

國立臺中教育大學 114 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、

諮商與應用心理學系、科學教育與應用學系

I. Cloze (20%; 2% each)

The Fox and the Cat is one of The Complete Grimm's Fairy Tales. One day, a cat came across a fox in the woods and tried to start a friendly conversation, believing the fox to be 1 and distinguished. The fox looked at the cat and 2 the cat when she said that she only knew one simple trick, climbing a tree to get away from dogs. The fox acted superior, insulted the cat, and 3 about having many clever ways to escape danger. Just then, a hunter emerged with his 4 of dogs. The cat swiftly employed her 5 skill and ascended beyond their reach. The fox, caught off guard and uncertain which of his numerous tricks to use, was captured by the dogs.

1. (A) astute (B) asterisk (C) asymmetric (D) auditorium
2. (A) bereaved (B) beverage (C) belittled (D) billposter
3. (A) bragged (B) bulwark (C) besieged (D) bleached
4. (A) pack (B) pickled (C) pilgrim (D) pickpocket
5. (A) sole (B) skunk (C) simile (D) silhouette

The Tortoise and the Ducks is one of Aesop's Fables. The tortoise always carried his shell by himself. He noticed that birds could soar, and animals like the hare and chipmunk could run around 6. The tortoise longed to explore the world. However, he had two major obstacles. He had to carry his shell everywhere and he had short legs which made it difficult to get around. One day, he encountered a couple of ducks and told them about his dilemma. The ducks said that they could assist him. They told the tortoise to grip a stick with his teeth, and they would 7 him through the air so that he could enjoy the scenery. But, the ducks warned the tortoise that he must stay silent during the flight, or he would face the consequences. As the ducks flew through the sky with the tortoise hanging onto the stick, an 8 crow flew by and asked if the tortoise was in service to the king. "For sure!" said the tortoise. But as the tortoise opened his mouth to say these 9 words, he lost grip

of the stick and tumbled to the ground, 10 into many pieces upon striking the rocks.

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|-----|-------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 6. | (A) aged | (B) agilely | (C) atrociously | (D) attributively |
| 7. | (A) tactics | (B) tabular | (C) transport | (D) tightfisted |
| 8. | (A) incite | (B) inbreeding | (C) inquisitive | (D) intercontinental |
| 9. | (A) immune | (B) incense | (C) imprudent | (D) incinerate |
| 10. | (A) superb | (B) summit | (C) superseding | (D) shattering |

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

A lonely elephant was walking in the forest in search of a good friend. The elephant met a monkey and asked him for his friendship. The monkey declined because the elephant could not swing on the trees like him. The elephant kept moving and met a rabbit. He asked the rabbit for his friendship but the rabbit declined as the elephant was too big for his burrow. The elephant continued and met a frog and asked him the same question he asked the other animals. The frog declined his friendship because the elephant could not jump like him. The elephant asked the same question to more animals but received the same answer.

Later, the same day the elephant saw many animals running out of fear. The elephant stopped a bear and asked him about the reason for their hurry. The bear told him that a tiger had attacked them. The elephant politely asked the tiger to stop attacking all the animals but the tiger rejected his request. Finding no other option, the elephant attacked the tiger and shooed him away. All the animals were thankful to the elephant and said that he was the exact size to be their friend.

11. Why didn't the monkey want to be friends with the elephant?

- (A) The elephant didn't look like the monkey.
- (B) The elephant was too rude to be the monkey's friend.
- (C) The elephant couldn't do what the monkey could do.
- (D) The elephant couldn't jump like him.

12. What does *decline* mean?

- (A) accept
- (B) refuse
- (C) give
- (D) take

13. How many animals did the elephant ask for friendship?
- (A) one
 - (B) two
 - (C) three
 - (D) more than three
14. Why were the animals grateful to the elephant?
- (A) He was very polite.
 - (B) He stopped the bear to find out what was going on.
 - (C) He saw the animals running because they were scared.
 - (D) He made the tiger go away.
15. What is the moral of the story?
- (A) Friends can be any size or shape.
 - (B) Enemies can be any size or shape.
 - (C) We should all be able to do the same thing.
 - (D) If you are big, no one will ever want to be friends with you.

The recession is not just hurting people. It's also hurting pets. Animal shelters say they are getting more stray animals, and people are giving more pets to them. These pets include cats, dogs, horses, chickens, geese, and even Vietnamese pigs.

Kathy Dwyer manages an animal shelter in Boston. "Pets indicate changes in society," she said. About 11,000 cats and 2,500 dogs were given to the shelter in 1991. And many people were very sad about giving up their pets.

"This past year a lot of people started to give up older pets, pets they shared their lives with for 10 or 15 years," said Mrs Dwyer. "Many people, like single mothers, could not afford to keep their pets. Their economic position changed so much that they had to give up pets they wanted to keep."

