

# 國立臺灣師範大學 100 學年度中等學校教育學程甄選考試試題

## 語文測驗 科試題 (本試題共 9 頁)

- 注意：1. 答案必須在答案卡上劃記，否則不予計分。  
2. 答案卡限用 2B 鉛筆劃記，不得以修正液（帶）修改。

### 一、國語文部份 (共 60 分)

- 下列各組引號內的字，何者讀音相同？
  - 率爾操「觚」／「怙」惡不悛
  - 前「倨」後恭／「居」安思危
  - 睚「眦」必報／掩骼埋「瘠」
  - 「酢」漿草／令人「咋」舌
- 朱熹〈春日〉詩：「勝日尋芳泗水濱，無邊光景一時新。等閒識得東風面，萬紫千紅總是春。」以上詩句中，共有幾個入聲字？
  - 3 個
  - 4 個
  - 2 個
  - 5 個
- 下列各組引號中的字，何者意義相同？
  - 寄雁傳書「謝」不能／使君「謝」羅敷，寧可共載否。
  - 人生不相見，「動」如參與商／每一獨往，「動」彌旬日。
  - 五花馬，千金裘，呼兒「將」出換美酒／還「將」兩行淚，遙寄海西頭。
  - 久不見「若」影，何竟日默默在此／波流浸灌，與海相「若」。
- 下列文言文中，何句之「是」字作助詞使用？
  - 德之不修，學之不講，聞義不能徙，不善不能改，「是」吾憂也。
  - 當「是」之時，堅車良馬，不知貴也；刻鏤文采，不知喜也。
  - 人之無良，舍其舊而新「是」謀。
  - 伯夷、叔齊不念舊惡，怨「是」用希。
- 「仰觀宇宙之大，俯察品類之盛，所以游目騁懷，足以極視聽之娛，信可樂也。」句中「信」字意義同於下列何者？
  - 低眉「信」手續續彈，說盡心中無限事。
  - 「信」能行此五者，則鄰國之民仰之若父母矣。
  - 其君能下人，必能「信」用其民矣。
  - 雁來音「信」無憑，路遙歸夢難成。
- 「瓦釜雷鳴」意思是：
  - 家境貧寒
  - 傾盆大雨
  - 小才大用
  - 小人得志
- 「蟾宮折桂」成語的意思是：
  - 指中秋節
  - 指嫦娥奔月典故
  - 比喻科舉及第
  - 比喻擄獲美人芳心

8. 下列有關各種文類的敘述，何者正確？
- (A) 賦至宋代，一反俳賦、律賦在駢偶、用韻方面的限制，近於散文，故稱爲散文賦，蘇軾〈赤壁賦〉即其中代表。
  - (B) 樂府本爲官署名稱，掌管國家祭典樂制，後人即將樂府所採之詩稱爲樂府詩，〈孔雀東南飛〉即爲南朝樂府代表作。
  - (C) 宋詩重理趣，傾向議論化，以才學爲詩。多詠物詩、說理詩，語言質樸，明白如話，以「西崑體」爲此一風格之代表。
  - (D) 曲有「劇曲」、「散曲」之分，散曲分小令與散套兩種，散套須和諸多宮調爲一，自成首尾，小令只用一曲，與詞之形式略同。
9. 孟子品評歷史人物，下列文句所述何者正確？
- (A) 禹：惡旨酒而好善言，聞善言則拜。
  - (B) 伯夷：不以三公易其介，居下位，不以賢事不肖。
  - (C) 伊尹：不羞汙君，不辭小官，進不隱賢，必以其道。
  - (D) 柳下惠：目不視惡色，耳不聽惡聲，與鄉人處，由由然不忍心去也。
10. 以「事出於沉思，義歸乎翰藻」作爲選文標準的是哪一本選集？
- (A) 《文心雕龍》
  - (B) 《昭明文選》
  - (C) 《古文辭類纂》
  - (D) 《樂府詩集》
11. 象形、指事、會意、形聲、轉注、假借等稱爲造字之「六書」，下列選項中哪一組屬於「指事」字？
- (A) 鬼、龜
  - (B) 公、信
  - (C) 本、末
  - (D) 朱、豬
12. 有關中國傳統學術的演變，請從下列敘述中選出完全正確者：
- (A) 中國最早的編年體史書是《春秋》；最早的正史是《史記》；第一部政書是《通典》。
  - (B) 「兵家、天文家、曆數家、五行家、醫方家」皆爲儒者所重視，至清代甚至被提升到《四庫全書》中「經部」的地位，如《孫子》即被奉爲兵家聖經。
  - (C) 戰國時代，儒家並非主流思想，一直到宋代朱熹作《四書集註》，儒家思想才真正成爲主流。
  - (D) 《禮記》是孔門後學所著，現今所傳爲戴德《大戴禮記》八十五篇。
13. 古代服色因爲身分、階級、行業而有許多限制，因而常成爲不同身分者的代稱。下列所述，何者有誤？
- (A) 白衣：即白身、白丁，指一般老百姓或尚未有功名的人。
  - (B) 赭衣：古代囚犯所穿的紅色衣服，後借爲囚犯的代稱。
  - (C) 緇衣：同卑隸，爲官衙中的低階差人。
  - (D) 青衫：指官職低微卑小之人。

