國立臺中教育大學 113 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

華語文教學（含漢語語言學、中華文化知識、華語文教學知能）試題

適用學系：語文教育學系華語文教學碩士班

一、華人的社會結構深受宗法制度影響。下列親屬關係的詞語，其意義為何？
1.兼祧(5%)；2.入贅(5%)；3.過繼(5%)；4.歸宗(5%)；5.養媳(5%)

二、漢字在以華語作為第二語言學習的優勢和學習難點有哪些？(25%)

三、某位華語文學習者問：「可以說『冷得要命』、『貴得要命』，那『醉得要命』呢？」如果你／妳是華語老師，要如何向學生解惑(10%)？並設計一份學習單讓學生練習，以檢視其理解狀況。(15%)

四、以下短文為 Kim(2017)在論述跨文化交際溝通中所提出的「壓力–適應–成長動態」(Stress–Adaptation–Growth Dynamic)理論之摘要：

"Strangers in a new and unfamiliar cultural environment often find themselves in stressful situations. Such experiences of stress are explained in the integrative communication theory of cross-cultural adaptation as an essential part of the stress–adaptation–growth dynamic, in which stress serves as the necessary impetus for new cultural learning necessary to make adjustments in their original cultural habits and cultivate an increased adaptive capacity with which to meet subsequent new challenges in the environment at a higher level of self-integration. The theory further explains that, through continuous and prolonged interplay of stress, adaptation, and growth, the initially intense fluctuations of the stress–adaptation–growth dynamic subside, as individuals achieve greater psychological and functional efficacy in interacting with the host environment, along with a gradual and often unconscious identity transformation from a largely monocultural to an increasingly intercultural identity that is no longer rigidly defined by the parameters of any single culture."

1. 請以 50-80 字說明其核心概念（請勿直譯）。(10%)
2. 試以「華人職場應酬文化」主題，說明運用此核心概念來教導外籍生學習中華文化知能。(15%)

國立臺中教育大學 113 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. Cloze Test (20%; 2% each)

Some urban planners are designing ecocities, cities that are built to be environmentally friendly. For example, there is easy __1__ to public transportation, so residents don't need to own cars, and the community is connected by many bicycle and pedestrian walking paths. In addition, ecocities use __2__ energy by incorporating solar and wind power rather than relying solely on fossil fuels. Ecocities also have green space, including parks and forests that provide a natural __3__ for wildlife, and community gardens where residents can grow fruits and vegetables. Furthermore, the buildings in an ecocity are constructed using ecological building materials, such as recycled materials and wood from certified sustainable forestry operations. By incorporating all of these features into ecocities, urban planners believe we will be able to start __4__ our environment so there will be something left for our grandchildren.

1. (A) advance   (B) access   (C) element   (D) exit
2. (A) elastic   (B) affordable   (C) sustainable   (D) kinetic
3. (A) affinity   (B) attraction   (C) disaster   (D) habitat
4. (A) restoring   (B) consuming   (C) participating   (D) contributing

An earthquake is the __5__ of Earth produced by the rapid release of energy. Most often, earthquakes are caused by __6__ along a fault in Earth's crust. The energy released radiates in all directions from its source, called the focus, in the form of waves. These waves are __7__ to those produced when a stone is dropped into a calm pond. Just as the impact of the stone sets water waves in motion, an earthquake generates seismic waves that radiate throughout Earth. Even though the energy __8__ rapidly with increasing distance from the focus, sensitive instruments located around the world record the event. Over 30,000 earthquakes that are strong enough to be felt occur worldwide annually. __9__, most are minor tremors and do very little damage. Generally, only about 75 significant earthquakes take place each year, and many of these occur in __10__ regions. However, occasionally a large earthquake occurs near a large population center.

5. (A) mound   (B) vibration   (C) application   (D) formation

6. (A) surpassing   (B) spreading   (C) slippage   (D) strength

7. (A) contrary   (B) referred   (C) opposed   (D) analogous

8. (A) dissipates   (B) damages   (C) devotes   (D) discovers

9. (A) Consequently   (B) Fortunately   (C) Similarly   (D) Obviously

10. (A) surrounding   (B) affected   (C) remote   (D) neighboring

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

In recent years, the world has witnessed a growing interest in renewable energy sources, driven by concerns about climate change and environmental sustainability. Among these sources, solar power has emerged as a leading contender for clean and efficient energy production. Solar panels, equipped with photovoltaic cells, harness sunlight to generate electricity. Advancements in solar technology, such as the development of more efficient solar cells and innovative solar panel designs, have significantly increased the efficiency of these panels, making them more viable for widespread adoption.

