國立臺中教育大學 113 學年度日間部學士班轉學生招生考試

語文（英文）試題

適用學系：特殊教育學系、幼兒教育學系、體育學系、
語文教育學系、科學教育與應用學系

I. Cloze (20%; 2% each)

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has been a __(1)__ topic recently, with its applications spreading across various fields. One of the areas significantly __(2)__ by AI is education. AI can help personalize learning experiences for students, making it possible to __(3)__ educational content to fit individual needs.

Educators are now using AI to create adaptive learning systems that __(4)__ the difficulty of tasks based on the student's performance. This technology can identify strengths and weaknesses, allowing teachers to focus on areas that __(5)__ improvement. Additionally, AI can provide instant feedback, which is __(6)__ for effective learning.

However, the integration of AI in education also __(7)__ concerns. One major issue is the digital __(8)__. Not all students have equal access to technology, which can widen the gap between different socio-economic groups. Privacy is another concern, as AI systems often require __(9)__ to a significant amount of personal data.

Despite these challenges, the potential benefits of AI in education are __(10)__. It can free up teachers' time by automating administrative tasks, allowing them to concentrate more on teaching and interacting with students. As AI continues to evolve, it is likely to play an increasingly important role in shaping the future of education.

1. (A) cold   (B) hot   (C) soft   (D) hard
2. (A) are impacted   (B) is impacted   (C) impacted   (D) impacting
3. (A) admit   (B) tailor   (C) neglect   (D) overlook
4. (A) adopt   (B) admire   (C) adhere   (D) adjust
5. (A) revise   (B) repair   (C) reject   (D) require
6. (A) cautious   (B) crucial   (C) terminal   (D) traditional

（背面尚有試題）

7. (A) raise   (B) raised   (C) raises   (D) raising

8. (A) media   (B) divide   (C) literacy   (D) currency

9. (A) access   (B) account   (C) accumulation   (D) adherence

10. (A) minimal   (B) sporadic   (C) immense   (D) obsolete

II. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answer for each question (30%; 2% each)

Jensen Huang, the CEO of NVIDIA, visited Taiwan in early June to discuss the latest advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) and their implications for various industries. During his visit, Huang highlighted the transformative potential of AI technologies, such as machine learning and deep learning, which are revolutionizing fields from healthcare to transportation. NVIDIA, a leader in AI computing, is known for its powerful Graphics Processing Units (GPUs) that enable complex AI computations, driving innovation in areas like autonomous vehicles, smart cities, and advanced robotics.

Huang's visit also focused on strengthening collaborations between NVIDIA and Taiwanese tech companies. He emphasized the importance of partnerships in accelerating AI development and deployment. By working together, companies can leverage each other's strengths to create more sophisticated AI solutions. Huang's discussions included potential projects in AI-driven manufacturing and intelligent infrastructure, aiming to position Taiwan as a hub for AI innovation in Asia. The visit highlighted the growing significance of AI in shaping the future of technology and industry.

11. Who is Jensen Huang?
   (A) The CEO of Intel
   (B) The CEO of NVIDIA
   (C) A healthcare professional
   (D) A transportation expert

12. What technologies did Huang highlight during his visit to Taiwan?

　　(A) Traditional manufacturing techniques

　　(B) Basic computational methods

　　(C) Machine learning and deep learning

　　(D) Conventional transportation methods

13. What is NVIDIA known for?

　　(A) Creating powerful GPUs for AI computations

　　(B) Manufacturing traditional vehicles

　　(C) Producing software for healthcare

　　(D) Developing basic robotics

14. What was one focus of Huang's visit to Taiwan?

　　(A) Reducing the use of AI in manufacturing

　　(B) Limiting the deployment of AI technologies

　　(C) Decreasing AI innovation in Asia

　　(D) Strengthening collaborations with Taiwanese tech companies

15. What potential projects were discussed during Huang's visit?

　　(A) AI-driven manufacturing and intelligent infrastructure

　　(B) Conventional manufacturing techniques

　　(C) Traditional healthcare methods

　　(D) Basic computational methods

　　　The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted higher education systems worldwide, and Taiwan is no exception. During the pandemic, universities in Taiwan swiftly transitioned to online learning to ensure the continuity of education while adhering to health guidelines. This sudden shift posed numerous challenges, including technological barriers, disparities in access to digital resources, and the need for teachers and students to adapt to new methods of instruction. Despite these challenges, the pandemic also accelerated the adoption of digital tools and fostered a more flexible approach to education.