14. 下列有關「近代文學」的敘述，何者不正確？
- (A) 民國六年，胡適〈文學改良芻議〉一文，開啓了文學運動的第一步。
  - (B) 民國三十六年到四十七年間，是中國現代文學的黃金時期，尤以小說的成果最大，如茅盾、老舍、梁實秋、吳魯芹等人的作品，都有超越前人的表現。
  - (C) 國民政府遷臺之初，「反共文藝」盛行，如姜貴、朱西甯、王藍等，皆此時著名作家。
  - (D) 臺灣七十年代以後的文學發展，主要是鄉土情懷的追求，以小說為例，有黃春明、王禎和、洪醒夫等代表作家。
15. 下列何者是楹聯的正確貼法？
- (A) 經世文章裕棟樑，承家事業輝堂構
  - (B) 百行于人以孝先，一年作計由春始
  - (C) 平安即是家門福，孝友允爲子弟箴
  - (D) 事無不可對人言，書有未曾經我讀
16. 蘇軾作品中經常表現豁達、超脫的胸襟，下列何者最符合這種表現？
- (A) 人生到處知何似？應似飛鴻踏雪泥
  - (B) 得酒強歡愁底事，閉門高臥定誰家
  - (C) 九死南荒吾不恨，茲遊奇絕冠平生
  - (D) 回首向來蕭瑟處，歸去，也無風雨也無晴
17. 「對酒當歌，人生幾何？譬如朝露，去日苦多。」其表達的慨歎，與下列何者相同？
- (A) 今夕未竟明夕催，秋風才往春風回
  - (B) 勸君更盡一杯酒，西出陽關無故人
  - (C) 醉臥沙場君莫笑，古來征戰幾人回
  - (D) 舊時王謝堂前燕，飛入尋常百姓家
18. 「雞聲茅店月，人跡板橋霜」一句，無一動詞而景象生動，下列詩句何者也呈現如此特色？
- (A) 盧家少婦鬱金堂，海燕雙棲玳瑁梁
  - (B) 桃李春風一杯酒，江湖夜雨十年燈
  - (C) 花近高樓傷客心，萬方多難此登臨
  - (D) 錦瑟無端五十絃，一絃一柱思華年
19. 下列成語何者非出自莊子？
- (A) 每下愈況
  - (B) 白駒過隙
  - (C) 揠苗助長
  - (D) 見笑大方



