 5%，共 25%)

1. 有關幼兒氣喘(asthma)之敘述，下列何者錯誤？
 - (A)氣喘發作時會盜汗及喪失水分，應適度補充溫開水
 - (B)塵蹣是誘發氣喘發作的主要過敏原之一
 - (C)氣喘發作時應採平躺姿勢增加換氣量
 - (D)適度運動尤其是游泳有助於提高氣喘兒的肺功能
2. 有關幼兒腦部發育之敘述，下列何者正確？
 - (A)腦容量的增加是因為腦部神經細胞數目大量增殖
 - (B)主要視覺區位於大腦皮質的枕葉
 - (C)六歲幼兒之大腦發育，約達成人的 75%
 - (D)慣用右手的幼兒，右腦較發達
3. 加強個人衛生習慣，勤於正確洗手，減少被傳染的機會，是幼兒預防腸病毒的基本方法。這是因為所有的腸病毒中，目前除了下列何種病毒外，沒有疫苗可以預防？
 - (A)流感病毒
 - (B)小兒麻痺病毒
 - (C)腸病毒 71 型
 - (D)克沙奇病毒
4. 下列何種維生素可以促進幼兒對鈣質的吸收？
 - (A)維生素 A
 - (B)葉酸
 - (C)維生素 C
 - (D)維生素 D
5. 在所有同年齡同性別正常幼童中，若幼兒身高落在多少百分位以下，即定義為身材矮小？
 - (A)3
 - (B)5
 - (C)13
 - (D)25

二、申論題（3題，每題25%，共75%）

1. 請詳細描述幼兒精細動作之抓握方式的發展歷程。
2. 請詳細說明艾瑞克森（Erik Erikson）學者的人類發展的八個階段。
3. 幼兒時期正值人格形成也是習慣養成的重要階段，教養者應該把握此階段的高度可塑性，協助幼兒養成良好的飲食習慣及態度。請舉出三項幼兒期常見的不良飲食習慣，並逐一說明其形成原因及教養者之正確輔導方式。

國立臺中教育大學九十七學年度研究所碩士班

(含在職進修專班)招生考試

早期療育理論與實務試題

適用學系:早期療育研究所

- 一、請說明何謂「早期療育」(Early Intervention)?目前國內早期療育服務流程為何?各流程之服務重點是什麼?(25%)
- 二、請說明發展遲緩或身心障礙兒童家庭的需求有哪些?針對上述需求,請舉一例說明目前國內早期療育領域提供之家庭服務方案為何(需簡單說明該家庭服務方案之內涵)?(25%)
- 三、早期療育是一種整合性的服務,請從一個縣市政府層級,說明如何進行整合性之服務。(例如:哪些處室局需要合作?各自又負責哪些項目?)(25%)
- 四、在早期療育安置模式中強調多元安置,試解釋醫療模式、家庭模式與學校模式之定義,並請各舉一例說明。(25%)

- 版面設定：上下 2 公分，左右 2.5 公分。
- 不同題目間，請空一行隔開。
- 行距：固定行高 20pt。
- 中文內文字體：標楷體，字體大小為 13 號字。
- 英文內文字體：Times New Roman，字體大小為 13 號字。

國立臺中教育大學九十七學年度研究所碩士班

(含在職進修專班)招生考試

實用語文-英文試題

適用學系：早療所、幼教系

I. Choose the Most Proper Word that can Fill in the Blank (40%)

Literary elements help deepen and develop our understanding of literary tales. In general, these are 1 elements that are important for readers to learn. They are the plot, characterization, setting, style, and point of view of a story. The plot is the 2 of events that make up the story. By reading through one event after another, the readers discover what the story is about.

Characterization refers to the way an author 3 his or her characters in order to help the readers get to know them. Often, characters' hobbies, interests, 4, physical appearance, and moral traits are the elements that an author might choose to describe.

The setting refers to the time and place that the events occur. The significance of the setting varies according to the tale's 5. In a historical fiction, for instance, the 6 of the setting is paramount. Even if it is fiction, inaccuracies in the setting of this kind of tale would lead to a complete 7 of credibility. For example, a story about a rich aboriginal merchant having a party in a big mansion in the 1950s, would not be accepted as a respectable piece of writing.

