國立臺中教育大學 115 學年度學士班轉學生招生考試

語文（英文）試題

適用學系：體育學系、語文教育學系、科學教育與應用學系

I. Cloze (20%; 2% each)

A Marxist (1) has argued that racism (2) from the class struggle that is unique to the capitalist system—that racial prejudice is generated by capitalists as a means of controlling workers. His thesis works relatively well when applied to (3) against Blacks in the United States, but his definition of racial prejudice as "racially-based negative prejudgments against a group generally accepted as a race in any given region of ethnic competition," can be interpreted as also including (4) toward such ethnic groups as the Chinese in California and the Jews in (5) Europe.

1. (A) psychologist (B) sociologist (C) economist (D) anthropologist
2. (A) ylems (B) clems (C) csems (D) stems
3. (A) dissimilation (B) disembarkation (C) discrimination (D) disinclination
4. (A) hostility (B) hospitality (C) versatility (D) futility
5. (A) memorable (B) medieval (C) malleable (D) mensurable

The transfer of heat and water vapor from the ocean to the air above it depends on a disequilibrium at the (6) of the water and the air. Within about a millimeter of the water, air temperature is close to that of the surface water, and the air is nearly (7) with water vapor. But the differences are (8), and the disequilibrium is maintained by air near the surface mixing with air higher up, which is typically (9) cooler and lower in water-vapor content. The air is mixed by means of turbulence that depends on the wind for its energy. As wind speed increases, so does turbulence, and thus the rate of heat and (10) transfer.

6. (A) midface (B) outface (C) proface (D) interface
7. (A) filtrated (B) castrated (C) saturated (D) consecrated
8. (A) crucial (B) glacial (C) faucial (D) trucial
9. (A) appreciably (B) approvingly (C) appraisingly (D) appallingly
10. (A) imposture (B) moisture (C) depasture (D) investure

（背面尚有試題）

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

Artificial intelligence is becoming more important in education today. It helps teachers and students in many ways. For example, AI can give quick feedback on writing, grammar, or math problems, so learners can see their mistakes and improve faster. It can also suggest extra practice materials that match each student's level, making learning more personal and effective. Teachers benefit because AI can save time by checking assignments or organizing lesson plans. This allows them to focus more on guiding and supporting students. Another role of AI is to make learning more flexible. Students can use AI tools outside the classroom, which means they can study at their own pace and repeat lessons when needed. AI can also translate texts or speech, helping learners from different language backgrounds. Of course, AI cannot replace teachers, but it can be a strong assistant. When used carefully, it makes education more engaging, fair, and accessible for everyone.

11. What is one way AI helps students in their learning?
    (A) By replacing teachers completely
    (B) By making exams shorter
    (C) By giving quick feedback on mistakes
    (D) By teaching only math
12. How does AI make learning more personal?
    (A) It gives the same materials to all students.
    (B) It removes the need for teachers.
    (C) It focuses only on grammar exercises.
    (D) It suggests practice materials at each student's level.
13. What benefit do teachers gain from using AI?
    (A) They no longer need to prepare lessons.
    (B) They can spend more time guiding students.
    (C) They stop giving homework.
    (D) They only teach online classes.
14. In what way does AI support students outside the classroom?
    (A) It allows them to study at their own pace.
    (B) It organizes sports activities.
    (C) It replaces cultural lessons.
    (D) It limits access to translations.

15. According to the paragraph, what is the overall role of AI in education?
    (A) To reduce the importance of empathy.
    (B) To control how teachers work.
    (C) To make learning more engaging, fair, and accessible.
    (D) To focus only on exam preparation.

Reading is one of humanity's greatest inventions, but it did not appear suddenly. Long ago, people first used pictures and symbols to share ideas. These early marks on stone or clay helped record trade, laws, and stories. Later, different groups created alphabets, where each sign stood for a sound. This made writing and reading easier, because people could combine letters to form many words. Over time, reading became more than a tool for business or government. It grew into a way to pass knowledge, culture, and imagination from one generation to the next. Schools and libraries helped spread reading skills, so more people could learn and share ideas. Printing made books cheaper and more available, and this encouraged reading in everyday life. Today, digital technology continues this history, giving us new ways to read and learn. Humanity created reading step by step, turning simple marks into a powerful system that connects minds across time and place.

16. What did people first use to share ideas before alphabets?
    (A) Spoken songs
    (B) Digital screens
    (C) Printed books
    (D) Pictures and symbols
17. Why did alphabets make reading and writing easier?
    (A) Each sign stood for a sound.
    (B) They were written only on stone.
    (C) They used fewer pictures.
    (D) They removed the need for schools.
18. How did printing change the role of reading in society?
    (A) It made books more expensive.
    (B) It limited reading to government use.
    (C) It made books cheaper and more available.
    (D) It stopped people from writing stories.

（背面尚有試題）

19. What role did schools and libraries play in spreading reading?
    (A) They kept reading secret.
    (B) They helped more people learn and share ideas.
    (C) They focused only on trade records.
    (D) They replaced alphabets with pictures.
20. According to the paragraph, what is the ultimate achievement of humanity in creating reading?
    (A) Turning marks into a system that connects minds across time and place.
    (B) Making reading only for business records.
    (C) Ending the need for imagination.
    (D) Limiting reading to one generation.

Sigmund Freud was an Austrian doctor and thinker who lived from 1856 to 1939. He is known as the father of psychoanalysis, a method for studying the human mind. Freud believed that many of our thoughts and actions come from the unconscious, which means feelings and memories hidden deep inside us. He explained that childhood experiences strongly shape our personality and behavior as adults. One of his famous ideas was the division of the mind into three parts: the id, the ego, and the superego. The id represents basic desires, the ego tries to balance reality, and the superego is the moral voice. Freud also studied dreams, saying they show hidden wishes and fears. His theories were sometimes controversial, but they influenced psychology, literature, and art. Even today, people discuss his ideas about repression, defense mechanisms, and the importance of early life. Freud's work opened new ways to understand human emotions and relationships.

21. Who is known as the father of psychoanalysis?
    (A) Carl Jung
    (B) Sigmund Freud
    (C) Albert Einstein
    (D) Charles Darwin
22. What did Freud believe strongly influenced adult personality and behavior?
    (A) Childhood experiences
    (B) Literature and art
    (C) Physical strength
    (D) Government laws

23. Which three parts of the mind did Freud describe?
    (A) Memory, logic, and imagination
    (B) Id, ego, and superego
    (C) Past, present, and future
    (D) Body, soul, and spirit
24. What did Freud say dreams often reveal?
    (A) Scientific facts
    (B) Moral lessons
    (C) Hidden wishes and fears
    (D) Childhood games
25. What is the broader impact of Freud's work according to the paragraph?
    (A) It ended the study of psychology.
    (B) It replaced schools and libraries.
    (C) It focused only on medical treatment.
    (D) It influenced psychology, literature, and art.