Governments and businesses globally are investing in solar energy projects to transition away from traditional fossil fuels. This transition not only addresses environmental concerns but also contributes to the development of a more sustainable and resilient energy infrastructure. As solar power continues to evolve, researchers are exploring ways to improve energy storage solutions, ensuring a consistent power supply even during periods without sunlight.

11. What has driven the growing interest in renewable energy sources?

     (A) Economic factors

     (B) Concerns about climate change

     (C) Technological advancements

     (D) Political motivations

12. What is the primary function of solar panels?

     (A) Harnessing wind energy

     (B) Generating hydropower

     (C) Extracting heat from the Earth's core

     (D) Converting sunlight into electricity

13. How have advancements in solar technology impacted the efficiency of solar panels?

    (A) They have decreased efficiency.

    (B) They have had no impact on efficiency.

    (C) They have significantly increased efficiency.

    (D) They have made solar panels less viable.

14. What is the main focus of the passage?

    (A) The efficiency of solar panels

    (B) The challenges of renewable energy adoption

    (C) The applications of solar power

    (D) The environmental impact of solar technology

15. According to the passage, why is solar power considered a leading contender for energy production?

    (A) Due to its high cost

    (B) Because of its efficiency

    (C) Because it contributes to climate change

    (D) Due to its negative impact on the environment

In the ever-evolving landscape of artificial intelligence (AI), the significance of natural language processing (NLP) is increasingly pronounced. As the technological frontier expands, NLP emerges as a pivotal component, acting as the bridge between human language and machine understanding. This transformative capability allows machines not only to comprehend and interpret human language but also to generate responses that resonate with the nuances of natural communication. Applications of NLP extend across diverse domains, encompassing chatbots, virtual assistants, and language translation services, fundamentally altering the way we interact with AI.

The essence of NLP lies in its capacity to imbue human-computer interactions with seamlessness and naturalness. Beyond mere language comprehension, NLP empowers machines to discern the context, tone, and intent underlying human expressions. This nuanced understanding is particularly crucial for applications like virtual assistants, where the accurate interpretation of user queries and the ability to respond appropriately are paramount. The ongoing trajectory of research in NLP is dedicated to elevating these capabilities to new heights, with a focus on making AI systems not only adept at understanding but also proficient in generating human-like language.

As NLP continues to be a driving force in AI innovation, its role in shaping the future of technology becomes ever more integral. The quest to refine and augment NLP systems stands as a testament to the relentless pursuit of a more sophisticated, human-like interaction between humans and machines.

16. What role does NLP play in the ever-evolving landscape of artificial intelligence?

    (A) NLP serves as a peripheral component in AI development.

    (B) NLP is irrelevant in the context of virtual assistants.

    (C) NLP is limited to chatbot applications.

    (D) NLP acts as a bridge between human language and machine understanding.

17. According to the passage, what distinguishes NLP in making human-computer interactions seamless and natural?

    (A) Its focus on literal word meaning.

    (B) Its ability to generate complex mathematical algorithms.

    (C) Its capacity to understand context, tone, and intent.

    (D) Its exclusive use in language translation services.

18. Why is the nuanced understanding provided by NLP crucial for applications like virtual assistants?

    (A) It simplifies language comprehension.

    (B) It enables accurate interpretation of user queries and appropriate responses.

    (C) It enhances user queries with unnecessary details.

    (D) It limits the capabilities of virtual assistants.

19. What is the ongoing trajectory of research in NLP dedicated to achieving?

    (A) Elevating the capabilities of AI systems in understanding and generating human-like language.

    (B) Expanding the use of NLP exclusively in chatbots.

    (C) Limiting the capabilities of AI systems.

    (D) Ignoring the nuances of human language in AI development.

20. How does the passage characterize the role of NLP in shaping the future of technology?

    (A) As a peripheral and insignificant factor.

    (B) As a hindrance to human-machine interaction.

    (C) As an integral force in driving AI innovation.

    (D) As irrelevant in the ever-evolving landscape of artificial intelligence.