Style is the way an author tells his or her story. This can 8 dramatically from one author to another. Some writers, for examples, use many metaphors and 9, and fill their stories with descriptive vocabulary words. Others choose a more simple, literal and 10 approach. There are 11 variations of styles that authors might use.

The point of view is 12 to how an author expresses his or her story style. For instance, an author can choose to tell a story through the voice of a third-person narrator, by using the words of she, he, or 13. Or, an author can tell a story through the voice of a first-person narrator, using the word of 'I.' This point of view might help the readers feel like they can identify with the story's character more than characters that are presented through the third-person point of view. We might feel 14 to a narrator who is talking about him/herself as a character than we would to

characters who are only being described by another person.

A story is the 15 of all these elements. By weaving these elements into a tale, authors create worlds that the readers can experience and explore.

1. () (a) cruel (b) cruelly (c) crucial (d) recruit
2. () (a) series (b) serious (c) sequel (d) consequence
3. () (a) portrays (b) portrayal (c) dictates (d) narratives
4. () (a) person (b) personal (c) personality (d) personification
5. () (a) style (b) genre (c) structure (d) organization
6. () (a) authoress (b) authentic (c) authority (d) authenticity
7. () (a) lose (b) loss (c) loose (d) leisure
8. () (a) vary (b) harp (c) repeat (d) reiterate
9. () (a) vowels (b) similes (c) phonics (d) consonants
10. () (a) direct (b) devious (c) winding (d) circulating
11. () (a) numeral (b) numerate (c) innumerate (d) innumerable
12. () (a) late (b) relate (c) relating (d) related
13. () (a) it (b) its (c) you (d) your
14. () (a) closer (b) alienate (c) seclude (d) segregated
15. () (a) gather (b) integrate (c) category (d) integration

Rhyme, alliteration, and consonance are literary devices that enable us to have fun with words and to make our literary tales more 16.

Rhyme refers to words whose ending sounds (including the vowel in the last stressed syllable of the word) are the same. Pairs of words such as old/gold, white/light, thin/skin, better/17, chair/stair, and sorrow/tomorrow are rhyming words.

Alliteration refers to words whose beginning sounds (not including vowels) are the same. For instance, pairs of words such as sweep/ swing, white/wheel, straight/strong, creep/crack, drain/18, and so on, are alliterative words.

Consonance is similar to alliteration except that the consonants before and after a different vowel are the same. Pairs of words like truck/trick, bitter/batter, string/strong, mind/mend, slip/19 and so on, are examples of consonance.

This kind of play with words makes stories more 20 and brings entertainment to readers of literary tales.

16. () (a) steaming (b) sizzling (c) bubbling (d) stimulating

17. () (a) batter (b) bitter (c) later (d) letter
18. () (a) rain (b) dreary (c) refrain (d) chain
19. () (a) slurp (b) slipper (c) sloppy (d) sleigh
20. () (a) rich (b) enrich (c) smiling (d) laughter

II. Please translate the following paragraphs into Chinese: 30%

Many people argue that admitting inferior students simply because they are good athletes is unfair to those students under consideration for their academic records alone, that this practice discriminates against or constitutes unfair treatment of qualified applicants who aren't athletically inclined. But, in fact, as a matter of policy, colleges and universities accept a certain number of academically ineligible students, called "special admits," under several separate programs. (15%)

Including the visual mode is an important way to support reading comprehension for all types of learners. Because comics are highly visual texts, they have been shown to be especially effective for increasing reading comprehension for second-language learners. When second-language learners don't have the relevant target language readily available for comprehension, nonverbal cues to meaning are invaluable as they allow access to the text's meaning through the visual mode. (15%)

III. 中翻英: 30%

生活的藝術在於懂得何時抓緊，何時放鬆。因為人生就是矛盾：它既令我們抓緊人生的多種賜予，相對的它又要我們到頭來把這些賜予放棄。老一輩的猶太學者是這樣說的：“人握緊拳頭來到這個世界，但卻是鬆開手掌離開這世界。”緊緊抓住生活，可不要緊得使你不能鬆手，這是生活的另一面----矛盾的一面，我們必須接受損失，學會放鬆。