　　　In the post-pandemic era, Taiwan's colleges and universities are embracing a hybrid model of education that combines online and in-person learning. This model offers several advantages, such as increased accessibility for students who may face

geographical or scheduling constraints. Additionally, the hybrid approach supports a more personalized learning experience, allowing students to learn at their own pace. Institutions are also investing in digital infrastructure and training to enhance the quality of online education. These trends reflect a broader shift towards integrating technology into the educational landscape, aiming to create a more resilient and adaptive system.

16. How did Taiwanese universities respond to the COVID-19 pandemic?
    (A) By closing down completely
    (B) By transitioning to online learning
    (C) By continuing in-person classes without changes
    (D) By increasing tuition fees

17. What challenges did the shift to online learning pose?
    (A) Improved access to digital resources
    (B) Simplified methods of instruction
    (C) Decreased need for digital tools
    (D) Technological barriers and adaptation issues

18. What educational model are Taiwanese colleges and universities embracing post-pandemic?
    (A) Fully online education
    (B) Fully in-person education
    (C) A hybrid model of online and in-person learning
    (D) Traditional lecture-based learning

19. What is one advantage of the hybrid model mentioned in the passage?
    (A) Increased accessibility for students
    (B) Increased tuition fees
    (C) Reduced need for technology
    (D) Decreased flexibility in scheduling

20. What investments are institutions making to enhance online education?
    (A) Building more physical classrooms
    (B) Reducing the use of digital tools
    (C) Investing in digital infrastructure and training
    (D) Limiting access to online resources

In recent years, English-Medium Instruction (EMI) has become increasingly popular in Taiwanese higher education. EMI refers to the teaching of academic subjects in English rather than in the local language. This shift aims to enhance students' English proficiency, better prepare them for the global job market, and attract international students. Taiwanese universities are implementing EMI in various disciplines, from engineering and business to the humanities and social sciences. The government's support and funding for EMI programs have been crucial in promoting this educational trend.

Despite the benefits, the adoption of EMI poses several challenges. One significant issue is the language barrier for both students and instructors. Students may struggle to comprehend complex subjects in a non-native language, while instructors may find it challenging to teach effectively in English. To address these issues, universities are offering language support services, such as English language courses and tutoring. Additionally, professional development programs for faculty members aim to improve their English proficiency and teaching skills. These efforts are essential to ensure the successful implementation of EMI and to maximize its benefits for students.

21. What is English-Medium Instruction (EMI)?
   (A) Teaching academic subjects in the local language
   (B) Teaching non-academic subjects in English
   (C) Teaching English as a second language
   (D) Teaching academic subjects in English

22. Why is EMI becoming popular in Taiwanese higher education?
   (A) To reduce the number of international students
   (B) To enhance students' English proficiency and prepare them for the global job market
   (C) To replace the local language with English
   (D) To decrease government funding for education

23. What are some disciplines where EMI is being implemented in Taiwan?
   (A) Only in language courses
   (B) Only in engineering and business
   (C) Engineering, business, humanities, and social sciences
   (D) Only in humanities and social sciences （背面尚有試題）

24. What is one significant challenge of adopting EMI?

   (A) Language barrier for students and instructors

   (B) Lack of student interest

   (C) Excessive government support

   (D) Overabundance of English language resources

25. How are universities addressing the challenges of EMI?

   (A) By reducing the number of EMI courses

   (B) By offering language support services and professional development programs for faculty

   (C) By increasing the use of local languages in instruction

   (D) By limiting enrollment in EMI programs

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一、語文常識測驗（每題 1%，共 20%）

1.「窠臼」一詞，「窠」的讀音與下列何者相同？
　（A）鳥「巢」
　（B）碗「粿」
　（C）青「稞」
　（D）上「課」

2.「夙夜匪懈」的「夙」字意謂？
　（A）向來
　（B）早上
　（C）明亮
　（D）前世

3.下列通同字的敘述，何者**錯誤**？
　（A）綠葉發「華」滋→通「花」
　（B）「莫」春者，春服既成→通「暮」
　（C）工人「制」器利用→通「置」
　（D）「抗」懷千古→通「亢」