26. 洛夫〈西安四說〉：「其實也沒有什麼好說的／除了塵埃／過了兩千一百八十五年／滿的灰塵／猶未落定／出土後，這些歷史中的痂／蝨子一樣／在陽光下若隱若現／凡在時間裡埋得很深很深的／都是疑案／真的沒有什麼好說的／除了斷頭／殘臂」此詩的意旨，與下列何句較為相近？
- (A) 塞上長城空自許，鏡中衰鬢已先斑
  - (B) 行人欲問前朝事，翁仲無言對夕陽
  - (C) 問君能有幾多愁？恰似一江春水向東流
  - (D) 古道、西風、瘦馬，夕陽西下，斷腸人在天涯
27. 以下有關小說流變的敘述，何者正確？
- (A) 「小說」一詞最早出現於《莊子》，其意與今日小說相同。
  - (B) 魏晉六朝的作品稱為「筆記小說」，不脫「搜奇」和「志怪」，劉義慶的《世說新語》以「志人」為內容，是一個轉變。
  - (C) 唐代的小說稱傳奇，其特色是文言的長篇小說，有人物之描寫，更有結構之經營，兼具史才、詩筆與議論，其中許多故事成為後代戲曲的題材。
  - (D) 宋元小說採「話本」的形式，是說話人的底本，呈現韻散相間的特色，主要流行的有「小說」和「講史」兩類，皆是以文言寫成的短篇小說。
28. 下列有關書信之敘述何者正確？
- (A) 對人稱自己姊姊曰「舍姐」
  - (B) 給長輩的信封收啓詞用「敬啓」
  - (C) 使用平擡須換行書寫以示敬意
  - (D) 對晚輩書寫用挪擡
29. 「君子之德，風；小人之德，草。」本句中的「君子」、「小人」與下列何句中的「君子」、「小人」意義相同？
- (A) 君子上達，小人下達
  - (B) 君子學道則愛人，小人學道則易使
  - (C) 君子和而不同，小人同而不和
  - (D) 君子喻於義，小人喻於利
30. 古人每藉用典以申義，下列各段文字對用典所欲表達意涵的說明，何者正確？
- (A) 「陳王昔時宴平樂，斗酒十千恣歡謔」(〈將進酒〉)，借曹植的縱情酣飲，表明自己不吝惜金錢的豪邁。
  - (B) 「馮唐易老，李廣難封……所賴君子安貧，達人知命」(〈滕王閣序〉)，借馮唐、李廣二人的際遇，寄託自己懷才不遇之痛。
  - (C) 「朱鮪涉血於友于，張繡剗刃於愛子；漢主不以爲疑，魏君待之若舊」(〈與陳伯之書〉)，申言敗戰投降之無恥。
  - (D) 「老來曾識淵明詞：問北窗高臥，東籬自醉，應別有、歸來意」(〈水龍吟〉)，借陶淵明的高臥自醉，對比自己志在抗金的雄心。

## 二、英文部份：(共 40 分)

I. 文意字彙：請選出最適當的一個選項。每題 1 分。共 10 分。

1. Tony was raised by a   1   family when his own parents died.  
(A) host                      (B) guest                      (C) foster                      (D) roster
2. For many teachers, one of the challenges nowadays is to get   2   students to speak more.  
(A) reticent                      (B) recumbent                      (C) eloquent                      (D) efficient
3. Our bills will be less if we   3   from gas to electricity.  
(A) expand                      (B) transform                      (C) switch                      (D) exchange
4.   4  -prone kids have trouble controlling their emotions, which results in an inability to control their anger.  
(A) Pendulum                      (B) Tantrum                      (C) Conundrum                      (D) Sanctum
5. In Hollywood magazines, yoga is usually associated with a woman twisting her lithe body into a   5  -defying pretzel.  
(A) relativity                      (B) captivity                      (C) nativity                      (D) gravity
6. The vessel may be determined as   6   if it has been submerged or abandoned in or on coastal wetlands in excess of 30 days.  
(A) derelict                      (B) lingo                      (C) residue                      (D) wager
7. Jennifer's   7   response discouraged John to take the engagement ring out of his pocket.  
(A) hearty                      (B) spiritual                      (C) pat                      (D) curt
8. The fortress was   8   by enemies for months and desperately needed provisions.  
(A) besieged                      (B) befuddled                      (C) exterminated                      (D) emancipated
9. Space-faring nations are well aware of the dangers caused by space   9  —from inactive satellites to discarded rocket stages to nuts and bolts left in orbit.  
(A) shuttles                      (B) debris                      (C) inertia                      (D) alluvia
10. Mob mayhem leaves traffic in   10  .  
(A) turmoil                      (B) tranquility                      (C) solitude                      (D) soliloquy

II. 綜合測驗：請依文意每題選出最適當的一個選項。每題 2 分。共 10 分。

The first attempts to measure the extent of school bullying were undertaken in Scandinavian countries, largely taking the lead from Dan Olweus's early-1970s work with school children in Norway. Olweus's 11 opened many eyes around the globe regarding the prevalence of bullying. It was, 12, not until the late 1990s that the first systematic and large-scale studies of bullying prevalence were conducted in the United States. In 1998, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) sponsored a nationally representative survey on bullying of 15,686 students in grades 6 through 10. Overall, 30 percent of young people all over the country at the time of the survey were involved in 13 to frequent bullying during the previous couple of months, as perpetrators, victims, or both. Based on these survey data, it was estimated that as many as 3.2 million students 14 were victims of bullying and 3.7 million were bullies. That there were more bullies than victims reflects the common 15 whereby several children gang up on one. Finally, these estimates included 1.2 million who both bullied others and were themselves victims of bullying.