16. What is a *recession*?
- (A) It is when an economy shrinks.
 - (B) It is when an economy grows.
 - (C) It is when an economy stays the same.
 - (D) It is when an economy has been the same for a long time.
17. In the article, which of the following pets were NOT given to animal shelters?
- (A) chickens
 - (B) cows
 - (C) horses
 - (D) pigs

(背面尚有試題)

18. According to the article, in 1991, roughly how many animals were given to an animal shelter in Boston?
- (A) 0
 - (B) 11,000
 - (C) 2,500
 - (D) 13,500
19. What reason does Mrs Dwyer give for many people giving up pets?
- (A) They became too expensive.
 - (B) They didn't love them anymore.
 - (C) They wanted new ones.
 - (D) They were too busy to keep them.
20. In the article, how were some people said to feel about giving up pets?
- (A) not bothered
 - (B) unhappy
 - (C) happy
 - (D) disgusted

A single gene controls the ability to learn grammar, a researcher said. Myrna Gopnik of Montreal's McGill University studied a family whose members don't know to add "ed" for the past tense or "s" for plural nouns. In all other ways, the family members were intellectually normal.

Gopnik reported her research at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. She said people who lack the grammar gene "are worn out just by talking, because they always struggle with verb tense and plurals."

"The hardest part for them is people think they are stupid," she said. "They are not. They are like people who don't have a native language."

Steven Pinker of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology said the idea of a grammar gene comes from the 1960s. Recent studies, such as the one by Gopnik, support the idea.

Pinker said that research shows that learning words and learning to apply the rules of grammar are very different functions. They come from different parts of the brain.

21. What is a *gene*?
- (A) a basic unit of language
 - (B) a basic unit of measurement
 - (C) a basic unit of intelligence
 - (D) a basic unit of heredity

22. To whom did Gopnik report her research?
- (A) the AAAS
 - (B) the AASA
 - (C) the ASAA
 - (D) the SAAA
23. According to the article, which of the following is a side-effect of NOT possessing the grammar gene?
- (A) People find verb tenses and plurals easy.
 - (B) People talk more.
 - (C) People get tired from talking.
 - (D) People are stupid.
24. Which university does Steven Pinker work at?
- (A) McGill University
 - (B) MIT
 - (C) MTI
 - (D) Massachusetts University
25. According to the article, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) The same part of the brain is responsible for learning words and learning to apply the rules of grammar.
 - (B) Different parts of the brain are responsible for learning words and learning to apply the rules of grammar.
 - (C) Learning words and learning to apply the rules of grammar are similar functions.
 - (D) Learning words and learning to apply the rules of grammar are always difficult.

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一、語文常識測驗（每題 1%，共 20%）

- 「君主復辟」的「辟」字，讀音與下列何者相同？
 - 無與倫「比」
 - 「避」暑勝地
 - 開天「闢」地
 - 窮鄉「僻」壤
- 下列哪一組「」內的字，前後讀音相同？
 - 「背」負重任／「背」道而馳
 - 錦衣夜「行」／「行」將就木
 - 仁者「樂」山／「樂」於行善
 - 旗鼓相「當」／合宜適「當」
- 下列選項「」字音，何者正確？
 - 銀貨兩「訖」：ㄍ一ㄨˇ
 - 萬頭「攢」動：ㄉㄨㄢˊ
 - 「撇」開：ㄆㄧㄝˋ
 - 「聽」天由命：ㄊㄩㄥˊ
- 下列選項的詞語，何者用字完全正確？
 - 戮力以赴
 - 猶勁剛健
 - 樁萱並茂
 - 超前部署
- 下列哪一組「」內的字，前後意義相同？
 - 人事命「令」／巧言「令」色
 - 「尚」有可為／崇「尚」禮法
 - 移風「易」俗／改弦「易」轍
 - 人微言「輕」／「輕」車簡從