Recent advancements in the field of neuroscience have brought about a heightened focus on unraveling the intricate connections between the phenomenon of sleep and the pivotal process of memory consolidation. Scholars and researchers now acknowledge the paramount role that sleep plays in fortifying memories and facilitating the intricate process of learning. This newfound understanding opens the door to a myriad of potential implications, particularly in the realms of educational strategies and cognitive therapies.

To comprehend the full scope of the relationship between sleep and memory consolidation, it becomes imperative to delve into the intricacies of sleep cycles. Each stage of sleep appears to contribute uniquely to the consolidation of various types of memories, ranging from the retention of factual information to the mastery of procedural skills. The dynamic interplay between specific sleep phases and the encoding of diverse forms of memories has become a focal point of inquiry in the academic community.

Understanding the nuances of sleep and memory consolidation not only contributes to theoretical advancements but also holds practical significance for the development of effective learning strategies. Educational institutions, as well as individuals seeking to enhance their cognitive abilities, stand to benefit from leveraging this knowledge. By aligning learning activities with the natural patterns of sleep and optimizing the timing of educational interventions, one can potentially achieve more efficient and enduring retention of information. In essence, the evolving landscape of neuroscience offers profound insights into the intricate dance between sleep and memory, opening up avenues for transformative advancements in education and cognitive enhancement.

21. What is the primary focus of recent advancements in neuroscience, as mentioned in the passage?
    (A) Exploring the relationship between sleep and cognitive therapies.
    (B) Unraveling the intricate connections between sleep and memory consolidation.
    (C) Investigating the impact of sleep on procedural skills.
    (D) Understanding the various sleep disorders affecting memory.

22. How is sleep recognized in the passage?
    (A) As a hindrance to the learning process.
    (B) As an insignificant factor in memory consolidation.
    (C) As playing a crucial role in strengthening memories and facilitating learning.
    (D) As a process with no potential implications for educational strategies.

23. According to the passage, what potential implications does the newfound understanding of sleep and memory consolidation hold?
    (A) Limited to theoretical advancements.
    (B) Primarily impacting cognitive therapies.
    (C) Restricted to procedural skill development.
    (D) Extending to educational strategies and cognitive therapies.

24. What does the passage suggest about the relationship between sleep cycles and memory consolidation?
    (A) Specific stages of sleep contribute uniquely to the consolidation of different types of memories.
    (B) All sleep stages contribute equally to memory consolidation.
    (C) Only the REM stage is relevant to memory consolidation.
    (D) Sleep cycles have no impact on memory.

25. How can educational institutions and individuals leverage the knowledge about sleep and memory consolidation, according to the passage?
    (A) By ignoring sleep cycles in the planning of learning activities.
    (B) By aligning learning activities with the natural patterns of sleep.
    (C) By disregarding the potential implications for educational strategies.
    (D) By focusing exclusively on theoretical advancements in neuroscience.