11. (A) delineation      (B) measurement      (C) research      (D) surgery  
12. (A) therefore      (B) however      (C) moreover      (D) before  
13. (A) reluctant      (B) circular      (C) innocent      (D) moderate  
14. (A) schoolwide      (B) citywide      (C) nationwide      (D) worldwide  
15. (A) sense      (B) ground      (C) law      (D) pattern

III. 閱讀測驗：請依文意每題選出最適當的一個選項。每題 2 分。共 20 分。

Truman Capote's *In Cold Blood* (1966) is a well-known example of the "nonfiction novel," a popular type of writing based upon factual events in which the author attempts to describe the underlying forces, thoughts, and emotions that lead to actual events. In Capote's book, the author describes the sadistic murder of a family on a Kansas farm, often showing the point of view of the killers. To research the book, Capote interviewed the murderers, and he maintains that his book presents a faithful reconstruction of the incident.

16. What is the main idea of this passage?  
(A) To discuss an example of a particular literary genre  
(B) To tell the story of *In Cold Blood*  
(C) To explain Truman Capote's reasons for writing *In Cold Blood*  
(D) To describe how Truman Capote researched his nonfiction novel

17. Which of the following best describe the tone of the passage?  
(A) Cold                      (B) Sadistic                      (C) Emotional                      (D) Descriptive
18. This passage would probably be assigned reading in which of the following courses?  
(A) Criminal Law                      (B) American History  
(C) Modern American Literature                      (D) Literary Research

These stories of killer bees in the news in recent years have attracted a lot of attention as the bees have made their way from South America to North America. Killer bees are reputed to be extremely aggressive in nature, although experts say that their aggression may have been somewhat inflated.

The killer bee is a hybrid of the very mild European strain of honeybee and the considerably more aggressive African bee, which was created when the African strain was imported into Brazil in 1955. The African bees were brought into Brazil because their aggression was considered an advantage: they were far more productive than their European counterparts in that they spent a higher percentage of their time working and continued working longer in inclement weather than did the European bees.

These killer bees have been known to attack humans and animals, and some fatalities have occurred. Experts point out, however, that the mixed breed known as the killer bee is actually not at all as aggressive as the pure African bee. **They** also point out that the attacks have a chemical cause. A killer bee stings only when it has been disturbed; it is not aggressive by nature. However, after a disturbed bee stings and flies away, it leaves its stinger embedded in the victim. In the vicera attached to the embedded stinger is the chemical isoamyl acetate, which has an odor that attracts other bees. As other bees approach the victim of the original sting, the victim tends to panic, thus disturbing other bees and causing them to sting. The new stings create more of the chemical isoamyl acetate, which attracts more bees and increases the panic level of the victim. Killer bees tend to travel in large clusters or swarms and thus respond in large numbers to the production of isoamyl acetate.

19. The subject of the preceding paragraph was most likely  
(A) ways of producing honey  
(B) stories in the media about killer bees  
(C) the chemical nature of killer bee attacks  
(D) the creation of the killer bee



20. The main idea of this passage is that killer bees  
(A) have been in the news a lot recently  
(B) have been moving unexpectedly rapidly through the Americas  
(C) are not as aggressive as their reputation suggests  
(D) are a hybrid rather than a pure breed
21. It can be inferred from the passage that the killer bee  
(A) traveled from Brazil to Africa in 1955  
(B) was a predecessor of the African bee  
(C) was carried from Africa to Brazil in 1955  
(D) did not exist early in the twentieth century
22. Why were African bees considered beneficial?  
(A) They produced an unusual type of honey.  
(B) They spent their time traveling.  
(C) They were very aggressive.  
(D) They hid from inclement weather.
23. It is stated in the passage that killer bees  
(A) are more deadly than African bees  
(B) are less aggressive than African bees  
(C) never attack animals  
(D) always attack African bees
24. Look at the word **They** in paragraph 3. It refers to  
(A) killer bees      (B) experts      (C) animals      (D) attacks
25. What is NOT mentioned in the passage as a contributing factor in an attack by killer bees?  
(A) Panic by the victim      (B) An odorous chemical  
(C) Disturbance of the bees      (D) Inclement weather