（背面尚有試題）

6. 「思想」兩字同樣有「想」的意思，就是同義複詞。下列詞語中，何者不是屬於同義複詞？
- (A)徘徊
 - (B)駕駛
 - (C)飛翔
 - (D)醞釀
7. 「月光戀愛著海洋，海洋戀愛著月光」這句歌詞未用到何種修辭法？
- (A)擬人
 - (B)回文
 - (C)頂真
 - (D)比喻
8. 「雙關語」是利用文字同音異義，或一字數義的奧妙關係，達到雙重涵義、耐人尋味的目的。下列廣告何者未使用「雙關語」？
- (A)特濃咖啡，強力脫睏。
 - (B)人生旅程，未玩待續。
 - (C)只溶你口，不溶你手。
 - (D)年輕人不怕菜，就怕不吃菜。
9. 下列文句，用何者用字完全正確？
- (A)他雖然天資聰穎，卻桀驁不馴，難以調教，常讓老師頭疼。
 - (B)經過媒體的密集報導，民眾對於節能減碳，已是耳熟能響。
 - (C)他做事一向慢條思理、謀定而後動，絕不冒進。
 - (D)為山九仞，功虧一簣，到了最後關頭，更不能鬆卸。
10. 下列文句中，何者用字完全正確？
- (A)婚禮上的新人才貌匹配，真可說是天作之和。
 - (B)一看到喜愛的蛋糕，弟弟迫不急待地偷吃了一口。
 - (C)面對茫茫大海，讓人深切領略到滄海一粟的渺小感覺。
 - (D)他一路披星戴月，馬不停蹄的連夜趕路，終於在期限前完成任務。
11. 下列哪一首詩描寫的季節與其他三者不同？
- (A)遠上寒山石徑斜，白雲深處有人家。停車坐愛楓林晚，霜葉紅於二月花。
 - (B)寒夜客來茶當酒，竹爐湯沸火初紅；尋常一樣窗前月，纔有梅花便不同。
 - (C)蒼茫沙嘴鷺鷥眠，片水無痕浸碧天。最愛蘆花經雨後，一蓬煙火飯魚船。
 - (D)山明水淨夜來霜，數樹深紅出淺黃。試上高樓清入骨，豈如春色嗾人狂。

12. 形容人的專長與特色時，可引用古人古事來比擬。下列何者比擬不當？
- (A) 男子癡情猶如「尾生抱柱」。
 - (B) 神機妙算可謂「智賽諸葛」。
 - (C) 醫術高明好比「華佗再世」。
 - (D) 相貌俊秀正如「潘安之貌」。
13. 下列文句中「」裡的詞語，何者使用最為恰當？
- (A) 只要想到媽媽煮的美食就忍不住「食指大動」。
 - (B) 像中國這樣的「彈丸之地」什麼事都可能發生。
 - (C) 哥哥的班上的同學互相「爾虞我詐」相處得十分融洽。
 - (D) 校外教學前，老師必須「紙上談兵」、沙盤演練當天行程，以求安全。
14. 下列選項「」中的詞語，何者不適合用來描寫人非常生氣的樣子？
- (A) 「怒髮衝冠」，憑欄處，瀟瀟雨歇。抬望眼，仰天長嘯，壯懷激烈。
 - (B) 看完那部有關日本侵略中國的紀錄片，大家無不「動心駭目」。
 - (C) 眾將聽說劉禪已投降，個個「咬牙切齒」，拔刀砍石。
 - (D) 他聽到這個壞消息後，僵立在原地，「目眦盡裂」，全身不停的顫抖。
15. 下列成語意涵的相關敘述，何者不正確？
- (A) 「白首成約」用來賀人訂婚。
 - (B) 「美輪美奐」用來賀人新居落成。
 - (C) 「投桃報李」喻不知感恩圖報。
 - (D) 「蜀犬吠日」喻少見多怪。
16. 「行事衝動」之於「前思後慮」的關係，猶如下列何者？
- (A) 「一言九鼎」之於「重諾守誠」。
 - (B) 「錙銖必較」之於「慷慨解囊」。
 - (C) 「背信忘義」之於「出爾反爾」。
 - (D) 「怒不可遏」之於「怒目橫眉」。
17. 紫棋想要了解自己名字的涵意追古溯源，請問他最應該查閱哪一本書？
- (A) 漢書
 - (B) 爾雅
 - (C) 說文解字
 - (D) 千字文

(背面尚有試題)

18.孔明借箭、武松打虎、王冕力學、劉姥姥進大觀園。以上四個故事依序出自哪個章回小說中？

- (A)水滸傳、西遊記、官場現形記、紅樓夢
- (B)三國演義、官場現形記、儒林外史、紅樓夢
- (C)金瓶梅、官場現形記、儒林外史、水滸傳
- (D)三國演義、水滸傳、儒林外史、紅樓夢

第 19-20 題為題組，請詳閱下文後作答。

青青園中葵，朝露待日晞。陽春布德澤，萬物生光輝。
常恐秋節至，焜黃華葉衰。百川東到海，何時復西歸？
少壯不努力，老大徒傷悲。《樂府詩集·長歌行》

19.「百川東到海，何時復西歸」與下列哪一選項句意最為相近？

- (A)海納百川，有容乃大
- (B)欲窮千里，更上層樓
- (C)逝者如斯，不舍晝夜
- (D)精誠所至，金石為開

20.「少壯不努力，老大徒傷悲」，這句話是勸勉人：

- (A)鑑往知來，等待良機
- (B)珍惜青春，秉燭夜遊
- (C)小時了了，大未必佳
- (D)及時努力，把握時光

二、引導式作文(30%)

雨聲，是大自然的旋律，也可能是記憶的觸發器。在你的人生中，是否曾在雨聲中經歷特別的情境、情感，或產生深刻的思考？請以「雨聲」為題，寫作一篇文章，你可由自身經驗出發，敘說雨聲帶給你的聯想、情感或反思。