4.丘遲〈與陳伯之書〉:「棄燕雀之小志，慕鴻鵠以高翔」比喻？
　（A）好高騖遠
　（B）才華蓋世
　（C）身居高位
　（D）抱負遠大

5.「魚游於沸鼎之中，燕巢於飛幕之上。」比喻？

（A）居安思危

（B）隨遇而安

（C）處變不驚

（D）處境危殆

6.李煜〈虞美人〉：「小樓昨夜又東風」的「又東風」意謂？

（A）又過一年的秋天

（B）再經一年的長夏

（C）又是一年的春天

（D）再歷一年的寒冬

7.王國維稱讚何人為「詞中之帝」？

（A）李煜

（B）李清照

（C）李白

（D）李賀

8.下列有關古典小說的敘述，何者**有誤**？

（A）儒林外史的作者為吳敬梓

（B）唐代的文言小說稱為「話本」

（C）聊齋誌異的作者為蒲松齡

（D）西遊記為著名的神魔小說

9.下列哪一首詩所形容的季節與其他三首**不同**？

（A）雪片似江海，血點般山茶（馬致遠）

（B）月落烏啼霜滿天，江楓漁火對愁眠（張繼）

（C）白露橫江，水光接天（蘇軾）

（D）易水蕭蕭西風冷，滿座衣冠似雪（辛棄疾）

10.洛夫：「畢竟知道彼此還活著／不管在風中，雪中／或在各自的異地／遍植□□
發現少一人的時候／久久無言中」依文意，空格應該填入什麼？

（A）艾草

（B）荷花

（C）菊花

（D）茱萸

11.簡媜:「像每一滴酒回不了最初的□□,／我回不了年少」依文意,空格應該
　填?
　　(A)草莓
　　(B)葡萄
　　(C)櫻桃
　　(D)花朵

12.廣告詞:「沒有客服不了的事」,既說明沒有「克服」不了的事,也點明沒有客
　服人員「不了解」的事,這種修辭手法稱為?
　　(A)雙關
　　(B)轉品
　　(C)互文
　　(D)映襯

13.關於「借代」用法的說明,下列選項何者**錯誤**?
　　(A)人君當「神器」之重─帝位
　　(B)「黃髮」垂髫─兒童
　　(C)悄悄是別離的「笙簫」─音樂
　　(D)「五陵年少」爭纏頭─豪門弟子

14.

地震時要□□□□,千萬不能□□□□,只要做好緊急應變措施,一定能
□□□□。

　上文中□□□□處,依序填入何者最合適?
　　(A)方寸不亂／不知所措／轉危為安
　　(B)處之泰然／慌手忙腳／防範未然
　　(C)神色自若／惶恐不安／如履薄冰
　　(D)不動聲色／膽戰心驚／履險如夷

15.下列選項中,何者字形完全正確?
　　(A)他這個人做事一向剛復自用
　　(B)他自幼失怙,全靠母親帶大
　　(C)他們磨蹭了許久才回答提問
　　(D)你不要再找藉口來推諉責任

16.李白〈宣州謝脁樓餞別校書叔雲〉:「蓬萊文章建安骨,中間小謝又清發。」
所述的「建安骨」,下列說明何者最合適?
（A）華美無實的語言
（B）剛健明朗的風格
（C）清新秀麗的特色
（D）不切實際的言論

17.關於明代傳奇的介紹,下列何者最合適?
（A）被譽為是最早的說唱藝術
（B）採單一宮調貫串整個故事
（C）具備曲詞、賓白和科介三要素
（D）與雜劇篇幅相仿,但長短自由

18.李商隱〈謁山〉:「從來繫日乏長繩,水去雲回恨不勝。欲就麻姑買滄海,一杯
春露冷如冰。」文中表達的內涵,下列何者最合適?
（A）愛不可得,徒留憂傷
（B）敦德礪行,人定勝天
（C）自然景物,鬼斧神工
（D）歲月難再,世事無常

19.馮傑〈在紙上飛行〉:「人們走上地圖,想的是地圖的前世,人們走下地圖,面
對的則是地圖的今生和來世。」文中表達的內涵,下列何者最合適?
（A）學用落差使人們對地圖不了解
（B）地圖與人具有密不可分的關係
（C）隨著時代演變地圖有不同樣貌
（D）地圖貫串古今呈現地域的演變

20.《晉書》:「王戎,字濬沖,琅邪臨沂人也。……年六七歲,於宣武場觀戲,猛
獸在檻中虓吼震地,眾皆奔走,戎獨立不動,神色自若。魏明帝於閣上見而奇
之。又嘗與群兒嬉於道側,見李樹多實,等輩競趣之,戎獨不往。或問其故,
其曰:『樹在道邊而多子,必苦李也。』取之信然。」根據上文,下列對於王戎
的說明,何者最合適?
（A）勇猛過人,精明幹練
（B）勘破虛妄,真誠實在
（C）自幼聰慧,處變不驚
（D）善於軍事,文武雙全

二、引導式作文(30%)

　　「假想敵」是人們在面對威脅或壓力時所創造，作為自我防衛機制的產物，它可能是一個真實的人物，也可能是虛構而被賦予生命的對象，現今也常作為為達目標而假想的敵人。在你的大學生涯中是否存在這樣的對象，而它又對你有著什麼意義和影響呢？請以「我的假想敵」為題，寫作一篇文章，分享你的經歷，並提出對自己的期許。