國立臺中教育大學 113 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%）

1. 下列哪一副對聯較**不**適合用於書房？

　(A)無絲竹之亂耳，樂琴書以消憂

　(B)左史右圖真學士，傍山臨水半山家

　(C)琴瑟永諧千歲樂，芝蘭同介百年春

　(D)讀罷新詩風入韻，吟成好句月當頭

2. 下列選項中哪一個所描寫的季節，與其他三者**不同**？

　(A)午夢扁舟花底。香滿兩湖煙水。急雨打篷聲。夢初驚。

　(B)明月別枝驚鵲，清風半夜鳴蟬。稻花香裡說豐年，聽取蛙聲一片。

　(C)荷葉羅裙一色裁，芙蓉向臉兩邊開。亂入池中看不見，聞歌始覺有人來。

　(D)昨夜庭前葉有聲，籬豆花開蟋蟀鳴。不覺商意滿林薄，蕭然萬籟涵虛清。

3. 「把影子投在水上，都患了潔癖

　　一種高貴的絕症

　　把名字投在風中的

　　衣帶便飄在風中

　　清芬從風裡來，楚歌從清芬裡來

　　美從烈士的胎裡帶來

　　水劫之後，從迴盪的波底升起

　　猶佩青青的葉似劍

　　燦燦的花開如冕

　　缽小如舟，山長水遠是湘江」

　請問上述詩句描寫的是哪一位古人？

　(A)李白　　　　(B)屈原　　　　(C)杜甫　　　　(D)曹植

4.「早起的鳥兒有蟲吃。

　　早起的蟲兒被鳥吃。

　　蟲兒應該晚起嗎？不，晚起的蟲兒被鳥吃掉的機會更大。

　　晚起的鳥兒沒蟲吃？不，鳥總能吃到蟲。

　　問題不在早起晚起，而在一個是蟲，一個是鳥。

　　鳥類如果有宗教，它們一定相信上帝在造鳥的時候說過，『去吧，地上的蟲
　　都是你的食物。』」

　　下列何者選項，較能符合上文作者的意旨？

　　(A)鳥吃蟲是因果輪迴的關係，無關時間早晚

　　(B)鳥吃蟲是生物的本能，是生物演化的結果

　　(C)否定上帝論，認為物競天擇才是大自然的規律

　　(D)蟲兒要配合時序變化，才能降低被吃掉的機率

5.下列關於成語「韋編三絕」的敘述何者正確？

　　(A)形容讀書非常勤奮。

　　(B)表示書籍裝訂太差。

　　(C)比喻學問十分淵博。

　　(D)描述彼此情斷義絕。

二、閱讀理解能力測驗（每題 2%，共 20%）

（一）請閱讀下文，回答 6~10 題。

> 京房與漢元帝共論，因問帝：「幽、厲之君何以亡？所任何人？」答曰：「其
> 任人不忠。」房曰：「知不忠而任之，何邪？」曰：「亡國之君，各賢其臣，
> 豈知不忠而任之？」房稽首曰：「將恐今之視古，亦猶後之視今也。」（《世
> 說新語・規箴》）

6.請問下列哪一選項與本文主旨最為相通？

　　(A)歷覽前賢國與家，成由勤儉破由奢。

　　(B)以銅為鏡，可以正衣冠；以人為鏡，可以明得失。

　　(C)雖有納諫之明，而無力行之果斷，則言愈多而聽愈惑。

　　(D)親賢臣，遠小人，此先漢所以興隆也；親小人，遠賢臣，此後漢所以傾頹也。

7.京房說:「將恐今之視古,亦猶後之視今也。」意指漢元帝為政如何?
　　(A)楚材晉用
　　(B)粉飾太平
　　(C)壅塞賢路
　　(D)州官放火

8.有關本文的說明,下列何者**不**正確?
　　(A)全文採對話形式
　　(B)先歸納,後展開
　　(C)京房善於因勢利導
　　(D)漢元帝不能知人善任

9.「亡國之君,各賢其臣」的「賢」字,是「形容詞」轉「動詞」用,請問下列何者用法與此相同?
　　(A)「甘」其食,美其服。
　　(B)「鞭」數十,驅之別院。
　　(C)「疾」風知勁草,板蕩識忠臣。
　　(D)「紅」入桃花嫩,青歸柳葉新。

10.由文中可知幽王和厲王亡國的原因為何?
　　(A)與民爭利
　　(B)優柔寡斷
　　(C)舍近求遠
　　(D)舉罔錯直

（二）請閱讀下文後，回答 11~15 題。

> 　　有一個流傳的故事，說呂洞賓下山，欲尋覓不慕富貴而堪傳道的弟子。遇見一青年，他以指點石成金與之，那青年不要；再以指點一大石成金與之，他仍不要；再點一山成金山，那青年仍無動於心。呂洞賓正以那人能不愛黃金，堪以傳道，乃問他要什麼？那人說：「我不要點成的金，我要你那點金的指頭。」
>
> 　　這一個故事，常被人引來證明學問方法的重要。學問方法是「指」，依此方法所得之學問，是點出的金。「指」比金重要，只要「指」存，莫有金亦不要緊。所以杜威曾說過，縱然現在之科學文明全部毀滅，只要科學方法存在，即不難再造科學文明。
>
> 　　呂洞賓的故事，不僅表示「指」比金重要，而且表示「指」先於金。呂洞賓要點石成金，必須先有那指頭。於是有不少人想，人必先有學問方法，才能治學。如不先知學問方法，其學問必不能成。因為宇宙一切真理，最初好似是封閉於黑暗中，人要求真理而獲得知識學問，必須把封閉的真理之寶藏打開。開門，要先經過門徑，門上有鎖，必須以一鑰匙來打開。學問方法是門徑，是鑰匙。不得門徑便永遠在牆外轉，莫有鑰匙，決不能開鎖。
>
> 　　又有人比喻：學問方法有如一把刀，只要刀鋒利，任何東西都可切。如無此刀，對一切東西都只有囫圇吞棗，於一切事物，剖析不開，便不能見真理之寶藏了。（節錄自唐君毅先生〈學問之方法〉）