國立台中教育大學 97 學年度研究所碩士在職專班招生考試

實用語文—國文科 試題

適用學系：早期療育研究所、幼兒教育學系碩士班

一、翻譯：(20%)

楚有養狙以為生者，楚人謂之狙公。旦日必部分眾狙於庭，使老狙率以之山中，求草木之實，賦什一以自奉；或不給，則加鞭箠焉。群狙皆畏苦之，弗敢違也。

一日，有小狙謂眾狙曰：「山之果，公所樹與？」曰：「否也，天生也。」曰：「非公不得而取與？」曰：「否也，皆得而取也。」曰：「然則吾何假於彼而為之役乎？」言未既，眾狙皆寤。

其夕，相與伺狙公之寢，破柵毀柙。取其積，相攜而入於林中，不復歸。狙公卒餒而死。郁離子曰：世有以術使民而無道揆者，其如狙公乎，惟其昏而未覺也，一旦有開之，其術窮矣。（劉基·《誠意伯文集》卷二）

二、選擇題：(每題 1%，共 10%)

1. 下列「」中的字詞，哪一組讀音相同？

- (A) 「庇」護 / 「陞」下
- (B) 面「炮」 / 冰「雹」
- (C) 坎「坷」 / 嚴「苛」
- (D) 「翡」翠 / 「緋」聞

2. 下列哪一個選項用字完全正確？

- (A) 迫不及待 / 集思廣義
- (B) 習習相關 / 流連忘返
- (C) 人才輩出 / 痛心疾首
- (D) 大事渲染 / 備加讚揚

3. 「小鎮常年□罩在煤煙底下，高一些□尤加利樹全都給煙薰□枯萎了。」

對於□中的介詞，下列哪一個選項完全正確？

- (A) 地的的
- (B) 得的得
- (C) 地的得
- (D) 得的的

4. 對信封中受信人的寫法，下列哪一個選項是正確的？
- (A) 張主任順中大啟
 - (B) 張主任順中大啟
 - (C) 張順中主任大啟
 - (D) 張順中主任大啟
5. 下列選項中各篇小說的作者，何者不正確？
- (A) 〈原鄉人〉—鍾理和
 - (B) 〈看海的日子〉—吳念真
 - (C) 〈色，戒〉—張愛玲
 - (D) 〈玉卿嫂〉—白先勇
6. 試比較下列「施」字語義異同：
- (甲)見於面，盡於背，「施」於四體，四體不言而喻。(《孟子·盡心上》)
 - (乙)己所不欲，勿「施」於人(《論語·顏淵》)
 - (丙)「施施」從外來，驕其妻妾。(《孟子·離婁》)
 - (丁)願無伐善，無「施」勞(《論語·公冶長》)。
- (A) 甲乙同
 - (B) 乙丁同
 - (C) 甲乙丁同
 - (D) 全部相異
7. 下列作者與作品的配對，何者有誤？
- (A) 湯顯祖《紫釵記》
 - (B) 席慕容《無怨的青春》
 - (C) 鄭愁予《雅舍小品》
 - (D) 林文月譯作《源氏物語》
8. 下列哪個選項中全屬「十三經」經部文獻？
- (A) 詩經、孟子
 - (B) 爾雅、漢書
 - (C) 論語、史記
 - (D) 穀梁傳、老子
9. 「問今是何世？乃不知有漢，無論魏晉。」(晉·陶淵明〈桃花源記〉)，句中的「無論」義為：
- (A) 沒有提及
 - (B) 不知道
 - (C) 不用說
 - (D) 不必管
10. 王羲之〈蘭亭集序〉中所謂「趣舍萬殊」意味：
- (A) 取捨的方式各不相同

- (B) 趣味的事物變化萬千
- (C) 趨於捨棄的路徑有千萬種
- (D) 有創意的屋舍百千萬種

三·語文實用題：(20%)

您身為某校教學行政主管，擬配合某節慶籌劃一個結合社區的活動，邀請學生家長及社區熱心人士到校參觀教學活動兼進行招生說明會。請寫出下列二種應用文書：

- (一) 200-300 字左右之社區派報企畫宣傳文案。
- (二) 正式函報主管教育行政機關之備案公文。