11.呂洞賓「點石成金」的故事是屬於下列何者？

(A)歷史事實

(B)民間傳說

(C)作者虛構

(D)寓言故事

12.杜威認為科學方法和科學文明哪一個更重要？

(A)科學方法

(B)科學文明

(C)同樣重要

(D)同樣不重要

13.「點石成金」的故事裡，何者代表方法？

(A)石

(B)金

(C)指

(D)山

14.真理如果是一座寶庫，那麼學問的方法便是什麼？

(A)大門

(B)門鎖

(C)鑰匙

(D)鎖鏈

15.「囫圇吞棗」中「囫圇」兩個字是屬於聯綿詞，請問它與下列哪個聯綿詞可歸在同一類？

(A)崎嶇

(B)匍匐

(C)繾綣

(D)覬覦

三、語文摘要能力測驗 (20%)

請閱讀下列文章後，為本文重新下標題（10 個字以內），再以 200~300 字摘錄、統整重點。

我想，當退休朋友說《菜根譚》，他們已經跨入「初老」門檻。

我有一些 LINE 的族群，有父親方面親戚的、母親方面親戚的、高中同學、大學同學、愛喝紅酒的、愛嗑話兒的……當然也有一些工作任務編制的。沒什麼驚人的族群對話，就是使用訊息保持一些關係，交換想法等等。近兩年，有幾個年紀相仿的老同學，他們陸續退休，有一陣子總會頻頻傳 LINE 或長或短，那些類似長輩文的小文章，讓我多了心思：

人在世間走，本是一場空；不必處處計較，寸步不讓。

有利時，要讓人；有理時，要饒人；有能時，不要嘲笑人！

再好的緣分也經不起敷衍，再深的感情也需要珍惜。

想的太多，容易煩惱；在乎太多，容易困擾；追求太多，容易累倒。

（背面尚有試題）

每一段都是句句珠璣，但是我怎麼覺得他們都「初老」了？書寫的人開始老了，慨然同意的人開始老了，傳訊息的人也開始老了，他們感慨這些言簡意賅的小句子，我倒是感慨他們的傳訊舉動。這些耐人尋味的話語短句，年輕時，都是耳邊風；中年時，這些叮嚀都是天邊雲，抬頭看覺得爽朗好看，低頭問他們剛剛看的雲長什麼樣子？不記得了。怎麼這些名言、話語像是明代洪應明的《菜根譚》（這本書列為「處世三大奇書」之一），以前沒空看，即使看了也覺得「說得好，文筆佳」，僅此而已。

　　我們也來看看，《菜根譚》的小小部分內容：

　　徑路窄處，留一步與人行；滋味濃的，減三分讓人嘗。
　　交友須帶三分俠氣，做人要存一點素心。
　　憂勤是美德，太苦則無以適性怡情；澹泊是高風，太枯則無以濟人利物。
　　冷眼觀人，冷耳聽語，冷情當感，冷心思理。

　　網路上也有檢視清單，當你自覺疑似有初老狀態時，有幾個日常檢查的項目：便利商店的發票變少了？開始攜帶保溫瓶出門？開始勸誡朋友少喝酒？喝茶愈來愈講究，吃飯開始變清淡？性情變得溫馴，不輕易與人發脾氣了？熟人面前話語開始叨叨絮絮談養生說保養？

　　開始覺得江山如畫，喜歡揪團旅行？在臉書上貼出同學會踏青的照片，同時向未出席的老同學喊話：「不要固執、計較、愛面子！要及時行樂，活在當下！」「已經沒有那麼多時間了！」

　　當聽到一些晶瑩剔透的關鍵字，便覺得這些話語都好有智慧喔！以前年輕的時候怎麼不多察覺多警惕？我以為這個也是「初老現象」之一。孔子對於「進化」有所自覺體會，他說四十不惑，五十知天命，六十耳順，七十從心所欲……「不惑」不為外物所迷惑；「知天命」懂得自然的規律法則；「耳順」表示自己可以聽得進不同意見了。其實，要對人生智慧的話語產生深深感觸，那是要走過了自以為是的封閉與執著，開始懂得不抗拒，才會有所呼應生命無常的理解與生活曲線的包容。

<div align="right">（節錄王浩一《孤獨管理・初老的潛孤獨》）</div>